

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly  
Illustrated

May  
1897



Edited by ALBERT SHAW

**II**

**The Real Condition of Cuba To-day**   
 An Account of the Terrible War from an Eye-witness — The Duty of the United States.  
 By STEPHEN BONSAI.

**The Chancellor of the French Republic, Gabriel Hanotaux: A Character Sketch.** (With portraits.)  
 By BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

**The Editor's Comments on**   
 Greece and Turkey at War,  
 The Greater New York Charter,  
 Railroad Matters, "Scalping" and Pooling,  
 The Diplomatic Appointments,  
 The Present Status of the Silver Question,  
 and many other topics of immediate interest.

**The Crisis in the Orient.**   
 The Furk in International Caricature.  
 Reviews of the Latest Articles in the World's Periodicals.

**The United States and the Fur Seals.**   
 The Fur Seal Question Solved.  
 By President DAVID STARR JORDAN.

**The Great Summer Gatherings of 1897.** (Illustrated.)

**The New Chief of the "Constitution."**  
 (With portraits.) By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.

Vol. XV. No. 88.

Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second-class matter.  
 Copyright, 1897, by THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO.

Price 25c. (\$2.50 a Year.)



The "Star" products for epicures: {  
 { Armour's Fancy "Star" Hams.  
 { Armour's Sliced "Star" Bacon.  
 (in one pound key opening boxes.)



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

## CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1897.

### The Unveiling of the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Monument in Berlin.....Frontispiece.

#### The Progress of the World—

How to Save the Seals.....	515
Science and Sound Policy Concur.....	515
As to the Silver Question.....	516
President Angell for Constantinople.....	517
Our New Diplomats in General.....	517
Various Appointments.....	518
The Tariff Discussion.....	518
The "Ex Post Facto" Clause.....	519
Our Taxation Policy in General.....	519
A Bankruptcy Law Needed.....	519
The Anti-Pooling Decision.....	522
What Can Be Done About It?.....	522
The Anti-"Scalping" Crusade.....	523
Municipal Matters, Boston and New York.....	523
An Impossible Charter.....	523
New York Questions.....	524
Assailing the Civil Service System.....	524
A Famous "Freak" Measure.....	524
The New York Citizens' Union.....	525
The Chicago City Election.....	525
In Ohio Cities.....	526
St. Louis, Detroit, Indianapolis and Denver.....	526
The Mississippi Floods.....	527
A New Market for Breadstuffs.....	527
The Hawaiian Situation.....	528
The Situation in Cuba.....	528
Greece and Turkey.....	528
On the Thessalian Frontier.....	529
The Outbreak of Real War.....	529
Failure of the European Concert.....	530
Politics in British Colonies.....	531
British Home Questions.....	532
Two Celebrations.....	532
Two Great American Citizens.....	532
The Month's Obituary.....	533

With portraits of President David S. Jordan, Hon. Charles E. Hamlin, Hon. George E. Leighton, Dr. Andrew D. White, President James B. Angell, Mr. Henry White, Mr. Alfred E. Buck, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Hon. W. S. Shallenberger, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, Judge Willis Van Devanter, Hon. Thomas W. Cridler, Mr. J. L. Bristow, Mr. James Boyle, Senator William Lindsay, Mr. James B. Reynolds, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Alderman John M. Harlan, Mayor Gustav Tafel, Mayor Jones of Toledo, M. Theodore Delyannis, the late Dr. Von Stephan, and the late Senator Voorhees, and other illustrations.

#### Record of Current Events..... 534

With portraits of Gen. Elisha Dyer, Judge William R. Day, the British Parliamentary Committee investigating the Jameson raid, the King of Spain, and the late Johannes Brahms, and other illustrations.

#### Current History in Caricature..... 538

With reproductions from American and foreign journals.

#### The Chancellor of the French Republic—

##### Gabriel Hanotaux..... 545

By Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

With portraits of M. Gabriel Hanotaux and M. Hanotaux.

#### Great Summer Gatherings of 1897..... 549

With portraits of Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Gen. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Sebastian Cabot, and other illustrations.

#### The New Editor-in-Chief of the "Constitution"..... 558

By Joel Chandler Harris.

With portraits of Clark Howell, the late Henry W. Grady, Joel Chandler Harris, and Capt. Evan P. Howell.

#### The United States and the Fur Seals..... 561

A Comment on President Jordan's Report.

With illustrations.

#### The Real Condition of Cuba To-day..... 562

By Stephen Bonsal.

#### Leading Articles of the Month—

How to Save the Fur Seals.....	577
The Crisis in the East.....	578
The Uprising of Greece.....	584
The German Menace.....	585
How to Raise Revenue.....	586
Has the Senate Degenerated?.....	587
Carl Schurz on Grover Cleveland.....	589
Secretary Gage on Chicago's City Government.....	589
Contracts and Municipal Corruption.....	591
The United States and Cuba.....	591
A Plea for Anglo-American Citizenship.....	593
Adoption of the Gold Standard by Japan.....	594
Conditions of Labor in Japan.....	594
The New Farmer in the New South.....	595
The Decline of California's Wheat Export.....	596
The Working of a Bank.....	597
A College Education of To day.....	598
Higher Education in the North Central States.....	599
State Universities of the Middle West.....	600
The Late Professor Drummond.....	601
The Higher Critics Criticised.....	602
Fiction in Public Libraries.....	604
Social Changes of Sixty Years in Old England.....	604
The Cost of English Country Houses.....	605
Courtesy in Golf.....	606
The Emancipation of Women in Spain.....	607
Professor Shaler on Nansen's Discoveries.....	608
Why Not Try for the South Pole?.....	608
The Deadly Trade of Matchmaking.....	609

#### Poetry in the Periodicals..... 611

#### The Periodicals Reviewed..... 612

#### Armenia's Desolation and Woe..... 626

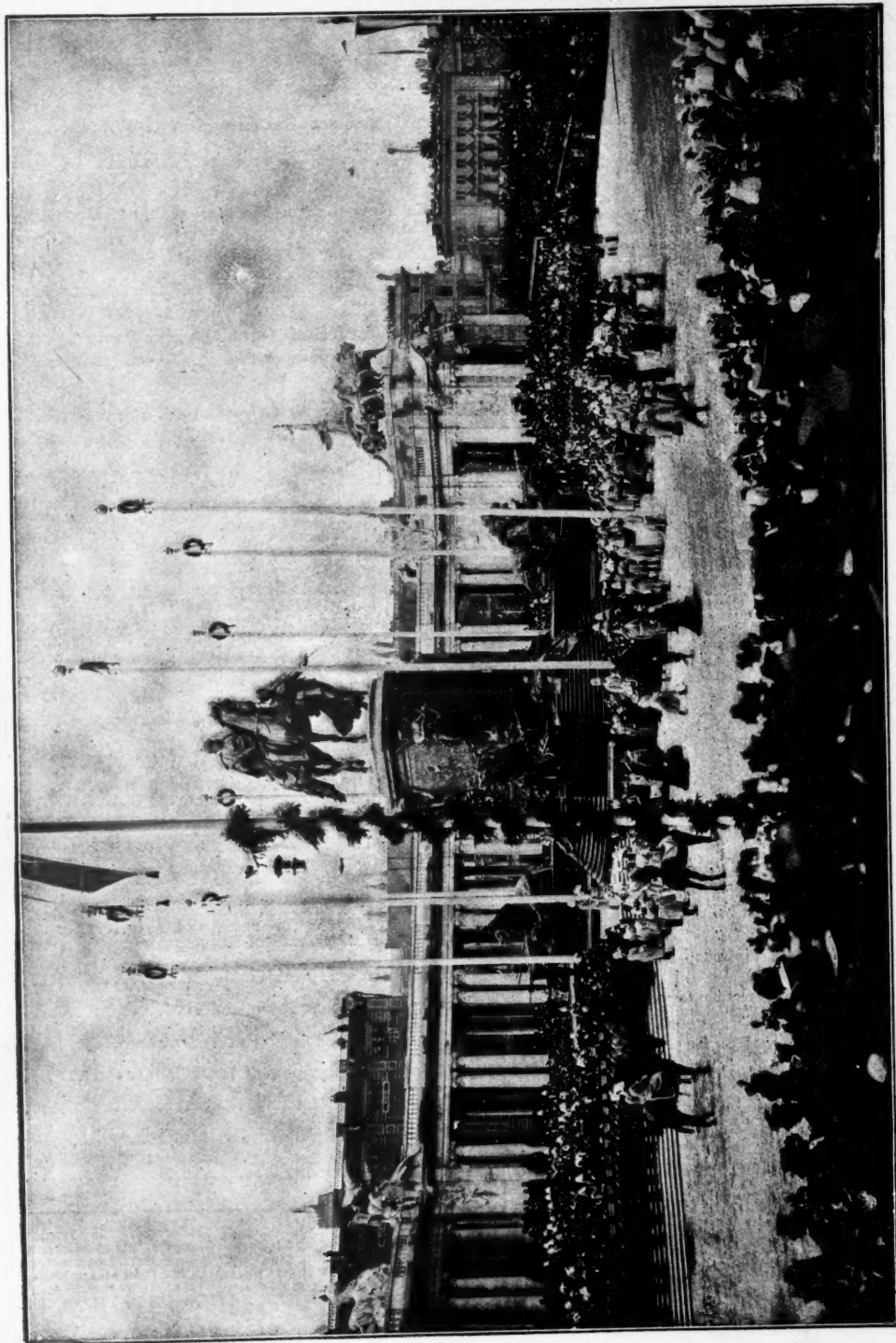
#### The Autobiography of Dr. Richardson..... 627

#### The New Books..... 628

#### Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 632

#### Index to Periodicals..... 638

TERMS:—\$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York City.



THE UNVEILING OF THE KAISER WILHELM I. MONUMENT IN BERLIN.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1897.

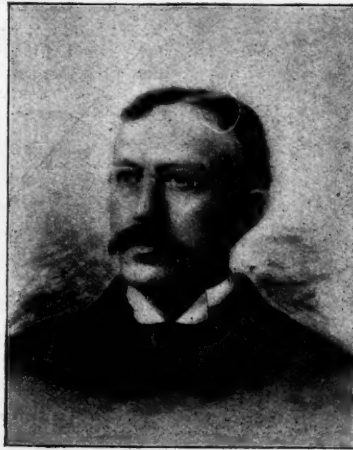
No. 5.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*How to Save  
the Seals.*

The question of the fur seals in the Bering sea has become acute again, by reason of the fact that it will soon be time for the so-called poaching fleet to set sail from the Puget Sound region, in order to capture the seals in the open sea. It becomes necessary, therefore, to perfect arrangements for the maintenance of the rules regarding the close season established by the tribunal of arbitration at Paris. It is the contention of our authorities that the government of Great Britain has each year been dilatory to a culpable degree in agreeing to plans for the proper patrol of the Bering sea, the consequence being that the poachers have slaughtered the seals most outrageously, and that the herd is likely to become extinct in the course of two or three years unless effective measures are taken. President Jordan of the Leland Stanford University, in pursuance of an act of Congress authorizing the President to have a scientific investigation made, went last summer to the Bering Sea in the United States ship *Albatross*, with competent scientific aid, and made a thorough study of the whole question. He also conferred with scientific experts appointed by the British government. President Jordan ranks among the highest living authorities in natural history and zoology, and his preliminary report is an interesting and valuable document. His conclusion is that pelagic sealing must absolutely cease. He advises that without waiting for England's sanction our own country should absolutely prohibit American citizens from engaging at any season of the year in the taking of seals in the open sea. This would give us a strong position in our argument that all such seal hunting should be stopped. In the failure of any other means to prevent the extermination of the seal herd and to make pelagic sealing unprofitable, President Jordan makes the recommendation that all the young female seals on the Pribilof Islands should

be branded in such a manner as to render their fur of no value. This would protect their lives against the barbarous assaults of the poachers, whose methods are wanton and cruel beyond all description. The females thus being protected against the hunters, the herd would maintain itself, and the United States government would be able, as in former years, to regulate the whole business of seal-taking on the seal islands, which are American property.



PRESIDENT DAVID S. JORDAN.

*Science and  
Sound Policy  
Concur.*

It is our judgment that this suggestion is sound and wise. It is greatly to be regretted that it had not been thought of years ago, before we were so unwise as to permit the question of the slaughter of our own seals to be made the subject of an arbitration with Great Britain. If we had taken the simple precaution now advised by President Jordan, there would have been nothing to arbitrate. We strongly recommend to Congress the immediate passage of an act embodying President Jordan's remedy. The whole scheme of an international patrol of the Bering Sea to prevent the seal herd from being destroyed by poaching ships is enormously costly, and can never be satisfactory. The branding of the young female seals would be an act of mercy to the animals themselves, would save the United States government the cost of maintaining a fleet to patrol the Bering Sea, and would result in the preservation and gradual increase of the herd of seals,—a thing greatly to be desired on many accounts. There will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW a brief article on the subject, written within a few days of our going to press. The importance of the question is fully appreciated by President McKinley, who has appointed the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as a special commission



to consider the situation for the present season in the light of the imminent danger that the herd will be practically exterminated this year. Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin have been named because their familiarity with the question in all its phases is probably greater than that of any other men who could be selected. The English press, as usual, has been commenting on the American position



HON. CHARLES S. HAMLIN.

with respect to this question in a way that shows how sadly misinformed the London editors are content to be. Their strictures against the attitude of the United States are totally unjust, and are based upon the most profound ignorance. We have at hand a perfectly simple remedy. This seal question ought never to have been an international issue, and if our government will but take scientific advice and brand its own animals on its own soil before they make their annual deep sea excursion, there will be no international question left to disturb the equanimity of the London editors.

As to the  
Silver  
Question.

The promises of the Republican national platform last summer respecting international bimetalism were very explicit, and Mr. McKinley, beyond a doubt, has always taken that plank of the platform in literal good faith. He has now appointed three commissioners, who are authorized in accordance with a recent act of Congress, to represent the government of the United States in case of any international conference that may be called for the purpose of considering the silver question. Senator

Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice-President of the United States, and Mr. Charles J. Paine of Boston, are the commissioners. Senator Wolcott has recently spent several months in Europe acquainting himself with the state of opinion in financial and commercial circles, touching the question of the remonetization of silver. It seems that he was accompanied on this trip by Mr. Paine, who is now named as his colleague on the American commission. Mr. Paine was a friend of the late General Francis A. Walker, the eminent American bimetallist, and it is understood that his opinions concerning the feasibility of an international monetary agreement are similar to those entertained by General Walker. Ex-Vice-President Stevenson is well known to belong to the free silver wing of the Democratic party. These commissioners are all of them earnestly in favor of the rehabilitation of silver, and are disposed to exert themselves to the utmost to secure the co-operation of the leading commercial nations of Europe. As an illustration of the feeling in the Middle West on the money question, we may be permitted to quote the following sentences from a private letter received a few days ago from an exceedingly intelligent and well informed observer in Iowa :

There has for twenty years been a slowly maturing conviction that it is unfair to the debtor class to require them to settle contracts made at a time when both metals were in common use as a measure of values, by the



HON. GEO. E. LEIGHTON,  
President Sound Money League.

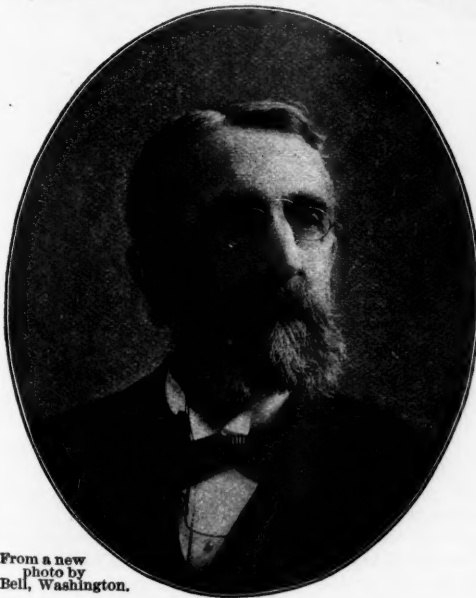
use of one metal made artificially high. I heard F. A. Walker say in his London address last summer that if it were not for influences centring in the square mile of the earth on which he was then standing, there would be an international agreement to settle the money question. If England doggedly holds to her present position I am inclined to think the United States will be driven to the silver standard. This controversy is doing more to fix in

the minds of the American people an inveterate hatred of England than all other causes. From the debtor's standpoint England's policy seems a mere underhanded method of laying tribute. England was the author of the Bullion Report of 1811. According to the principles of this report there can be no just and equal standard of values except by the concurrent action of all commercial nations. Yet when there is a proposition to translate these principles into practice, her leading statesmen say that as a creditor nation they cannot afford to deviate from their policy adopted in 1816. Let harmony among the nations be secured, first by all the nations now having a forced paper circulation taxing their citizens and redeeming their paper in gold ; then

let all the nations now having a silver standard of values sell their silver and buy gold. Now it may be that this is the best possible solution of the money question. Yet with the present condition of industries and the present state of the public mind it is little short of madness to expect the people to believe in such a policy. Of course if we could have good times right off it would give us a respite.

Senator Wolcott professes to be hopeful as to the possibility of some international agreement for the opening of the world's mints to silver at a fixed ratio with gold, but we must confess frankly that we are unable to discover the grounds upon which he bases his optimistic views. The trend of foreign opinion would seem to us to be rather in the opposite direction. The Sound-Money men are now in the field with a strongly organized and well supported propaganda, under the presidency of Hon. George E. Leighton of St. Louis, and the general secretaryship of Mr. E. V. Smalley of St. Paul.

*President Angell for Constantinople.* The appointment of President Angell of the University of Michigan to be United States Minister to Constantinople is admirable in every way. President Angell has had previous diplomatic experience, understands Oriental questions, is familiar with the nature and extent of American interests in the Turkish empire, and will doubtless hold the opinion that American rights in that part of the world are worth asserting and maintaining. He will have the full confidence of the administration at home, and will also be exceptionally agreeable to the Americans who are so bravely standing at their critical posts in Asia Minor. The Turkish govern-



From a new photo by Bell, Washington.

DR. ANDREW D. WHITE.



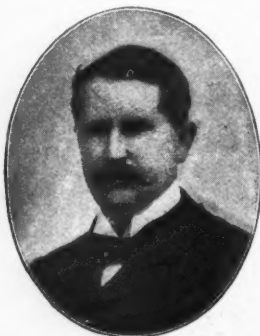
PRESIDENT JAMES B. ANGELL.

ment must be held to a strict account for injuries done to American citizens, both in person and in property; and the prestige and honor of the United States must be maintained in the Orient regardless of expense. President Angell is not the man to accept the position of Minister to Constantinople for any reason other than for the effectual maintenance of our government's dignity, and the vindication and protection of American rights.

*Our New Diplomats in General.* The selection of Dr. Andrew D. White, formerly president of Cornell University, to be United States Ambassador at Berlin, came too late for mention in our April number. Mr. White has served at Berlin in the same

capacity before, and has also represented us at St. Petersburg. He has recently been a member of the Venezuelan boundary commission, and many years ago served on the San Domingo commission. His diplomatic experiences, therefore, have been not only varied, but of a most highly responsible nature, and he is eminently qualified to serve our government in any position whatsoever. The Austrian post has been filled by the appointment of the Hon. Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia. Mr. Tower is a gentleman of distinction, who has lived

and studied much abroad. He has made noteworthy contributions to historical and biographical literature, and has successfully managed large busi-



MR. HENRY WHITE.

ness undertakings. At one time he was the leading spirit in the development of the iron ore resources in northern Minnesota. There can be no doubt of his entire fitness to represent us successfully at Vienna. Colonel John Hay's appointment to London is immensely popular in England, and nobody in this country has commented upon it with disfavor. General Horace Porter will of all men in the country, perhaps, be best suited to the French position, for not only will his personal traits make him extremely popular in Paris, but his remarkable executive talents will shine out in all their glory when it comes to carrying through a brilliant representation of the United States in the great French Exposition of the year 1900. With President White at Berlin, General Draper at Rome, and Mr. Tower at Vienna, we shall be most adequately represented on the Continent. Doubtless a fitting appointment for St. Petersburg will be made at a very early day, and President Angell's selection for Constantinople is in some respects the most felicitous and satisfactory of all. The appointment to Athens has at least a good deal of sentimental significance, and as we remarked last month there is cause to hope that this place will be assigned to Professor Manatt of Brown University, who is fitted to do it honor. The return of Mr. Henry White to London as Secretary of the United States legation was an item of poetic justice that has pleased every one who has

the interests of the public service really at heart. Mr. White at London, like Mr. Vignaux of Louisiana at Paris, had for many years conducted all the ordinary affairs of the American legation with the utmost ability, tact and usefulness. His capricious removal under the last administration—for the mere sake of giving the place to a representative of New York fashionable society who had conceived the notion that he would like to step into Mr. White's shoes—was one of those improprieties that, happily, are not so common in our American politics as they once were. One of the first things Mr. McKinley did was to put Mr. Henry White back in his proper place; and London is giving him quite as hearty a welcome as it has extended to Colonel Hay. The position of Minister to Japan has been assigned to an eminent citizen of the state of Georgia, the Hon. Alfred E. Buck, who is one of the leading citizens of Atlanta, and whose Republican proclivities have never blinded his Democratic neighbors to his excellence as a man and a citizen.

There has been no great haste in making the official changes at Washington, but such places as the assistant sec-

*Various  
Appointments.*



MR. ALFRED E. BUCK.

retaryships are now nearly all filled. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has resigned his post as president of the Police Board of New York City and become Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt has always been heartily interested in American naval affairs, and those who know and admire his literary and historical work will remember that his very first book was a valuable account of the naval war of 1812. The work of the Navy Department has grown large with the rapid development of our new navy, and Mr. Long is to be congratulated upon the selection of an associate so familiar with executive work as Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's administration of the New York Police Department was incomparably the best in the history of the city, in spite of the fact that absurd laws have constantly hampered him. He has done his best to carry out the policy of Mayor Strong; but he has been the victim of a vicious bi-partisan system which has



MR. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.





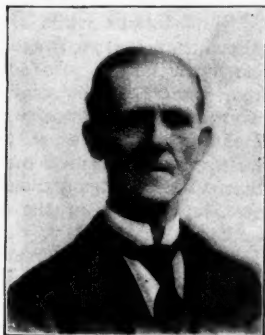
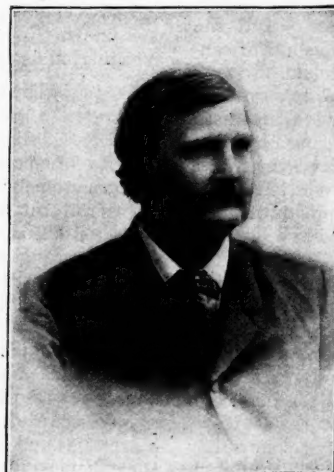
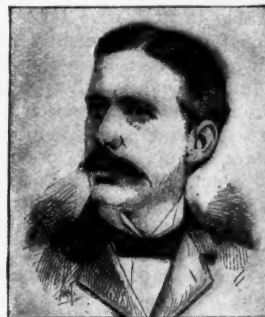
HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

deadlocked the Police Board, and has lately rendered both him and the Mayor almost powerless. His present term would in any case have ended with the present city administration this year, and it is not strange that he should be willing to transfer his activities from New York to Washington. The Assistant Secretary of the War Department is Mr. George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska, a prominent young Republican leader, of excellent reputation. In the Treasury Department, Mr. William B. Howell has been promoted to be an assistant secretary, and it is a notable fact that he has worked

his way up to this honorable post from the very lowest round in the Treasury Department's official ladder, having begun years ago as a messenger. Mr. Spaulding's selection as First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was correctly anticipated by us last month. The Second Assistant Postmaster-Generalship has been conferred upon the Hon. W. S. Shallenberger of Philadelphia, whose former record in Congress is well known and wholly creditable. Our readers will remember the announcement last month of Mr. Perry S. Heath as first assistant. The position of fourth assistant has been assigned to Mr. Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas. In the Interior Department, Secretary Bliss has as his assistant the Hon. Thomas Ryan of Kansas. Ex-Congressman Hermann of Oregon has been selected as Commissioner of the General Land Office; while the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, who

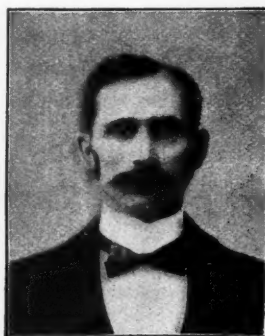
had formerly served in that capacity, becomes Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, of excellent qualifications for the place, has been promoted to be one for the Assistant Secretaries of State. Judge Van Devanter of Wyoming is to be an Assistant Attorney-General. The great majority of the assistant secretaries thus far appointed have been men of youth and vigor. Thus

Judge Van Devanter was only thirty years old when President Harrison in 1889 appointed him Chief Justice of the territorial supreme court. When Wyoming became a state, the people elected

HON. W. S. SHALLENBERGER,  
Second Asst. P. M.-General.HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH,  
Commissioner of Patents.JUDGE WILLIS VAN DEVANTER,  
Asst. Attorney-General.



MR. THOS. W. CRIDLER,  
Third Assistant Sec'y of State.



MR. J. L. BRISTOW,  
Fourth Asst. P. M.-General.



MR. JAMES BOYLE,  
U. S. Consul at Liverpool.

him Chief Justice by a great majority. He is now thirty-eight years of age and has a most brilliant outlook. Mr. James Boyle, who was President McKinley's private secretary through the arduous campaign period, and filled the place so notably well, goes to represent us as consul at Liverpool. He has qualifications of a high order for success in the consular service. In general, consular appointments are not being hurried.

*The Tariff Discussion.* The House of Representatives passed the Dingley tariff bill on the day previously fixed, March 31, by a vote of 205 for the measure and 121 against it. There had been no time to debate the whole bill in detail, and it was well understood on all hands that this action by the House was only a preliminary step in the proceedings, and that the real consideration of the tariff question must of necessity be in the Senate. The House has so large a Republican majority that its acceptance of the work of the Ways and Means Committee was a foregone conclusion. But the regular Republicans are a vote or two short of controlling the Senate; and for the enactment of a new tariff bill they must rely upon obtaining the support of some of the far Western free-silver senators, who have ceased to act as Republicans, but are favorable to protective tariffs provided their own sectional interests are duly conserved. There is much reason to believe that the high duties imposed in the Dingley bill upon wool will be retained by the Senate (with some changes of detail) at the behest of the Western and Southwestern senators who come from states which are or may become large wool producers. It is certain, moreover, that the plan of a high duty on sugar will be adhered to, for the sake not only of the large revenue that would result, but also to benefit the Louisiana cane-growers and the agriculturists of the West, who believe that under the protective policy they can develop a great sugar-beet crop. The differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar, virtually for the benefit of the trust, will

undoubtedly have a thorough discussion before it is accepted by the Senate. The provisions of the Dingley bill for a duty upon art importations, and the bill's treatment of books and scientific apparatus, will undoubtedly undergo very considerable modification before the bill becomes a law. The clamor against these provisions in certain circles of enlightenment at first showed some misunderstanding of the facts of the situation. It ought to be possible to devise an arrangement which would admit free of duty all genuine and desirable art works, while taxing smartly the many millions of dollars' worth of cheap and tawdry manufactured stuff that has, under the free art clause of the present tariff, been imported duty free. As for books, Mr. Dingley's proposals seem to us totally wrong, and merely oppressive to scholarship. The recommendations touching such matters that were agreed upon the other day by President Schurman of Cornell, Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Seth Low of Columbia, all of them well-known Republicans, ought to be accepted at Washington as reasonable and wise.

*The "Ex Post Facto" Clause.* The opponents of protection have raised a great outcry against the clause in the bill which is intended to check the practice of speculative importations while tariff changes are pending. For instance, it is always the practice of the sugar trust, if there is prospect of tariff legislation, to import enormously in advance, thus depriving the government of the tax, while itself levying the tariff charge upon the consumers. Nothing could be more appropriate than for Congress to serve notice that wherever importations of that kind can be conveniently gotten at, the new rates will be made to apply. The clause to which we refer authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to take note of such importations from and after March 31, and to take subsequent steps to collect the enhanced duties after the changed schedules are enacted into law. The clause is at least a warning against the speculative importations which had set

in so strongly in March. It remains to be seen whether the courts will sustain so unusual a provision. The United States Constitution forbids *ex post facto* laws, but it is plain enough to a student of the question that the Constitution makers had reference to criminal laws and not to the collection of taxes. The clause has in it, in our opinion, no element of injustice; but its execution would involve great practical inconvenience, especially if the debates on the pending bill should extend into the middle of the summer.

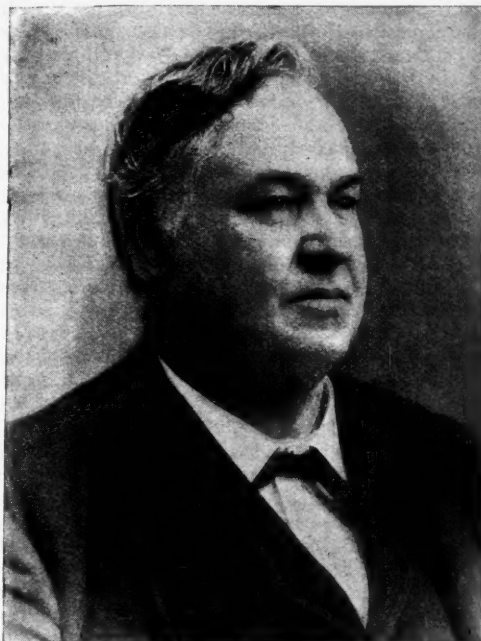
*Our Taxation  
Policy in  
General.*

Every one must concede the right of the Senate to proceed deliberately and carefully with its examination of the Dingley bill, but on the other hand all dictates of patriotism and public duty would require that the Senate should take not one minute more than is absolutely requisite for reasonable scrutiny and debate. The whole country is anxious to have the matter settled and out of the way. In some quarters it is feared that the high average duties of the Dingley bill will so check importations that the measure will not produce as much revenue as Mr. Dingley anticipates. A very small specific duty on tea and coffee, and the addition of fifty cents or a dollar per barrel to the present internal revenue tax on beer, would greatly increase the sure and constant elements of the national revenue, and would not oppress anybody. If Congress should get an expression from the country on the question, we believe that it would be the verdict of the great majority that it would be wise in these times of profound peace to add this tax to beer, tea and coffee. This would allow us to resume the policy of paying off the national debt, and also to further develop the navy and to construct the Nicaragua Canal. It would be a very good thing if, once in a while, upon some popular question of that kind, we could have an application of the Swiss principle of the Referendum.

*A Bankruptcy  
Law  
Needed.*

The question of a bankruptcy law, which has been before Congress for so many years, is still under discussion. The one point for the general public to grasp, in our opinion, is that a national bankruptcy act is eminently desirable on general principles, and that it is above all desirable at the present time, in view of the severe business reaction which the country has had to undergo for several years past. There are thousands of energetic and honest business men who have been dragged down with their fellows, and are victims of wide-spread conditions for which they were in no personal sense responsible. It would not only be for their private advantage but also for the marked benefit of the whole country if they could pass through a bankruptcy court, obtain a discharge, and set to work again, with old scores wiped out. Heretofore the advocates of a bankruptcy act have in general agreed that the Torrey bill, which has been before Congress for about eight years, would fairly meet the needs of the country,

showing due regard for the interests alike of debtors and creditors, and guarding specially against those objections of tedious delays and extravagant charges that have with some justice been brought against former national bankruptcy acts. Last month we mentioned Senator Nelson's substitute for the Torrey bill as seeming to possess the desirable qualities of greater simplicity, of still further reducing the cost of proceedings in bankruptcy, and as applying



SENATOR LINDSAY OF KENTUCKY.

more directly to the present needs of the great producing sections of the country than the Torrey bill. In the present session Senator Lindsay of Kentucky has especial charge of the interests of the Torrey bill, and he has within the past month advocated its passage in speeches which commend themselves to us as of a convincing character. These speeches, however, are not so much in favor of the Torrey bill, specifically, as they are devoted to the support of the general idea of a national bankruptcy act. It would seem to us entirely feasible, and on every account greatly to be wished, that Senator Nelson, Senator Lindsay, and the other leading advocates of a national bankruptcy act, should come together and endeavor to find a basis of agreement on points of detail. The Torrey bill is certainly a most carefully devised piece of work. Bankruptcy legislation ought not to fail altogether through a difference of opinion about minor matters. Reasonable men seem to be in charge of the rival bills, and they ought to be able to agree.



*The Anti-Pooling Decision.*

One of the great events of recent weeks has been the decision of the United States Supreme Court, in a case directly affecting the Western Traffic Association, that combination between or among rival railroads, by which uniform through-rates are agreed upon and business is distributed on some percentage scheme, is a violation of the anti-trust law, because that law forbids "every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations." The Supreme Court decision is generally accepted as a sweeping blow at all forms of combination among competing railroads, including so-called traffic agreements. The decision was announced on March 22, Justice Peckham having prepared the opinion of the court. Great consternation ensued among railroad managers, and the prices of American railway stocks were at once depressed, both at home and in foreign markets. The critics of this decision have made fierce lunges at the court, and have endeavored to reduce its conclusions to pure absurdity by showing that any kind of contract whatever is to some extent in restraint of trade, and must therefore be against the law in question. We prefer, however, on a judicial question, the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States to that of any writer whatsoever on the New York press.

*What can be Done About It?* Assuming that the decision is a sound one under the law, as it is certainly final for the present, the question arises, what is the country to do about it? Unrestrained competition among rival railroads is not in the long run beneficial to any element in the community. On the contrary its results, while ruinous to railroad property, would be adverse also to every legitimate business interest. Nor yet does it seem to us that it would be wise for Congress so to change the laws as to give the railroad managers an unlimited and irresponsible freedom of combination. There is a middle course,—somewhat difficult to pursue, because requiring moderation, with great fairness and patience, and because involving some friction along with much compromising. That course would require an amendment of the law to the extent of permitting railway combinations and traffic agreements under the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and subject to revision, regulation and control by that body, in which also should be reposed a contingent rate-making authority, subject, of course, to the United States Judiciary as a last resort. President M. E. Ingalls, of the "C. & O." and "Big Four" Railroads, is one of a number of the ablest railway men in the country to favor this middle course. Another is Mr. Aldace F. Walker, formerly of the Interstate Commerce Commission, now of the Atchison Railway System, and at one time successively chairman of the two principal traffic associations of the country. Mr. Walker declares that the railroads are

entitled to the assistance of every intelligent business man in seeking "to obtain some judicious amendment of the law, by which, under proper supervision and control, the mutual agreements necessary to the transaction of the business of transportation shall be legalized." Mr. Ingalls, who takes a similar position, is quoted as follows in an interview:

I should be in favor of legislation giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the same authority that the Board of Trade has in England. That is, that the railroads might make agreements for the division of traffic and the maintenance of rates, and providing that, in case of any complaint that excessive rates were charged, the Interstate Commerce Commission should hear the case and their decision upon it should be final until it was reviewed in a higher court. This would aid commerce and would injure no one.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Outlook*, which also supports the middle course, gives reasons for its view which have our entire concurrence. Says the *Outlook*:

There are four reasons in favor of this plan: (1) It recognizes and maintains the Anglo-Saxon doctrine that combinations in restraint of trade are injurious to the community and should be prohibited. The former is established as a fact by a long historical experience, the latter as a principle by a long line of Anglo-Saxon precedents. (2) It maintains and is founded upon the principle, now well established in American law, that the railroad is a public highway and the railroad corporation is a public servant and subject to the control of the public in the administration of its trust. (3) It will give, or at least it ought to, stable and reasonable rates, such as will pay a fair rate of interest on the cost of constructing the roads and a fair compensation to the men who operate them, and by making this compensation stable as well as reasonable will contribute to discourage pernicious forms of competition and pernicious forms of speculation. To secure the latter, governmental supervision should extend to the books and reports of the railroads as it now does to those of the banks. (4) Finally, an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, and this method of governmental supervision has the support of English experience. It is true that we cannot be certain that an experiment that works well in England will work well in the United States. But we can be certain, from our own experiences in the past, that neither unrestricted competition nor unregulated combination is beneficial or even safe, for either the owners of the railroads or for the community which is dependent for its material prosperity upon their just and equitable administration.

Other cases, said to hinge upon somewhat different principles, are pending, these affecting the legality of the Eastern railway pools. If, as appears wholly likely, these Eastern trunk line agreements should also be found illegal, Congress would naturally take up the whole question next December.

*The Anti-Scalping Crusade.*

Of less serious concern to the railroads, but nevertheless of no trifling importance, is the question of ticket-selling by the so-called "scalpers." It is only in the United States that this business is tolerated at all.

The arguments that can be adduced in favor of it as a legitimate calling will not bear scrutiny; and the reasons against it are not only numerous and weighty, but in our opinion conclusive. Instead of rendering a service to the traveling public as against the railway companies, the "scalping" business has just the opposite effect. It encourages the business of counterfeiting railroad tickets; it lends itself to the momentary purposes of unscrupulous railway managers who are disposed to evade honorable agreements and cut rates; it habitually tempts the traveling public to think it no harm to sign a false name and personate some one else, in order to save a nominal amount by buying an unused return ticket; and it operates regularly to the disadvantage of the public by making railroads unwilling to issue low-rate return tickets for special occasions, because of the difficulty of protection against the practice of the scalpers. The plain fact is that the business of ticket-scalping, while undoubtedly engaged in by some men whose intentions are strictly honest, is in its very nature dangerously close to the line; and as conducted by too many of the so-called "ticket brokers," it is in habitual alliance with fraud and dishonesty. The reputable press of the country is almost unanimously in favor of the passage of a law at Washington to prohibit scalping as respects interstate travel, while bills are pending before various legislatures to make it illegal within state jurisdictions. The arguments against scalping have been well set forth by Mr. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Road, who has appeared at Albany and made a clear and comprehensive presentation of the subject. The Interstate Commerce Commission is in favor of the suppression of scalping shops, and the reform is bound to come. It will mark a distinct advance in morals.

*Municipal  
Matters, Boston  
and New York.*

Municipal questions have had a very prominent place in the public mind during the past month. The Massachusetts legislature, at the instance of Mr. Samuel D. Capen and the Boston Municipal League of which he is president, with the support of Mayor Quincy, ex-Mayor Matthews, and other well-known municipal experts, has passed a bill which does away with the old plan of two municipal chambers for Boston and unites them in one body. Other reforms recently secured or now under discussion will give Boston one of the best systems of municipal government existing in the United States. Mayor Quincy's administration has been notably progressive and satisfactory. Coming to New York, we find the charter for the consolidated greater city, which had already passed both Houses, repassed over Mayor Strong's veto by overwhelming majorities. The vote was so strongly in favor of the charter exactly as drafted by the commissioners, that even if Governor Black had chosen to veto it there would have been no difficulty in find-

ing votes enough to carry it over his head. Our readers already know something of the nature of this charter. It provides for a municipal chamber in two houses, constructed very much like a state legislature. It places at the head of the municipal government a mayor elected for four years, with a salary of \$15,000 a year, who has the appointing power and the veto power. The mayor's appointing power, however, is complete only for the first six months of his term. The practical work of city government is divided among eighteen departments. At the head of a number of these departments there are to be single commissioners, while others, as for instance the Park Department and the Health Department, are entrusted to boards of several members. All these commissioners are appointed by the mayor, and his appointments require no ratification. The mayor cannot make summary removals, however, except in the first six months of his term. The boards and commissioners have almost unlimited authority over their respective departments of administration. The mayor's function, then, is to occupy himself during the first six months of his four year term with winding up and regulating the machinery; after that, he can only look on and let it work as it will without practical power to intervene. The financial authority under the charter is vested in a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and not in the municipal assembly. The mayor, the city attorney, the president of the council, the head of the tax board, and the city comptroller, constitute this Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which makes the annual appropriations and fixes the annual tax rate. Its work goes to the municipal assembly, where no change can be made except by way of disapproval; and any reluctance to grant the board's appropriations can be overcome by the mayor's check upon the action of the assembly. It is the most complex system ever seriously proposed anywhere.

*An Impossible  
Charter.*

In our judgment the charter is a practical impossibility. Its object purports to be a transfer to New York of municipal business which has heretofore been done by the state legislature at Albany. But immediately after passing the charter, the state legislature took up and proceeded to indorse several enormous jobs, erecting special commissions of politicians named in the bills,—one to carry out a boulevard system in the upper part of New York, and another to control a great trunk sewer scheme in the new northern district of the city. The charter definitely provides for the carrying out of just such projects by the regularly constituted machinery of the city government. Mayor Strong, as a member of the charter commission, had joined the other commissioners in recommending the completed work to the legislature. But when, under a law peculiar to New York, after the charter had passed the legislature, the Mayor had an opportunity on behalf of the city to accept or reject the legislative bill, he surprised

every one by rejecting it. Along with President Low of Columbia, he had objected strongly to the six-months' limitation on the mayor's power of removal, the plan of a bi-partisan police board of four members, and the plan of a municipal legislature in two chambers instead of one. He had not, however, at first considered those objections as vital enough to prevent his indorsing the charter as a whole. The course of events, however, had led him to change his opinion, and to conclude that these objections to the charter were of a vital nature. He was absolutely right in changing his mind, particularly as respects the provision which limits the mayor's power of removal to six months. That limitation makes the whole charter one huge piece of folly. With that limitation removed, objectionable as the instrument would remain in many respects, it would not be—what it now is for practical purposes—a self-evident absurdity.

*New York Questions.* A serious contest, which for the time being revealed sharp discord in the Republican machine, was fought last month over the question of several proposed amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law of the state of New York. These amendments were aimed at the fraudulent hotels, which have sprung up all over New York City to evade the Sunday-closing and other features of the liquor-tax law, and also against the bogus clubs formed for the purpose of liquor selling and liquor drinking, under the cloak of that clause of the Raines law which treats clubs as if they were private homes. The New York City half of the Republican machine, under the lead of Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach, and their fellow-workers, stood valiantly by the fake hotels, clubs, and liquor interests in general; while the up-country half of the machine, managed by Mr. Louis F. Payn, Senator Raines and others (and apparently led by Governor Black himself), supported the amendments and succeeded in carrying them through, in spite of a bolt on the part of the Platt faction. Governor Black has been personally the sponsor for two very important pieces of legislation, one of them wholly excellent, the other wholly detestable. The first was the appropriation of a large sum of money to be expended, in the hands of a state commission, for the further purchase of forest lands in the Adirondacks region, with a view to the maintenance of the old "North Woods" as necessary to the preservation of the streams and water-supply of the state.

*Assailing the Civil-Service System.* The other measure was one which strikes at the efficiency of the civil-service machinery of the state. It preserves the civil-service examining board, but allows the examination to count for only 50 per cent., while the appointing officer has a leeway of 50 per cent. for the exercise of his own discretion in deciding upon the "practical fitness" of applicants. How this measure will work can be

shown at a glance. Let us suppose that the Superintendent of Public Works of the state wants to give places to a number of his political henchmen. They must come before the civil service board as a preliminary. The board finds, let us assume, among the numerous applicants, ten of qualifications so high that they obtain the full maximum markings and are placed at 50 per cent., while the candidates of the boss are so unfit that they are marked down to an average of 20 per cent. The list of applicants, with their markings, now goes to the political boss who wishes to appoint his own tools. He decides off hand that on the score of "practical fitness" his men (who stood 20 in a *bona fide* examination) are entitled to 50; which gives them a total marking of 70; while the excellent applicants who were graded 50 by the civil service board, are marked 10 for "practical fitness" by the appointing officer, and their total grade is 60. Thus the incompetent henchmen, of course, are appointed. The proposal does no credit to the governor of the state of New York. It is a gross parody on the provision of the state constitution which protects the merit system; and if it should actually become a law, it surely could not stand in the courts. It would be a relief to the people of the state of New York to have the legislative session come to an end. So bad a legislature has never been known in the annals of the state from colonial times down to the present year. Such flagrant misconduct, in our judgment, has scarcely been known in any American legislature, and that is saying a great deal.

*A Famous "Fresh" Measure.*

The anti-Cartoon and Portrait bill, which has given a wide fame to State Senator Ellsworth, now appears to have been instigated by the representatives of the trusts, who were much depicted and caricatured in the New York newspapers during the pendency of the trust investigation. These haughty and exclusive gentlemen considered it a great indignity that the newspaper artists should sit in the inquiry room and draw pictures of them while they were in the witness box. Inasmuch as they are supposed to contribute enormously to campaign funds, both Republican and Democratic, they have felt it only reasonable that a legislature whose bread they have helped to butter should protect them from the kind of newspaper publicity that is so painful to their feelings as private gentlemen. Hence the Ellsworth bill. It is not a long bill, and as it passed the state senate by a whooping majority, it was in the following form:

Section 1. No person, firm, partnership, corporation or voluntary association shall print, publish or circulate in any newspaper, paper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet or book any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this state, except fugitives from justice, without having first obtained his or her written consent to such printing, publication or circulation.



Sec. 2. The printing, publishing or circulating of the portrait or alleged portrait of such person or individual without such consent in writing shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not less than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one year, upon the complaint of the person whose portrait, or alleged portrait, has been so printed, published or circulated, without such consent or of her or his attorney.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This obviously would have made it a criminal offense for a New York newsdealer or bookseller to handle a copy of a foreign periodical which might contain the portrait of Gen. Horace Porter as Ambassador to France, or of Dr. Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany. But it left it entirely open for New York newspapers and periodicals to take liberties with the portraits of people who were so unfortunate as to live outside the bounds of the state. When the bill reached the other branch of the legislature it was met with opposition which secured its considerable amendment in committee. The bill then took the following form, and in that shape it will probably have become a law before this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS reaches its readers :

Section 1. No person, firm partnership, corporation or voluntary association shall maliciously print or publish in any newspaper, paper, periodical, magazine, pamphlet or book any portrait or alleged portrait of any person or individual living in this state, except public officers, persons nominated for public office, and fugitives from justice, without having first obtained his or her written consent to such printing or publication. In the case of a public officer such portrait or alleged portrait shall relate to such public officer only in his official capacity.

Sec. 2. The printing or publishing of the portrait or alleged portrait of such person or individual without such consent in writing shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, upon complaint of the person whose portrait or alleged portrait has been so printed or published without such consent or of his or her attorney.

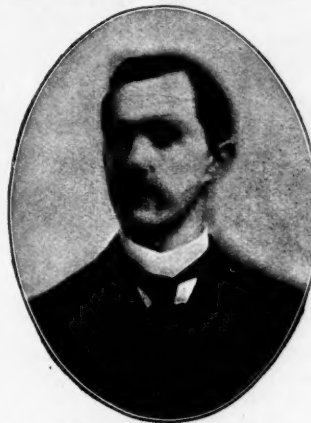
Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It is an absurd attack upon the freedom of the press, at a point where the libel laws already amply protect individuals. If there was necessity for any such law, nothing could have been more ludicrous than its sacrifice of American citizens who do not happen to reside in the state of New York. If it has been wrong for the New York newspapers to caricature Mr. Platt, there ought also to be redress under the same laws for Mr. Cleveland, who now lives in New Jersey, and for Mr. Hanna, who lives in Ohio. At least the ruler of Turkey remains free game.

*The New York  
Citizens'  
Union.*

The municipal elections in New York do not occur until next November, but the campaign will open rather early, because the men who believe in non-partisan good government for cities are proposing to take the field aggressively. They have formed the Citizens'

Union, which has the indorsement of a great number of men of all callings who believe that New York should be governed for the benefit of its citizens and not for the benefit of party cliques and rings. The head of the local Republican machine has declared in a recent speech that, so deeply does he believe in party government for New York, if



MR. JAS. B. REYNOLDS,

Chairman Exec. Com. of Citizens' Union.

his Republican machine cannot get possession of the city he would much rather have it fall into the hands of the Tammany machine than administered by the men who will be brought forward by the Citizens' Union; although, as a matter of fact, that Union has the hearty support of almost every man of repute and prominence, Democratic or Republican, in the city of New York.

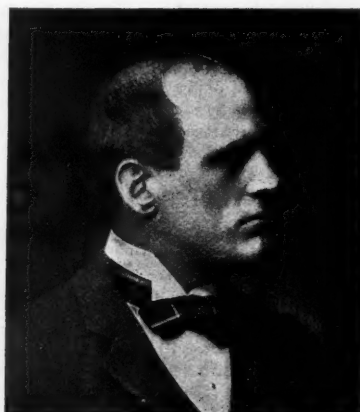
The Union has an admirable platform and will make a stirring campaign.

Most of the large cities of the country hold their elections in the spring. In Chicago, on April 6, Mr. Carter H. Harrison was elected mayor. He is the son of the late Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who was assassinated during the closing hours of the World's Fair in the autumn of 1893. Mr. Harrison is said to possess some excellent qualifications, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he will pattern his administration on the enlightened methods of such men as Mayor Quincy of Boston and Mayor Strong of New York. But the path of reform will be hard for a mayor who has derived a considerable part of his support from those well-known elements in Chicago that have always wanted a "wide open" policy,—that is to say, no interference with liquor selling, gambling or other things still more objectionable, and a repudiation of the civil service law. There were four candidates for the mayoralty; and in the last days of the campaign Mr. John M. Harlan, who ran as an independent candidate, developed a very remarkable strength. The votes for the four candidates respectively were as follows: Carter H. Harrison, 142,006; John Maynard Harlan, 66,112; Nathaniel C. Sears, 57,606; Washington Hesing, 15,062. Mr. Harlan is the son of Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, and is a young man of great force and promise. Although not successful in his race for the mayoralty, he will remain in the city council, where he will be able

*The Chicago  
City  
Election.*



Mayor Carter H. Harrison.



Alderman John M. Harlan.

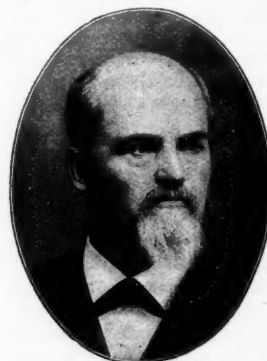
TWO CHICAGO "MEN OF THE MONTH."

to render most efficient service to the cause of sound municipal government. It is at least encouraging to note the fact that all four of the candidates for the mayoralty were personally men for whom many good things could be truthfully said. Judge Sears was the regular Republican candidate, but he was backed by a bad party machine. Mr. Hesing, recently postmaster of Chicago, was like Mr. Harlan in standing for the civil service law; but he was considered like Mr. Harrison to be unduly favorable to the saloon interest. Mr. Harlan in particular represented opposition to the great monopoly street railway companies, and similar interests, that are always trying to keep municipal government in Chicago weak and inefficient, the better to gain their ends. Mr. Harrison had the support for the most part of the great army of Bryan free-silver voters, although Mr. Harlan, on account of his anti-monopoly attitude, secured some support from that direction. Alderman John M. Harlan of Chicago is to be made a note of, as a man with a future. He is young, vigorous, and fearless. His speeches during the municipal campaign were full of the most direct and specific charges against the boodling and corruption that has been so characteristic of municipal and legislative life at Chicago and Springfield. His supporters have served notice that they will run him again as mayor two years hence, and that they will endeavor to secure the United States senatorship for him at the next vacancy. It is most important to note, in connection with the Chicago municipal situation, that the Voters' Municipal League, which scrutinizes the character of every candidate for the Board of Aldermen, was remarkably successful in securing the defeat of unworthy aldermen who sought re-election, and in securing the choice of men whom it had indorsed as personally fit and trustworthy. Alderman Harlan, therefore, finds himself the leader of a decided majority in the Board of Aldermen; and the Chi-

cago newspapers declare that board to be in the hands of a really decent and reputable majority for the first time in many years.

In the state of Ohio, the municipal elections were upon the whole rather favorable to the Democrats; and the same thing may be said in general of the spring elections throughout the whole country. This, however, would not seem to signify much of permanent importance as to the attitude of the country on national issues. The new Democratic mayor of Cincinnati, the Hon. Gustav

Tafel, was elected by virtue of a heavy Republican vote; for in Cincinnati, happily, there is an element of Republicanism possessed of a high sense of civic virtue, that is opposed to Mr. George B. Cox's Republican machine, which in its way is as objectionable as any in the whole country. The six or seven millions of dollars that will go into the new water works of Cincinnati will now be expended under the direction of a sound business administration. Mayor Tafel seems to be a man of the right stamp. The Republican mayor of Cleveland was re-elected, and in Toledo Mr. S. M. Jones was successful, though by a close vote, on a platform quite as pronounced and outspoken as ever

MAYOR GUSTAV TAFEL  
Of Cincinnati.

was that of Mayor Pingree of Detroit. Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo is destined to play a part in the making of the history of municipal reform and progress in the United States. He is a self-made man, a successful manufacturer, of remarkably broad views on the labor question, and of strong opinions concerning the rights and duties that pertain to municipal government. He is a student

of sociology and administration, and has courage along with conviction.

St. Louis, Detroit,  
Indianapolis  
and Denver.

In the municipal elections at St. Louis the Republicans were sweepingly successful. The new mayor is Mr. Henry Zeigenhein, for many years a tax collector. He is regarded as representing the machine

wing of the Republican party. As for that interesting Michigan community whose municipal affairs have so long been dominated by Mr. Pingree, it has declined to ratify his selection of his own successor. Mr. Pingree is now Governor of the state, and the new mayor of Detroit, Mr. William C. Maybury, is a Democrat. The Republican candidate was perhaps too openly Mr. Pingree's man. The American public, strongly as it may be inclined to support a bold leader like Mr. Pingree, never likes to allow such a man to continue his rule through the device of selecting his own successor. It happens that the successful candidate, however, places himself squarely on Mayor Pingree's platform as to three-cent railway fares and some other matters. The three-cent movement has reached Indiana, where an act of the legislature last month made it immediately applicable to the situation in Indianapolis. There resulted a refusal on the part of the street railway companies to obey the act, with a sequence of injunctions and counter-injunctions and with a resort to the courts. This was the state of affairs when our record was closed for the press. In the city of Denver, there was a vigorous municipal campaign in which the enfranchised women took a conspicuous part. The result was the election of the candidate championed by the reform elements.

*The  
Mississippi  
Floods.*

President McKinley sent a special message to Congress last month asking for the immediate appropriation of \$150,000 or \$200,000 for the aid of the Southern relief committees, in the direful emergency caused by the great floods in the Mississippi Valley. For many years the spring freshets have not been so formidable as they were last month. Heavy damages to crops, and a loss of life which in the sum total must be considerable, have been the result of the overflow of bottom lands. Great expense has been undergone in the strengthening of the levees or embankments of the lower Mississippi, and there has been a successful maintenance of those barriers at most points. So unprecedented a rise of the river has demonstrated the general efficiency of the levee system. Doubtless the engineers who have had to deal with the problems involved have not attained the finality of wisdom; but they have accomplished a great deal, and with further study and experiment they may hope to triumph completely in the end. At Omaha it was for a time

thought that the Missouri might cut a wholly new channel for itself, and thus make a present to Iowa of the low-lying part of the town known as East Omaha. From the Red River Valley of the north all the way to New Orleans, the people of our great central basin have been pre-occupied by the losses and difficulties growing out of the heavy spring rains and the rapid disappearance of accumulated snow and frost. Nevertheless, in spite of all these difficulties, the average crop indications for the coming season are good. If prices also should be good, the country might hope for a considerable access of general prosperity.

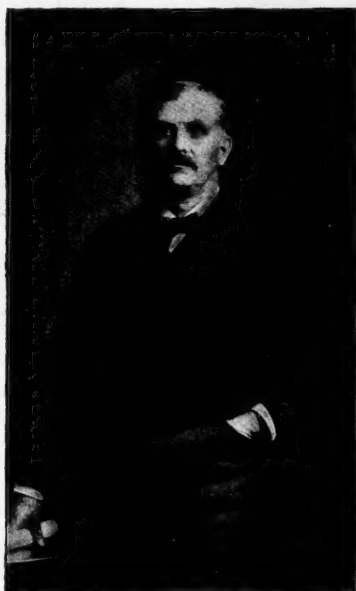
*A New  
Market for  
Bread-stuffs.*

In a recent letter, President James B. Hill of the Great Northern Railway System has pointed out the magnitude of the new market for American bread-stuffs that is opening up on the other side of the Pacific, as the result of very favorable transportation rates which he has been instrumental in securing. The equivalent of thirty or forty millions of bushels of wheat from our last crop was successfully transported across the Pacific to Asiatic consumers. Mr. Hill believes that the movement can be considerably extended, and that the Asiatic market will, henceforth, under favorable transportation conditions, readily absorb the surplus wheat production of California, Oregon and Washington,

while perhaps also making it feasible to send a part of the Dakota crop to Pacific rather than Atlantic ports. This new outlet for the products of American farms must affect general agricultural conditions very favorably. The new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, is facing the problems of production and of markets not only with a broad view and a statesmanlike grasp, but also with a singular capacity for the appreciation of details.

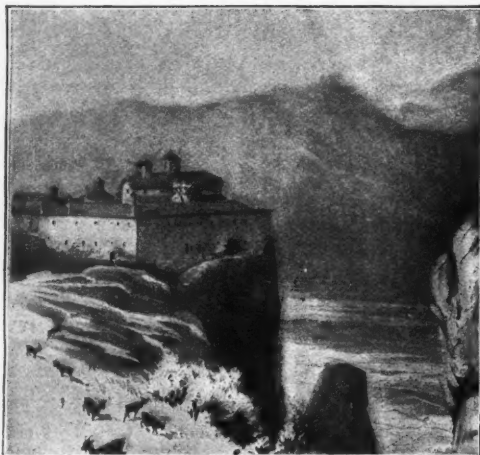
*The  
Hawaiian  
Situation.*

While looking Pacificwards, one cannot fail to note the extreme agitation in the Hawaiian Islands due to the continued influx of Japanese immigrants. It would hardly seem as if the large and rapid inpouring of Japanese could be justified by the existing demand for labor in the Sandwich Islands; and there would seem to be some reason for the opinion that Japan has a public policy back of the movement, not in keeping with the policy of the existing Hawaiian government. Undoubtedly Japan would like to obtain the Hawaiian islands, in the end, by the



MAYOR JONES OF TOLEDO.





MONASTERY AT METEORA, ON GREEK FRONTIER.

process of colonization ; just as England had hoped to get possession of the Transvaal through plots aided by British subjects at Pretoria. The Hawaiian government has refused to admit some large bodies of colonists, and the Japanese steamers which brought them have been compelled to take them back. This has led to the dispatch of two Japanese warships to Honolulu ; and Mr. McKinley's administration has on its part sent one of our largest cruisers, the *Philadelphia*, from the California coast to represent us at Hawaii. Annexation to the United States is the solution of all their troubles that the leading spirits in the Hawaiian Islands earnestly hope for. A statesmanship at Washington unable to devise some reasonable scheme for the annexation and subsequent administration of the Sandwich Islands, would seem to us to be a very barren, unimaginative and inadequate sort of statesmanship,—quite unequal to the kind of problems that all other countries have to face at this end of the nineteenth century. It is a great mistake to assume that our country has no more history to make, and that acquisitions, developments, and bold projects belong wholly to the past, while henceforth we must fossilize. We need a broad and masculine quality of statesmanship at Washington, which will disregard the timid complaints of those critics who are forever opposed to anything that involves a decisive attitude on the part of our government.

We have a duty to perform toward the Sandwich Islands ; it is our business for ourselves and for the world to open the Nicaragua Canal ; and it has become

now our business to see that within the coming twelve-month the infamous situation in Cuba shall be ended in one way or in another. As for Spain and Cuba, we have this month thrown open our pages to a statement from the pen of Mr. Stephen Bonsal, a reliable observer, and a brilliant and well-known writer, who has within a few days returned from the unhappy island, where he has spent some months in making a study that entitles him to be heard. Mr. Bonsal describes a situation in Cuba that ought not to be tolerated by the people of the

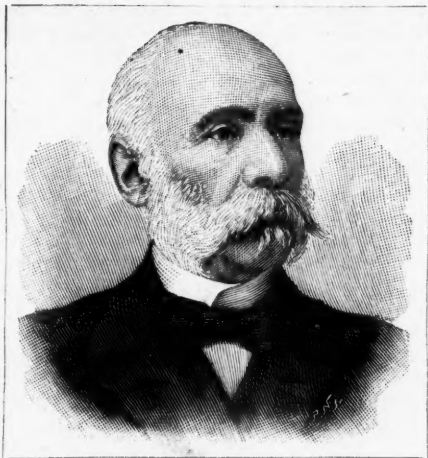


THE WAR MINISTER OF GREECE STUDYING A MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF TROOPS.

United States. Those "higher considerations" mentioned by Mr. Cleveland which might compel us to give up the conventional policy of strict neutrality, ought now at no distant day to impel action on the part of our government. The rainy season has set in, and the Spanish campaign of the past six months has been a complete failure. It would appear that the inevitable Spanish evacuation has already quietly begun. Our government should concern itself greatly in order to see that the evacuation is accompanied by no further massacres or wanton incendiarism. Next Christmas ought by



THE FLEETS AT CANEA (CRETE) LAST MONTH.

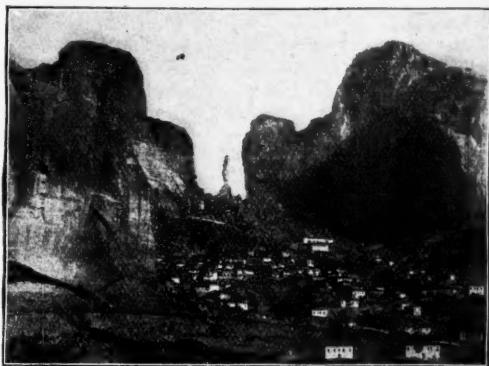


M. THEODORE DELYANNIS, GREEK PREMIER.

all means to find Cuba admittedly free and independent, with the Cubans in undisputed possession of their island.

*Greece and Turkey.* The acute point in the Greco-Turkish situation was transferred early last month from Crete to the northern boundary of Greece. It is true that much skirmishing had continued in Crete. Colonel Vassos had remained there with a considerable force of regular Greek troops, while the Christian insurgents under their brave Cretan leaders have steadfastly refused to obey the orders of the great powers. They have been assailing the strongholds into which the Turk-

ish troops have retreated. Meanwhile, the navies of the great powers have been maintaining their blockade of Crete, and have been gradually transporting thither and organizing a force drawn from various European armies, which is intended to keep order when the time may come for the Turks and Greeks to withdraw. It had been apparent for some little time past that if Turkey and Greece could negotiate directly without the cumbersome intervention of the great powers of Europe, they might make a bargain with very little delay. Tur-



THE VILLAGE OF KASTRAKI, THESSALY, ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

key had no desire to be plunged into war, and the Greeks were well aware that a combat with the superior power of Turkey might have very disastrous consequences. Nevertheless, the situation on the frontier grew every day more threatening.

*On the Thessalian Frontier.* While neither army had advanced from its position with its main column to threaten the opposing host, there had been considerable skirmishing on the part of irregular bodies of men. The Greek National League, a great patriotic order that extends wherever modern Greeks are found, had a force of some thousands of men actively engaged on the frontier in arousing the Macedonians to revolt against Turkey, and in harassing the flanks of the Turkish army, while also endeavoring to cut the Turks off from their base of supplies in the rear. It would be useless to attempt any minute or detailed account of a situation which will doubtless have changed materially before these pages are circulated. It is worth while to bear in mind



Captain Koellner (German). Vice-Admiral Canevaro (Italian). Rear-Admiral Andrieu (Russian). Rear-Admiral Hinké (Austrian). Rear-Admiral Pottiers (French). Rear-Admiral Harris (British).

THE ADMIRALS OF THE COMBINED FLEET IN TURKO-GRECIAN WATERS.



MAP SHOWING TURKO-GRECIAN FRONTIER OPERATIONS  
IN APRIL.

the fact that the great powers in the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 conceded to Greece a considerable territory lying to the northward, which Turkey had never yet relinquished. It was upon this disputed ground that the Turkish armies were now encamped. The Greeks in invading that territory, obviously have a ready answer to the protests of the great powers. For the great powers, nearly twenty years ago, expressly sanctioned the claim of Greece to that identical strip of Macedonian territory; and from the point of view of the Treaty of Berlin, Turkey rather than Greece should be regarded as the intruder. To be consistent, the great powers should have warned Turkey to withdraw beyond the line of the frontier as demarcated in the Treaty of Berlin.

*The Outbreak  
of  
Real War.*

The action of the Greek irregulars in crossing the boundary line and attacking the flanks of the Turkish army had made it morally impossible to avert a more general conflict. Edhem Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, had telegraphed to Constantinople for in-

structions, in view of what he claimed to be acts of war on the part of the Greeks. The Turkish government on Saturday April 17 instructed him to proceed, using his own judgment. This of course meant open and avowed war. The Greek minister was notified to leave Constantinople, and the Turkish diplomatic officers in Greece were recalled. The main Turkish army at once moved against the Greek position, and on Sunday and Monday, April 18 and 19, there was heavy fighting in the passes on the way to Larissa, the Greek headquarters. The Greeks at that point were greatly outnumbered, and the Milouna passes were captured by the Turks. As our record closed, it was thought probable that the Turkish army could not be prevented from reaching Larissa. Over on the west coast, however, the Greeks were more successful. Their war ships in the Gulf of Arta bombarded the Turkish fortified town of Previsa, almost totally demolishing the place. An army of many thousands of Greeks at once marched into Epirus, expecting to be joined by numerous warlike bands of Epirotes, who were waiting for an opportunity to rise against their Turkish masters. Greece meanwhile had protested to the great powers against the action of Turkey, claiming that the Turks had been the aggressors. Nevertheless many factors complicated the situation, and it was impossible when our record closed on the 20th to make any forecast that would have value.

*Failure of the  
European  
Concert.*

That very process of parley which Lord Salisbury idealizes as a "Federation of Europe" is what has wrecked and devastated Armenia within the past two years. It has caused the massacres in Crete, and led to uprisings and bloodshed in Syria; and now, instead of ending by keeping the peace and demonstrating its efficiency, it has brought about the clash of arms which Salisbury blames entirely upon poor little Greece. The fact is that although a European concert working harmoniously and disinterestedly for the welfare of mankind would be eminently desirable, no such thing exists. Under cover of the



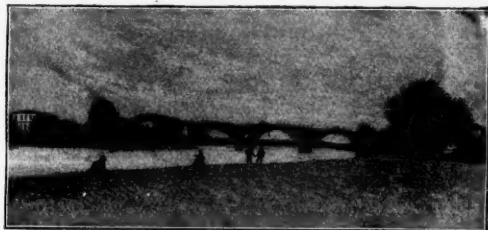
The Monastery of St. Nicholas, Thessaly.



All Saints' Monastery.

TWO SCENES ON THE GRECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.





THE FRONTIER BRIDGE AT ARTA.

pretense of external harmony, every one of the six great powers has been rapidly increasing its navies, and in every way possible strengthening its armaments, through the jealousy and antagonism it feels toward one or more of the other members of the "Concert." We must agree heartily with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bryce, Sir William Harcourt, and the great Liberal party of England, in believing that little Greece has done the world a service by preparing to draw the sword against the Ottoman Empire, both in Crete and in Macedonia. It is an infamous shame that there should be warfare in the Turkish Empire; for Greece, Crete and Macedonia ought to be allowed in peace to develop their resources and attain a position among the prosperous communities of the civilized world. The whole fault rests with the so-called European Concert of the great powers, which has not in the past two years been wisely or sincerely conducted. And as in the late seventies, so now, in our opinion, Lord Salisbury is conspicuously the man to be blamed. England has responsibilities in the Turkish Empire that do not belong to France. We have no serious criticism to pass upon the position of M. Hanotaux, who has eloquently and ably sustained his view, and kept behind his back the best sentiment of the French Republic. Elsewhere in this number a brilliant French contributor, known personally to many of our American readers, gives us a charming character sketch of the able and scholarly gentleman who conducts the foreign affairs of France at this moment. As we have said, M. Hanotaux, from the point of view of his own country, is not to be criticised; although if France were in a different position it would seem to us her duty to drop the Russian alliance rather than seem to give countenance to the Sultan. But Lord Salisbury has distinct obligations toward the subject Christian races in the Turkish Empire; and he deserves no respect for taking his orders from M. Hanotaux at Paris, or from the foreign offices of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

*Politics in  
British Colonies.*

The political development of the great British colonies is a subject that possesses constant interest. In Australia at the city of Adelaide, there has been an important convention working for the confederation of the Australasian provinces into the United States of Australia. The spring session ended early last month, and the convention is to meet again in

November, after the prime ministers of the colonies will have returned from England, whither they have already taken themselves to participate in the great diamond jubilee of the Queen. So far as the convention has gone, it may be stated that the delegates are in general agreement that there should be free-trade between all parts of Australasia as in our United States, and that there, as here, the framing of tariffs shall be vested in the federal legislature or parliament. As in the United States, furthermore, there is to be equal representation of the constituent states in the Senate. Unlike the United States, however, the senators are to be chosen directly by the people and not by the state legislatures or parliaments. In British North America there is much interest in the approaching celebration of the Queen's jubilee; there is a close watch on the tariff discussion at Washington; there is talk of further enterprising undertakings in the line of railway and canal improvement, and a general attitude rather aggressive toward the United States and exceptionally zealous toward England,—the talk being of a Canadian tariff that shall discriminate to the extent of eight or ten per cent. in favor of British goods. The Manitoba legislature adjourned several weeks ago after ratifying the agreement on the Schools Question. The British inter-



AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION COMES IN LIKE A LION, GOES OUT LIKE A LAMB.—(Sydney Bulletin.)

From *Leslie's Weekly*.

THE GRANT MONUMENT AS IT NOW APPEARS.

ests in South Africa, however, are attracting far more notice than developments in Australia or in British North America. An anti-British alliance has been formed between President Kruger's Transvaal and President Steyn's Orange Free State, which goes so far as to constitute a loose form of federal union. Citizenship in the one state is accepted without naturalization in the other, and the agreement, so far as military operations are concerned, is a close offensive and defensive league. There can be no doubt of President Kruger's firm intention to maintain the position of the Dutch Republics. He has been importing Krupp guns and munitions of war from Germany, and it is generally believed that he and President Steyn are at least in close sympathetic relations with certain representatives of the German government. Mr. Chamberlain as British Colonial Secretary has expressed himself with great frankness, of late, regarding the determination of the British government to hold the Transvaal to its full obligations under British suzerainty, and to maintain the position of England as the "paramount power" in South Africa. There have been frequent rumors that England had purchased or leased Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese, in order to prevent the Boers from reaching the sea; but these rumors have been denied in England. Meanwhile the investigation of the Jameson raid by the parliamentary committee at Westminster has been productive of nothing particularly worthy of mention. It has only added to the impression, outside of England, that the British government was morally behind the Jameson raid, its connection

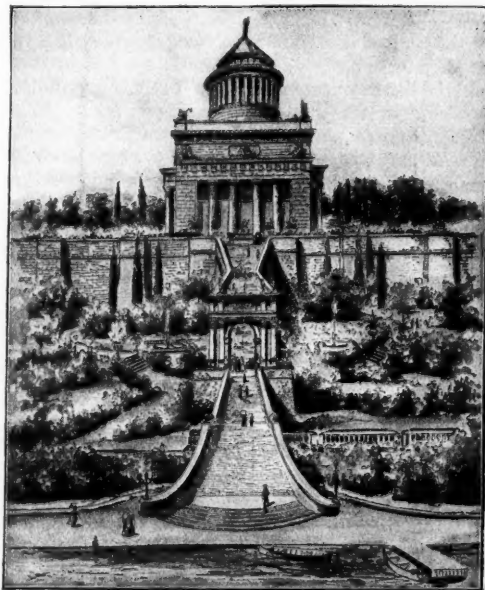
being of the kind that can be conveniently disavowed in case of failure.

*British  
Home Questions.*

The discussion of foreign politics, particularly the situation in Turkey, has almost completely absorbed attention in England, and there is not much to report in the way of British domestic legislation except the final passage of the bill which distributes three million dollars among the denominational schools of the United Kingdom. It was carried in the House of Commons on the final reading by a majority of two hundred. The aid granted to the parish schools is too small to please the urgent friends of state aid for primary education under private and religious auspices, and the bill therefore is not very attractive to anybody. Next month, unless the situation in Turkey should claim full attention, the whole of the British Empire will be in gala dress to celebrate the completion of the Queen's sixtieth year on the British throne.

*Two  
Celebrations.*

There were great celebrations in Germany early last month in honor of the Emperor William I., who founded the present German Empire, and who would have been one hundred years old if he had lived to the 3d of April of the present year. At Berlin there was unveiled a magnificent monument in commemoration of the great deeds of the old Kaiser. In our own country the commemorative event of the month was the dedication of the monument to General Grant which has been completed on the bank of the Hudson, in the beautiful Riverside Park at New York. The date fixed for this affair was April 27. General



THE MONUMENT WITH PROPOSED APPROACHES.

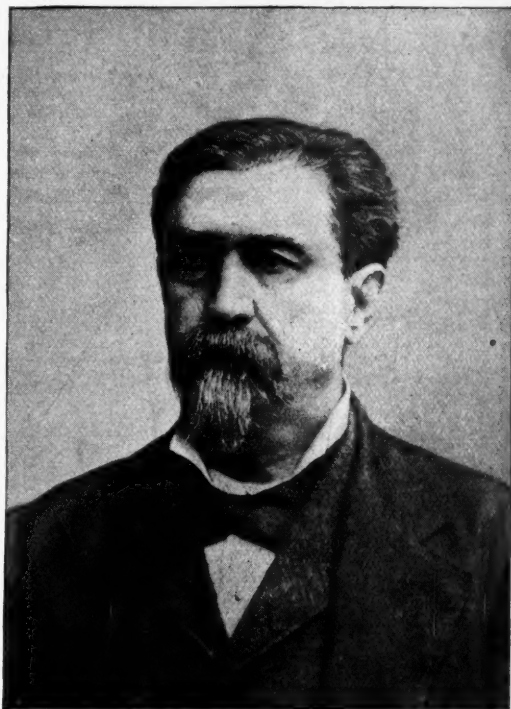
Grant was born on that day of the month in the year 1822, and would therefore have been seventy-five years of age if he had lived until the present time. The President of the United States and the principal officials at Washington, besides many of the governors of the States, accepted invitations to be present, and the plans for the day included a great military parade and a naval demonstration in the Hudson, opposite Riverside Park.

*Two Great  
American Citizens.*

Among Americans still living who were of General Grant's age, two who are worthy of special mention celebrated their seventy-fifth birthday last month. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston and Dr. Henry M. Field of New York were born on the same day, namely, April 3, 1822. Both are eminent American authors, journalists, clergymen and philanthropists, and above all have lived their lives among us as great citizens. The country has need in dire emergencies of military leaders like Grant, and it has no less need of teachers and exponents of all that is best in civilization, like Dr. Hale and Dr. Field. Our country's best wealth is in its possession of such representative men. Long may these two be spared to continue their careers of usefulness. They have before them the good example of Senator Morrill of Vermont, who is full of responsible work at Washington, and whose friends showered congratulations upon him last month in view of his entrance upon his eighty-eighth year.

*The  
Month's Obituary.*

The obituary record this month includes the name of ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, who had attained the age of seventy, and had long been a prominent figure in the Democratic party, having served in the United States Senate for just twenty



THE LATE SENATOR VORHEES.

years. His period of public service had expired on the 4th of March of the present year, when he was succeeded by a Republican, Mr. Fairbanks. On Sunday the 19th there was announced the death of the Hon. Seth Milliken, a member of the Maine delegation in Congress. Mr. Milliken's demise makes the first break in the Maine delegation that has occurred in many years. His career as a public man was honorable and useful in every respect. Young America will mourn the death of Oliver Optic, who would have been seventy-five years of age if he had lived until the 30th day of next July. He had written scores upon scores of books for boys, and it is said that in the aggregate two million copies of his books have been sold. Whatever some superior persons may affect to think of his books, there is only one opinion among the boys of America; and we beg to concur in the opinion entertained by the boys themselves. From Europe has come the news of the death of Johannes Brahms, who passed away in Vienna early in April. He was generally regarded among musicians as the greatest of contemporary composers. A little later in April, Dr. von Stephan, the great German postal administrator, died. He is credited with having been the originator of the Universal Postal Union. In our obituary list printed elsewhere will be found the names of a number of other men who have served their generation usefully in their various spheres.



THE LATE DR. VON STEPHAN.



# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 18, 1897.)



GEN. ELISHA DYER,  
Gov.-Elect of Rhode Island.

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 22.—The Senate agrees to a resolution calling for the correspondence in the case of Dr. Ruiz... In the House Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) opens the debate on the tariff bill.

March 23-30.—The Senate discusses the arbitration treaty in executive session....The House debates the tariff bill.

March 31.—The Senate votes on amendments to the arbitration treaty....The House passes the tariff bill, amended so as to put the new rates of duty in effect April 1, by a vote of 205 to 121.

April 1.—The Senate only in session; all of the amendments to the arbitration treaty are finally disposed of; the tariff bill is received from the House, and referred to the Finance Committee.

April 3.—The House of Representatives only in session; a resolution is adopted authorizing a vessel to be chartered for the purpose of carrying food to the famine sufferers of India.

April 5.—The Senate only in session; the resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) requesting President McKinley to protest to Spain in behalf of General Ruiz Rivera is adopted.

April 6.—The Cuban resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and the bankruptcy bill are discussed in the Senate....The House is not in session.

April 7.—In response to a message from President McKinley asking relief for the flood sufferers in the Missis-

sippi valley, both houses vote to appropriate \$200,000 for the purpose.

April 8.—The Senate only in session; the Cuban and bankruptcy questions are discussed.

April 10.—The House of Representatives only in session; no business of importance is transacted.

April 14.—In the Senate a resolution declaring the retroactive clause of the tariff bill illegal is defeated by a vote of 24 to 23.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 22.—President McKinley nominates Binger Hermann of Oregon to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas to be Fourth

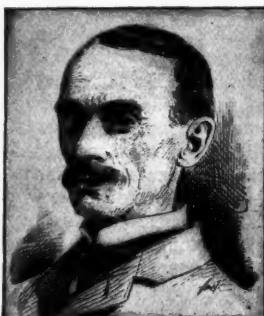
Assistant Postmaster-General, and Ernst G. Timme of Wisconsin to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

March 23.—The lower house of the New York Legislature passes the Greater New York charter by a vote of 118 to 28.

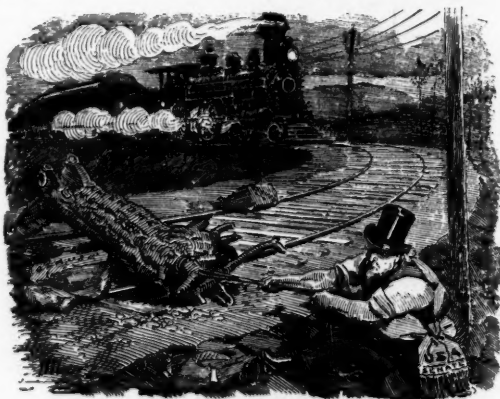
March 24.—Three Conservative members of the Canadian Parliament are unseated by the courts on the ground of corrupt election practices.

March 25.—The Canadian Parliament is opened at Ottawa....

The New York Senate passes the Greater New York charter by a vote of 39 to 9....The Manitoba legislature passes a bill giving effect to the school question settlement.



JUDGE W. R. DAY OF OHIO,  
Appointed by Pres. McKinley to investigate the Ruiz case in Cuba.



WRECKING THE TRAIN.

(An English view of the Senate's action on the arbitration treaty).

From Punch (London).



MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE GRANT MONUMENT DEDICATION AT NEW YORK.

March 29.—President McKinley nominates Thomas Ryan of Kansas to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, William S. Shallenberger of Pennsylvania to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, and Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee to be Commissioner of Pensions.... Secretary Sherman appoints Joseph P. Smith of Ohio Director of the Bureau of American Republics.

March 30.—President McKinley nominates Frank W. Palmer of Illinois to be Public Printer.

March 31.—Thomas W. Cridler of West Virginia is

nominated by President McKinley to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

April 1.—President McKinley nominates Oliver L. Spaulding and William B. Howell to be Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and Benjamin Butterworth to be Commissioner of Patents.... The Delaware Constitutional Convention adopts the report of the Committee on the Legislature providing for a Senate of 17 members and a House of 35, and giving to the city of Wilmington two Senators and five Representatives.

April 5.—The following Mayors are elected in American cities: In Detroit, Mich., William C. Maybury (Dem.); in Cincinnati, O., Gustav Tafel (Dem.); in Cleveland, O., Robert E. McKisson (Rep., second term); in Toledo, O., Samuel M. Jones (Rep.); in Columbus, O., Samuel L. Black (Dem.)

April 6.—Carter H. Harrison (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Chicago, and Henry Ziegenhein (Rep.) Mayor of St. Louis.... President McKinley nominates Theodore Roosevelt for Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

April 7.—General Elisha Dyer (Rep.) is elected Governor of Rhode Island.

April 9.—Mayor Strong's veto of the Greater New York charter is made public.

April 12.—The New York Assembly passes the Greater



Mr. G. Wyndham. Mr. J. L. Wharton. Mr. Bigham, Q.C.  
Mr. Labouchere. Mr. E. Blake. Mr. J. E. Ellis. Mr. Cripps, Q.C.  
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Sir Richard Webster, Q.C. Mr. W. L. Jackson (chairman). Mr. Sydney Buxton.  
Sir W. Harcourt. Mr. W. Hart-Dyke. Mr. Chamberlain. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE THAT HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE JAMESON RAID.



A LATE PICTURE OF THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN.

New York Charter over Mayor Strong's veto by a vote of 106 to 32.

April 13.—The Greater New York Charter is passed in the Senate over Mayor Strong's veto.

April 14.—President McKinley nominates George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska to be Assistant Secretary of War.

April 15.—The New York Assembly passes the amendments to the Raines liquor law.

April 16.—Joseph Kipley becomes Chief of Police of Chicago under Mayor Harrison.

April 17.—Dr. Hunter, Republican candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky is indicted for bribery.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 21.—The Austrian elections for members of the Reichsrath result in surprising gains on the part of the Christian Socialists....The elections for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies result in the choice of 320 Ministerialists, 75 Constitutional Opposition candidates, 17 Radicals, and 18 Socialists.

March 22.—The Australian Federal Convention is opened at Melbourne.

March 25.—The Earl of Ranfurly is appointed Governor of New Zealand to succeed the Earl of Glasgow....The Australian Federal Convention votes to adjourn early to meet in November that Queensland may join in the Federation.

March 28.—Hakki Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops at Tokat, is dismissed and arrested.

March 29.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin makes a formal appeal to the British House of Commons for the relief of Ireland from overtaxation.

March 30.—The trial of the French Deputies recently accused of participation in the Panama Canal scandals is begun.

March 31.—Herr Strohbach, Burgomeister of Vienna, resigns....The principles of the proposed new constitution are unanimously adopted by the Australian Federal Convention.

April 2.—The Austrian Cabinet resigns.

April 3.—A motion to repeal the Jewish exclusion law passes third reading in the German Reichstag.

April 5.—The Italian Parliament is opened.

April 6.—The Emperor of Austria declines to accept the resignation of his Cabinet....The Sultan of Zanzibar issues a decree abolishing slavery.

April 7.—The colony of Gazaland, South Africa, revolts against Portuguese rule.

April 8.—In the French Chamber of Deputies a motion to create a national jury to try public officials accused of corruption, and to investigate the acquisition of large fortunes by such officials, is opposed on the ground that such a step would be a slander on the national honor; the previous question is voted by 355 to 127.

April 9.—Peru suspends silver coinage at the government mint, and prohibits the importation of silver coins after May 10.

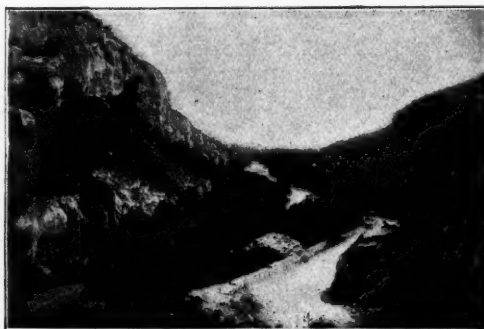
April 14.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies adjourns to May 5.

April 15.—The Republic of Honduras is put under martial law.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 21.—The Powers begin the blockade of Crete.

March 23.—The British Ambassador at Constantinople



VALE OF TEMPE, A FAMOUS PASS ON THE GRECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

remonstrates with the Porte regarding the massacres of Armenians at Tokat, in Asia Minor.

March 25.—Great Britain protests to President Krüger against violations of the London Convention by the South African Republic.

March 26.—Greece protests to the powers against the blockage of Crete on grounds of humanity....Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, confer in Paris.

March 27.—Porte informed that the British and Russian Embassies will each send an officer to Tokat to represent the six powers.

March 29.—President McKinley nominates Charles Tamm to be Minister to Austria.

April 1.—President McKinley nominates Andrew D.



White to be Ambassador to Germany and William F. Draper to be Ambassador to Italy.

April 3.—Minister Terrell calls on the Porte to provide a military guard for the American mission at Hadjin.

April 5.—President McKinley nominates Alfred E. Buck of Georgia to be Minister to Japan.

April 7.—President Kruger orders his grandson to be tried for using insulting language toward Queen Victoria.

April 8.—President McKinley appoints John W. Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin commissioners to devise means for the protection of the Bering Sea seal herd.

April 9.—Fighting begins on the frontier of Thessaly between Greeks and Turks.

April 12.—The British House of Commons debates the Cretan question....President McKinley appoints Senator Wolcott, Charles J. Paine and ex-Vice-President Stevenson delegates to an international monetary conference.

April 13.—The United States requests Great Britain's co-operation to an effort to stop the indiscriminate killing of seals.

April 14.—President McKinley nominates James B. Angell to be Minister to Turkey.

April 15.—France and Brazil refer their territorial dispute to arbitration.

April 17.—The Turkish Council of Ministers declares that a state of war exists on the frontier of Greece.

April 18.—Open war breaks out between Greece and Turkey. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are severed.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

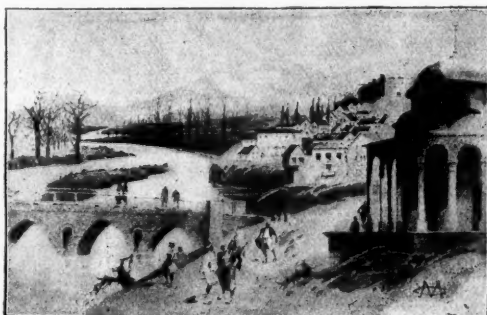
March 22.—The monument commemorating the centenary of the birth of Emperor, William I. is unveiled in Berlin....A severe tornado passes over Georgia and Alabama....The United States Supreme Court declares the Trans-Missouri freight rate agreement illegal.

March 23.—A shock of earthquake is felt in Montreal, other parts of Canada and the northeastern portion of the United States.

March 28.—A tornado passed through Texas, doing much damage.

April 3.—Oxford defeats Cambridge in the University boat race on the Thames.

April 6.—About 16,000 square miles of territory in the Mississippi Valley, below Cairo, Ill., is flooded.



LARISSA, HEADQUARTERS OF THE GREEK ARMY IN APRIL.

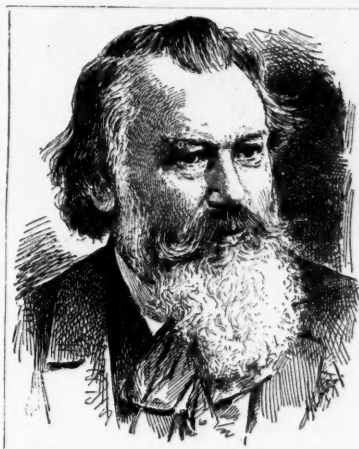
April 9.—Warrants are issued in Chicago for the arrest of the insolvent Globe Savings Bank officials; the funds of the Illinois State University are involved in the failure of the bank.

April 15.—Fire in New Orleans causes a loss of \$400,000.

#### OBITUARY.

March 23.—Gen. Sir William P. Radcliffe, K.C.B., 74.

March 25.—Matthew Hale, eminent lawyer, of Albany, N. Y., 68....Charles Eliot, landscape gardener, 37.



THE LATE JOHANNES BRAHMS.

March 26.—Edmond Charles Yon, noted French landscape painter, 56.

March 27.—William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), 75.

March 28.—William Islip (lived in California since 1834), 83.

March 29.—Gen. Peyton Wise of Virginia.

March 30.—Ex-United States Senator Angus Cameron of Wisconsin, 71....Ex-Congressman George L. Converse of Ohio, 70.

March 31.—George Steck, piano manufacturer, 68.

April 1.—Rear Admiral John H. Russell, retired, 70....Gen. Charles A. Carleton, 62.

April 3.—Johannes Brahms, composer, 64....Albert Fink, the railroad expert, 70.

April 5.—Samuel C. Griggs, the Chicago publisher, 83.

April 7.—Daniel C. Griffin, Democratic politician of New York State, 49.

April 8.—Dr. von Stephan, German Postmaster-General and originator of the Universal Postal Union. 66.

April 10.—Ex-Senator Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, 70.

April 12.—Prof. Edward Drinker Cope of the University of Pennsylvania, 57....John William Morrison, Secretary of Public Works for the Province of Prince Edwards Island, 77.

April 15.—James J. Storrow, Boston lawyer, 60....Prof. George E. Hardy (College of City of New York), 36.

April 18.—Representative Seth L. Milliken of Maine.

## THE TURKISH QUESTION IN RECENT CARICATURE.



"Just to think of what this spectacle costs the people of Europe, who are invited to witness the bloodshed committed under the sanction of their own governments!"

From *L'Asino* (Rome).

THE cartoonists of Paris, Berlin, Rome, and the other European centers have in these past weeks given their attention almost exclusively to various phases of the Eastern situation. The boldness and frankness of these artist-satirists, in countries commonly supposed to be unacquainted with the liberty of the press, would quite shock the legislators of the state of New York. These gentlemen last month voted for a bill, the motive of which, it is to be feared, was the protection of rascals, of shams, and of those small men whose vanity makes them hypersensitive, from the keen and incisive thrusts of such truth-loving public benefactors as Mr. Bush of the *Herald*, Mr. Rogers of *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Gillam of *Judge*, Mr. Richards and Mr. Atwood of *Life*, Mr. Davenport of the *Journal*, and other men who serve the community in a like capacity.

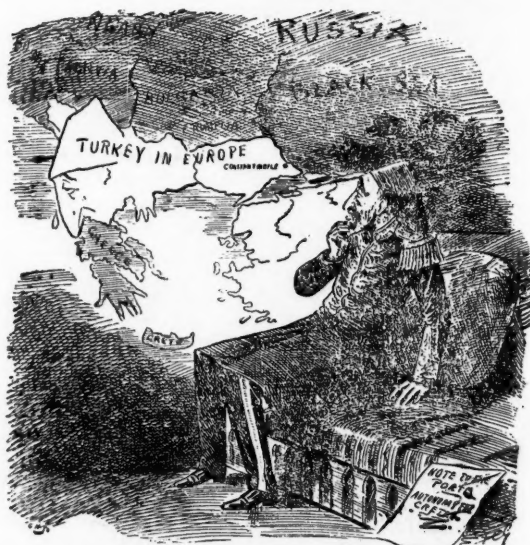
It is true that all the European cartoonists do not take



"Now, then, you owdacious willin, will you go quietly, or must we use force?"—From *Judy* (London).

a precisely identical view of the situation in the Turkish Empire. That would be quite too monotonous. But for two years it has been a conspicuous fact that caricaturists all over Europe have seen through the humbug of the so-called European Concert, and that their keen insight and humor have enabled them to sweep away, almost at a stroke, the labored explanations and apologies of the do-nothing foreign offices and diplomatists.

The European caricaturists are nearly all,—no matter how their governments stand,—warmly in favor of plucky Greece, not only as against Turkish barbarity, but also as



A VISION OF THE "INTEGRITY OF TURKEY."

SULTAN: "Integrity they call it, but I can't help feeling a good deal cut up."

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

against the blockades and mischievous interferences of the great powers. A righteous public opinion in England, France, Italy and Germany has found faithful and spirited expression in the work of the so-called comic artists. We have thought it worth while this month to devote our department of Current History in Caricature to the one general subject of international politics as related to the various phases of the Turkish question. It is not necessary to interpret the cartoons which we have included in the seven pages of this department, for the artists make their own meaning sufficiently clear. Perhaps we ought to express some feeling of gratitude to

A MODERN DAVID.—From the *Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

the legislature of New York that we are incurring no penalty for producing pictures which represent Sultan Abdul Hamid in an unfavorable light, and which are obviously calculated to injure his reputation. The other European rulers and statesmen with whom the caricaturists take liberty are quite accustomed to it, and they look upon it as a permissible mode of political controversy.



The occupation of Crete by the powers will perhaps solve the problem: How the powers are to live in peace in Europe.

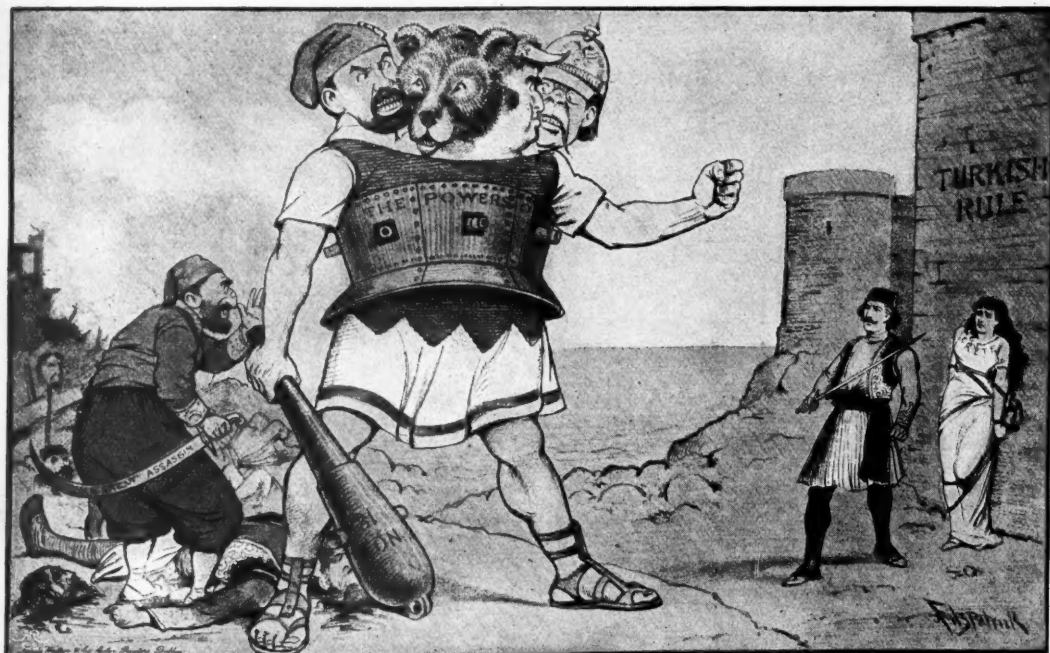
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



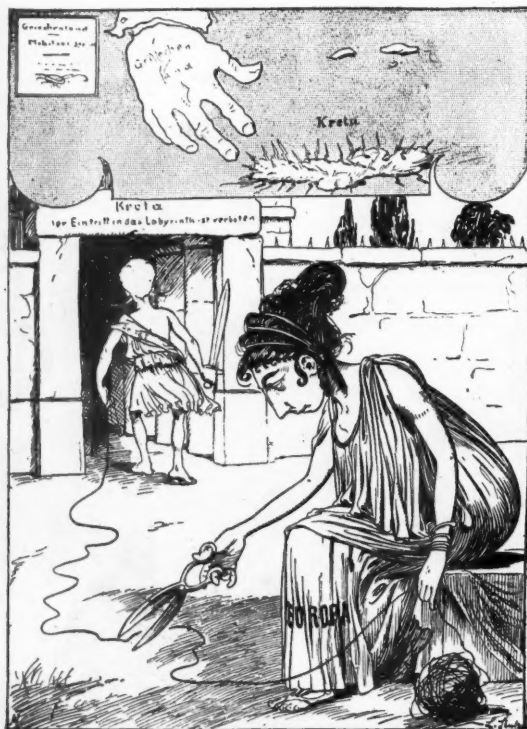
THE PURPLE EAST.

Abdul the double-headed.

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



JACK THE GIANT KILLER: AND WE WISH HIM LUCK.—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



"THE MODERN THESEUS AND THE CRETAN LABYRINTH."

Will he come back?

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

The modern Jonah; why should he be allowed to wreck the peace of Europe.

From the *Melbourne Punch*.





GLADSTONE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A naked candle in the powder magazine.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE GREEDY POWERS OPPOSE ONE ANOTHER, THE BETTER TO STEAL THE BOOTS OF THE DYING MAN.

From *La Grelot* (Paris).



THE GREEK MOTH.

From *Punch* (London).



YOU GO FIRST !

From *Punch* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW.

When is this murderous business to cease?—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



JOHN BULL HATES TO DROP HIS BUNDLE.  
That's why the Turk always laughs at the idea of Christian retribution.—From *Judge* (New York).



WHAT WILL SHE HATCH—PEACE OR WAR?

From *Judge* (New York).



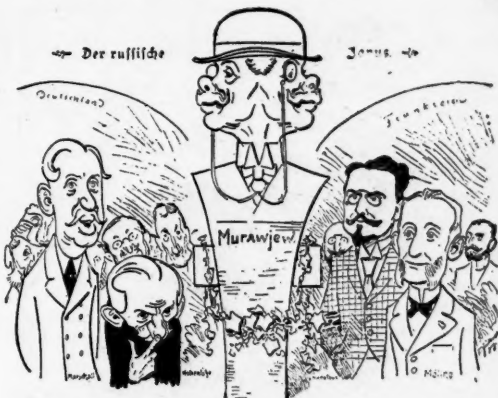
DAME EUROPE: "What I want to know is how with all this noise that quarrelsome Greece and Turkey are making, I'm going to keep these other children from waking up!"—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



European diplomacy pauses to contemplate the solid and enduring character of its latest work—viz, the Turkish Reforms.—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE EUROPEAN CONCERT SERENADING THE SULTAN.  
From *I ilori* (Paris).



Marschall, Hohenlohe and the Germans on one side, and Hanotaux, Meline and the French on the other, are watching the new Russian Premier with anxiety to see which way Russian sympathy really inclines.—From *Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).



The poor Greek has the misfortune to get between the pretended civilization of the West and the barbarism of the East.—From *L'Asino Settimantale* (Rome).



THE POLICY OF EUROPE.

P. C. JOHN BULL (aside): "Stick to it, little chap; I shan't hold you longer than I can help."

From the *Westminster Gazette*.





SIX AGAINST ONE!

If it is to play this kind of a rôle that we went into the alliance with Russia, heaven help France!

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



OUR FRENCH FOREIGN POLITICS.

HANOTAUX: "Oh, indeed, is it only you, M. le Turk? By all means go on with your game!"—From *Pilori* (Paris).



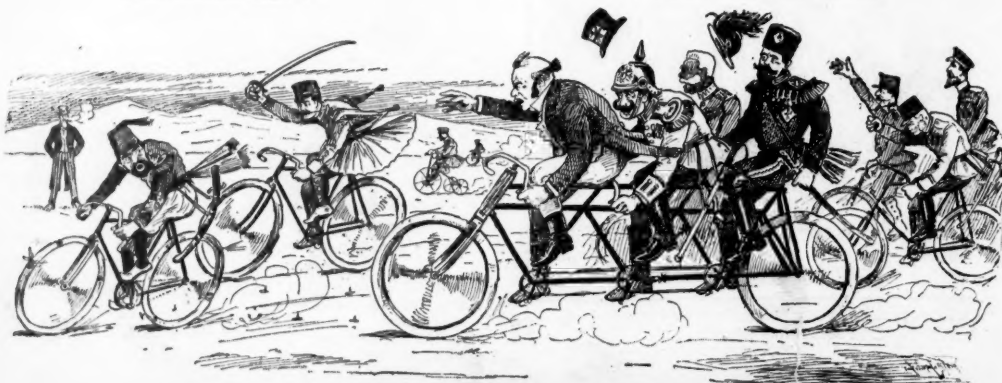
CHAMBERLAIN TO JOHN BULL: "While the powers are thus occupied isn't there a chance for us to sneak something?"

From *De Amsterdammer*.



"Wait, you rascal! We wish to help you. The idea of your making such a disturbance when Europe needs peace!"

From *Nebelspitzer* (Zurich).



THE GREAT POLITICAL ROAD RACE IN EUROPE.—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



# THE CHANCELLOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC— GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

AS is befitting the Chancellor of a republic, Gabriel Hanotaux is a self made man. More than that, he is practical, the reverse of a dreamer, of a theorist. He will never be the man to lose himself in the notions of a chimerical future, to dream of upheavals, remodeling of territories, and grandiose

intelligent and skillful workmen, to dress the wounds which events inflict upon it, and to save it from slips, by repairing the road which it is pursuing with wavering and uncertain steps. It was by reason of his having rendered to peace and to Richelieu this double service that M. Hanotaux has become a Member of the Académie Française, and one of the most highly esteemed statesmen of modern Europe.



M. GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

evolutions. He is much less concerned about strengthening the future than about aiding the present to maintain its equilibrium. How many great ministers have made the mistake of thinking of their descendants and of forgetting their contemporaries! How many others have put in practice the egotistical principle: "Let us think only of ourselves; the others may get out of the scrape as best they can." Gabriel Hanotaux's policy holds the middle course between these two extremes. When he rises, very early in the morning—for he sleeps little and works much—he certainly has no other ideal than this: to add some interesting paragraph to his "History of Cardinal de Richelieu," and some new prop to the peace of the world. Cardinal de Richelieu was in need of a historian, for strange as it may appear, no one had, hitherto, conceived the idea of utilizing the innumerable documents relating to his life and to his administration which have been collected in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the last two hundred years; but the peace of the world has still greater need of

## A STUDIOUS SCHOLAR.

He was born at Beaurevoir, a village in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, in the Aisne, on November 19, 1853. His grandfather was a peasant, and cultivated his land, and managed his affairs well; his father was the notary of the place. The little house where he was born was a modest habitation, with plaster walls, and a photograph of it adorns his study in the apartment which he occupies on the Boulevard St. Germain. At the Lyceum of St. Quentin the memory of young Hanotaux's successes still is cherished: he always ranked first. His teachers observed his precocious taste for historical studies; his comrades judged him as those who know him best at the present day judge him, as good, frank, gentle and faithful. He did not appear to be ambitious, his desire to do well was restrained; he was very conscientious and exact in his daily tasks. When he came to Paris to study law, and at the same time to present himself at the School of Charters, he went to see the celebrated historian Henri Martin, who was his father's cousin. Madame Henri Martin tried to persuade him that he would never succeed in the legal profession, because of his Picardy accent; that accent, she declared, would make him ridiculous, and a lawyer who is ridiculous never comes to anything. The old lady insisted strongly on this point; so much so that Hanotaux conceived the idea of presenting himself at the Conservatory, the national school of music and elocution, for the purpose of learning how to pronounce well, and training his voice. Very fortunately, he perceived for himself that such a plan would result in a considerable loss of time for him, and he gave it up. Demosthenes placed pebbles in his mouth, and practiced speaking on the seashore, in order that he might the better know how to dominate the noise of the crowds which he intended to harangue. But the young Frenchman did not aspire to harangue crowds. Harangues and crowds have remained, all his life, devoid of charm for him. Even at the present day his speeches are very brief and very precise; he does not aim at inspiring enthusiasm; he avoids, rather than seeks, oratorical gestures; he aims at convincing, rather than

at carrying his audience away with him ; this has been the great secret of his success in Europe. And as for the crowd, he does not understand it. He has always remained what he was not by birth, but what he very early became, through his tastes and his tendencies, an aristocrat.

#### PRESENTED TO GAMBETTA.

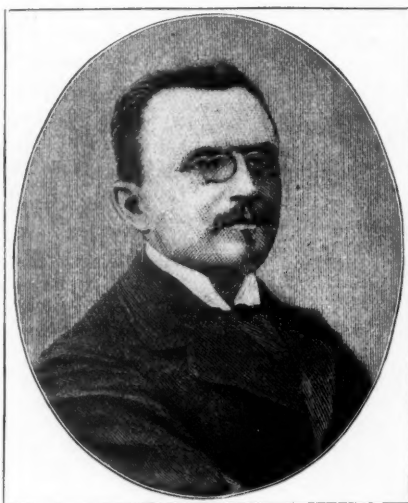
It was Henri Martin who took him to Gambetta. The illustrious tribune was then at the apogee of power ; everything pointed to his becoming the President of the Republic, and his influence was daily increasing. Gambetta became interested in the new comer, whose qualities he immediately appreciated. He engaged him to write in the *French Republic*, the journal which he had founded, and which he continued to inspire, if not to direct. In it Hanotaux published "Historical Studies on the XVI. and XVII. Centuries," which attracted notice and deserved it. He was attached to the department of the Archives, one of the most important in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he soon became chief clerk ; at the same time he was a professor at the *École des Hautes Études*, and as his resources were extremely small, and in spite of the simplicity of his mode of life he sometimes found himself in rather straitened circumstances, he wrote for various publications, on all subjects within his range. When Gambetta became Prime Minister he took him as the sub-chief of his Cabinet, at the same time as M. Gerard, who is now Minister from France to Peking. He filled the same post under other ministers. Under the ministry of M. Challengel-Lacour in particular, he had over him that same M. Marcel, his friend, who is the chief of his Cabinet at the present time. One of Gabriel Hanotaux's most marked characteristics is his fidelity to his friends.

#### MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE CARDINAL.

He is faithful to the dead, as well as to the living ; for he has not shown himself any more faithful toward M. Marcel than toward Cardinal Richelieu. The Cardinal constantly occupied his mind, from the day when the idea of writing the history of that great man first occurred to him. The Archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs are installed in a damp and gloomy building. During the last few years a little light and, above all, a little order, have been introduced ; but at that time it was not very pleasant to work in that place.

For his thesis at the *École des Chartes* Hanotaux had had to deal with the subject of "Intendants," one of the institutions to which Richelieu attached the most importance and of which he made the greatest use. So he began to study the correspondence of the Cardinal, and all his papers, constituting about three hundred volumes ; any other man would have recoiled before such an alarming task ! But Hanotaux said to himself that he would take his time about it, and would accomplish it. . . . And he did accomplish it, at the end of sixteen years, since the second volume appeared in 1896, and

the date of his entrance to the Archives in 1879. During all this time, Hanotaux has carried his Cardinal about with him everywhere : to the hunt ; to the great plains of the Aisne which he loves to pace ; in his strolls about Paris ; on the Bosphorus, and in the electoral hubbub of 1889. In the midst of noise, of distractions, of business, his mind remained intent upon that strange figure whose mystery he desired to solve.



M. HANOTAUX.

#### DIPLOMAT AND POLITICIAN.

On July 13, 1889, Gabriel Hanotaux was appointed Councillor to the Embassy of France at Constantinople. The Marquis de Noailles, who is at present the Am-

bassador of France to Germany, then represented France with the Sultan. It was there that the future Minister learned to know Europe ; for it is a singular and regrettable fact that Hanotaux has not traveled ; he does not know German, can only read English, and lacks that indispensable complement to all modern education, a visit to foreign lands. However intelligent and learned a man may be, nothing can take the place with him of the fact of his having seen other men, and rubbed up his ideas against theirs, of having sat at their firesides, of having tried to perceive their natural good qualities and their defects not through books, but from the life. Hanotaux liked Constantinople ; he soon became used to the life which presented itself to him there, though it is rather disconcerting at first. He rendered great services, particularly in the regulation of the Bulgarian question. But when he received from his native land the proposition that he should stand as candidate at the approaching elections, he did not hesitate, and gave the preference to politics. Every one who approached Gambetta closely enough to feel his influence has by that very fact been drawn into politics. It is a curious fact !

Gambetta rendered politics attractive by his manner of looking at it and talking about it. When, in a little boat for public hire, light and easily moved as a feather, one sees a skillful oarsman attain simultaneously to extreme speed and perfect equilibrium, one wishes to take the oars oneself; one says to himself: "Here's a marvelous implement, and one which appears to be very easy to manipulate" and at the first stroke of the oar one is upset into the water. This did not happen to Hanotaux, because, like a practical and prudent man, once elected deputy, he did not launch out into the successes of the rostrum and into over-vast propositions. He brought to the discharge of his new functions his habitual qualities of intelligence, tact, exactness. He busied himself—as a duty—with military and labor questions which did not interest him and for which he had little aptitude. The French Chamber is re-elected every four years. Consequently, that of 1886 was to be renewed in 1889.

#### A CAMPAIGN OF ELECTORAL BOXING.

In 1889 the situation was serious. General Boulanger had everywhere aroused the spirit of revolt and paved the way for civil war. The candidates of his so-called "national party" were trying to procure their election by dint of money and funds. By his flight to Belgium Boulanger had certainly lost much of his prestige, but the Department of Aisne was precisely one of those where he retained the most followers. The inhabitants of Picardy are not very sentimental in politics; they particularly appreciate the government which serves their business. Many of them had allowed themselves to be entrapped by the fallacious promises of the Boulangists. Hence the campaign was difficult and laborious. Hanotaux, like all the sensible part of the nation, had declared himself the resolute adversary of Boulanger and of all the adventurers who composed his staff. He announced it with great frankness and energy; his personal situation, his connections with the region whose deputy he was rendered him an enemy to be dreaded. Although that sort of thing was not to his taste, he went from meeting to meeting making speech after speech, indefatigable and immovable in his attacks upon the Boulangists. The latter, irritated, disturbed many meetings, and attacked him with fists and stones. It is asserted even that a trap was set for him, in which he might have lost his life, which would not have rendered inconsolable those who had set the trap. Moreover, their manoeuvres succeeded; Hanotaux was not re-elected, and this campaign seems to have left him many unpleasant memories. For he does not feel in the least disposed to try again for the votes of the electors. He is neither Senator nor Deputy, which is rare in a French Minister. When they desired to confide to him the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, they sought him at the "Office of Consular and Commercial Affairs," which he had managed since 1892, after having been, from 1889 to 1892, the "sub-director of the Protectorates."

#### THE POLITICS OF A MODERATE.

Hanotaux became Minister on May 31, 1894. He succeeded Casimir-Périer. Since that date he has remained constantly in charge, with the exception of a period of six months, during which the Radicals were in power. It rested with himself to remain there even then. His merit was so generally recognized that M. Bourgeois, the leader of the Radicals, when he assumed power, invited him to keep his portfolio. But profound divergencies existed in their views. The Radical party insisted upon annexing Madagascar; Hanotaux wished to maintain the Malagasy Constitution under the French protectorate. The Radicals wished to regulate, one after the other, all the questions in litigation between France and England, that of Siam, that of Tunis. Hanotaux insisted upon regulating them all at a single blow, in order to clear the ground, and to reserve the question of Egypt only, as being the gravest and the most difficult of solution. Hence he refused to associate himself with the Radicals. When he resumed his portfolio, at the end of the six months, he found Madagascar annexed, and a convention, which was very defective so far as France was concerned, signed with England on the subject of Siam. He accepted the situation with the simplicity and rectitude of mind which distinguish him. What was the use of wasting time in complaints and recriminations? What was the good of rebelling against the inevitable? An accomplished fact possesses great force in the eyes of Hanotaux; it means that it is accomplished. He accepts it and takes it as the starting-point of new combinations. As he greatly favors the policy of a wise and progressive extension of France in the world, it is he who traced the lines of that partition of African territory which Lord Salisbury pleasantly ridiculed at the Lord Mayor's banquet a few years ago, but which he so well understands how to profit by nevertheless; he it was, also, who interposed when the Congo State abandoned to England territories which would permit the latter to unite, later on, Egypt and South Africa. Hanotaux forced the two parties to renounce the treaty that was in contravention of the obligations to which the Congo State had pledged itself with regard to France. On every occasion he has energetically defended the colonial interests of his country.

#### RUSSIA FOREVER.

Once only has he sacrificed them. The war which set China and Japan by the ears and the success of the Japanese were an unexpected benefit to French Indo-China. It meant the enfeeblement of an inconvenient, dangerous neighbor, who knew no honor. Everything incited France to support the Japanese; the memories of a long friendship, as well as the necessity of fortifying her Asiatic colonies against the attacks of the Chinese. But Russia had other interests, and other obligations. France upheld Russia, and the Franco-Russian alliance, soon reinforced by the accession of Germany, imposed its

mediation on the belligerents, and preserved the integrity of the Chinese Empire. The Franco-Russian alliance is not Hanotaux's work; it was in existence when he came into power; but he is greatly attached to it, he sees that it is indispensable to the repose of Europe, one of the most solid guarantees that peace will be preserved, and he thinks that some sacrifices must be made to it. The Minister's enemies are fond of saying that his vanity is flattered by the attentions of which he is the object on the part of the Czar and of his court, and that his Russophilism proceeds in great part therefrom; but this shows small knowledge of him. There is nothing of the *parvenu* about Hanotaux. He adorns himself as infrequently as possible with the numerous decorations, grand cordons and crosses with which he has been honored in the course of his career; he prefers a simple black coat to the gilded uniform which his rank in diplomacy would give him the right to wear. He loves the aristocracy by natural taste, through refinement, and not out of pride. It was not Prince Lobanoff's title which attracted him, but the similarity of their views. A veritable friendship speedily united them; they had felt drawn to each other. Hence the Prince's sudden death was a grief to him. Others of his enemies—what man in political life has them not?—imagine that Richelieu serves him for a guide, and that he aspires to resemble him. Assuredly nothing could be more foreign to Hanotaux's nature. Precisely his practical character preserves him from believing that he possesses genius, and seeking to prove it. He loves Richelieu as a historian, not as an imitator; if one might be permitted to compare them, one would perceive with precision that their qualities of mind and their methods of government are opposed to each other.

#### HANOTAUX AND CECIL RHODES.

Not long ago, Hanotaux received a visit from Cecil Rhodes. The "African Napoleon," on his way through Paris, desired to make acquaintance with the statesman, whose position has so greatly waxed while his own has rapidly waned. In the great Ministerial study of the Quai d'Orsay through which so many ministers have passed, from the Duc de Morny to Gambetta, without forgetting the petty journalist of whom the Commune made a "Delegate to External Relations," a strange spectacle was witnessed on that day. Two men contemplated each other face to face, neither of whom had found in his cradle a ready-made destiny, who were both self-made, the one robust, massive, powerful, giving the impression of unreflecting force; the other fine, discreet, master of himself, inspiring confidence and sympathy; the one the incarnation of triumphant democracy, and the other of uncontested aristocracy. Only by an amusing paradox, the democrat was the subject of the Queen of England, and the aristocrat the Minister of the French Republic. "I am nobody," said Cecil Rhodes to Hanotaux; "I am a broken man, but I may come to the front again." I wonder whether, when he

heard these words, Hanotaux did not receive the idea of an up-to-date Richelieu. After all, the parallel would not be impossible, and I do not think it would be disadvantageous to the African. People are hard on him at present, but he has done as



(From *Vanity Fair*.)

M. HANOTAUX CONTEMPLATING THE CAREER OF THE GREAT CARDINAL.

much for the greatness of England as Richelieu did for that of France, and if one could place in the scales the lies, the violations of right, the injustices by the aid of which each of them has attained his ends, I regret to say that the Rhodes scale would rise, while Richelieu's would sink.

#### THE OPINION OF EUROPE.

Hanotaux's prestige has become very great in Europe. The danger in a republic always is that the ministers will obey too readily the impetus of the crowd; in too absolute monarchies men fear that they will display too passive an obedience to the sovereign. But Hanotaux belongs to the same school as the Marquis di Rudini; he is a wise man. He will retire before he will consent to a measure which he considers unfavorable to peace; he thinks that peace is not only a benefit, but a necessity for Europe. He is thoroughly to be relied on; his speech is as good as gold; he says little, and understands at the first glance. That is why he is agreeable to Europe, not to Russia only, but to Germany as well. He is less favorably regarded in England. I think he does not sufficiently understand the English; the English, on their side, do not understand him at all. Whom do they understand on the Continent? It really is singular to think that Continental affairs, which were so familiar to them thirty years ago, have become so foreign to them that they no longer succeed, despite their efforts, in assimilating them.



## GREAT SUMMER GATHERINGS OF 1897.

### EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

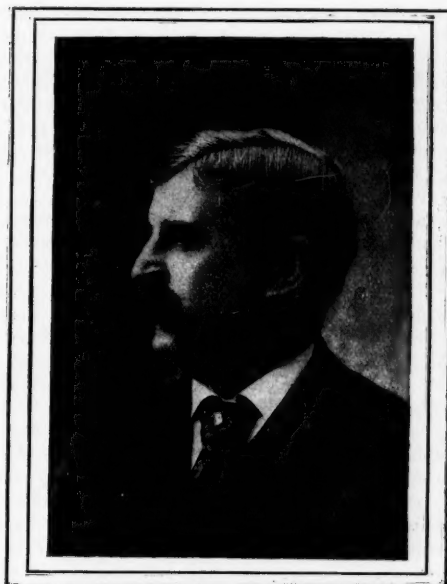
#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.

**B**Y far the most important assemblage of scientific men on the Western hemisphere in 1897 will be, of course, the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto, August 18. Only once before in its history has this learned body been convened on American soil, and at that time it met, we believe, in Montreal.

Over a thousand scientific men will attend the Toronto meeting. These will include the most illustrious names in British, American and European science. Sir John Evans, Treasurer of the Royal Society of London, and well-known for his archaeological researches, will preside, and among others who are to take a prominent part in the proceedings are: Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Lodge, Sir Douglas Fox, Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P., Professor Boyd Dawkins, Simon Newcomb, Professor Bonney, Prof. Roberts Austen, Wm. Crooks, etc. The following have been chosen presidents of the ten sections: Mathematics and Physics, Professor Forsyth of Cambridge; Chemistry, Prof. Wm. Ramsay of London; Geology, Dr. G. M. Dawson of Ottawa; Zoology, Professor Miall of Leeds; Geography, J. Scott Keltie of London; Economics and Statistics, Professor Connor of Liverpool; Mechanical Science, G. F. Deacon; Anthropology, Sir Wm. Turner of Edinburgh; Physiology, Prof. Michael Foster of Cambridge; Botany, Prof. Marshall Ward of Cambridge. Besides the British and Canadian ordinary members, the American Association will conclude its Detroit meeting in time for its members to be in Toronto to join their British brethren, and, in addition, special efforts are being made to induce the principal scientific men of Continental Europe to join in the meeting. The various sections will meet in the extensive buildings of Toronto University. A public banquet will be given to Lord Lister, Lord Kelvin and Sir John Evans. All the local arrangements are in the hands of a committee, of which Prof. A. B. Macal lum, Ph.D., of Toronto University is President.

#### INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Another gathering which will attract some Americans, even though held in a far-distant part of the world, will be the seventh session of the International Geological Congress at St. Petersburg, which will open on the 17th (29th) of August, and continue five days. (The difference of twelve days between the Russian calendar and our own is to be observed.) A large number of interesting excursions, both before and after the Congress, have been planned for participants.



HON. CHAS. R. SKINNER OF NEW YORK,  
President National Educational Association.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The most largely attended meeting of its kind in the world is that of the National Educational Association, which brings together each year the teachers and other school officers of the country by tens of thousands. The convention of 1897 will be held at Milwaukee, July 6 9. Between these dates it is expected that the city's population will be increased by 20,000. The railroads have offered a rate of one fare for the round trip, with the privilege of return at any time before August 31. Many low-priced and attractive excursions to points in Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will also be offered. Seven general sessions of the association will be held, under the presidency of the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York state, in an auditorium seating 7,500 people. Dr. B. A. Hinsdale will preside over the six sessions of the National Council of Education. Various section meetings will be held, as usual, each under the direction of a recognized expert in the department assigned him. The efficient secretary of the whole organization, now as

for many years past, is President Irwin Shepard of the Minnesota State Normal School, at Winona.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

At Montreal, July 9-12, will be held the annual meeting of that ancient and honorable body known as the American Institute of Instruction. This is never a great meeting in point of numbers, but those who take part in it are almost always among the foremost in American educational movements. The forthcoming session will be no exception. Among the speakers will be Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; the Hon. George W. Ross, Minister of Education for the Provinces of Canada, and the Hon. Henry Barnard of Connecticut. Albert E. Winship of the *Journal of Education* is president of the Institute this year.

#### THE MUSIC TEACHERS.

Much interest has already been evinced in the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association announced to be held in New York City, June 24-28. A large part of the time of this convention will be devoted to the consideration of ways and means to advance the movement for the introduction of systematic musical instruction in public schools and colleges.

During the convention Mr. Frank Damrosch will conduct a performance of "The Messiah," by a chorus of a thousand voices and eminent soloists.

#### THE ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Most of the various associations of professional engineers will hold meetings during the next three months. The arrangements for the annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers have not yet been fully perfected, but it has been decided to hold the convention at Quebec, and the date will probably be June 30.

The thirty-fifth regular meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will take place at Hartford, Conn., May 25-28.

The general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will be held at Greenacre, Eliot, Maine, beginning Monday, July 26. This was the home of the late Prof. Moses G. Farmer, an eminent electrician and inventor, and the date fixed upon is the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the field of electrical discovery.

The American Institute of Architects will hold its thirty-first annual convention in Detroit, September 28-30.

#### MEETINGS OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

It is announced that the fourth session of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons will be held in Washington, May 4-6. Dr. William H. Welch of the Johns Hopkins University will preside over the general meetings, at which the fourteen allied societies and associations will have representation in the programmes presented. The list of officers of these bodies includes many of the most eminent names in American medicine and surgery.

The Washington Congress will be followed by several other meetings, some of a special, others of a more general character, in which members of the medical profession will be chiefly, if not exclusively, interested. At Baltimore, May 11-14, will assemble the American Medico-Psychological Association. Dr. Henry M. Hurd, superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, acts as secretary of this organization, and Dr. T. O. Powell of Milledgeville is the retiring president.

The American Academy of Medicine will hold its next meeting at Philadelphia, May 29-31, and in the first four days of June, in the same city, the American Medical Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

The fifty-third annual meeting of the American Institute of Homoeopathy will be held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, in connection with the *Materia Medica* Conference and the Homoeopathic Society of Ophthalmologists.

The National Eclectic Medical Association meets June 15-17 at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota.

#### AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The American Bar Association, the only national organization of representative legal practitioners, will meet this year at Cleveland, August 25-27. The president, the Hon. James M. Woolworth of Omaha, Neb., will give the address required by the associations's by-laws, containing a summary of the important legislation of the year. There will also be at least one other address, and several papers. The section on legal education and the patent law section will meet at the same time. The Commissioners on Uniform Legislation appointed by twenty-nine of the states will probably meet at Cleveland at the same time. It will be remembered that the association was instrumental in securing the appointment of these commissioners.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The regular Saratoga meeting of the American Social Science Association will take place in September, as usual. The president of this body for the current year is Dr. James B. Angell, who has just been appointed United States Minister to Turkey. This will probably necessitate President Angell's absence from the meeting, and the appointment of another presiding officer.

The International Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Toronto, July 7-14, promises to be a very important gathering, and will be largely attended.

The second national convention of the Woman's Health Protective Associations is to be held in Philadelphia during the first week of May.

#### AMERICAN AND BRITISH LIBRARIANS.

After the general conference of the American Library Association, which will be held at Philadelphia, June 21-25, a number of representative American librarians, and other persons interested in

library matters, will cross the Atlantic to attend the international meeting arranged to be held in London in July, under the auspices of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

The president of the American Library Association this year is Librarian Brett of the Cleveland Public Library; the secretary is Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes.

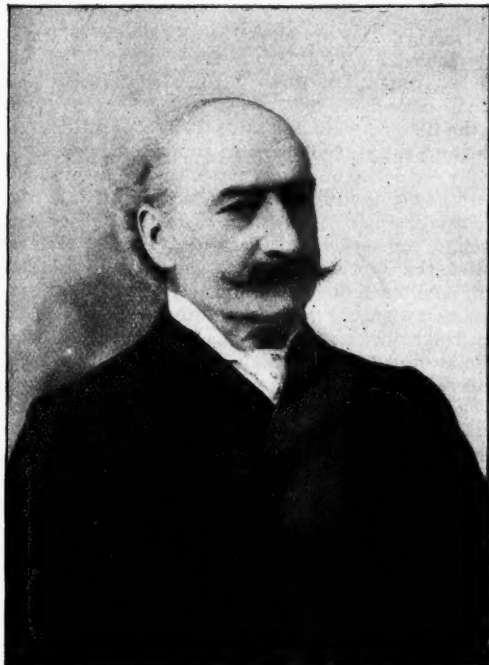
## PATRIOTIC AND POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

### THE SCOTCH-IRISH.

The ninth annual congress of the Scotch Irish in America will be held in Detroit, June 10-13. Addresses will be delivered by a number of the most prominent speakers in the country. President McKinley is a member of this organization. Mr. Robert Bonner of New York City presides at its meeting.

### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The National Encampment of the G. A. R. for 1897 will be held at Buffalo, provided certain conditions are met by that city. The chief of these conditions is the raising of a fund of nearly \$100,000 for the entertainment of the great gathering. This sum, we understand, has been practically assured by subscriptions. General Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska is Commander-in-Chief for the current year. President McKinley's attendance at the En-



GEN. THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,  
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

campment has been promised. The reunion will begin on August 23, and continue nearly a full week.

### THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

One of the principal gatherings at Nashville the coming summer will be the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, under Gen. J. B. Gordon, June 22-24. Great preparations are being made for this occasion.

Later in the season (September 21-23) Nashville will extend a welcome to the National Association of Mexican War Veterans—now a comparatively small organization, numerically.

### OTHER MEETINGS AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, during the coming months, will be full of the spirit of the World's Fair in 1893, and of Atlanta two years later, when every kind of "congress," "parliament," and convention, or reunion was eagerly welcomed, entertained and heard by an enduring public. Several of the Nashville meetings, however, will be of more than transient interest, if we may judge by the announcements. Among these we may mention the National Good Citizens' Convention, May 18; the National Road Parliament and Farmers' Congress, and the Southern Irrigation Congress, also in May; the National Association of Labor Commissioners, June 20; the American Society of Religious Education, October 1-15; the Liberal Congress of Religion, October 19-24; the National Congress of Women, October 26, and the National Conference of State Boards of Health and American Humane Association meeting, to which no dates have yet been assigned.

### LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Among the labor organizations which will hold their annual conventions in the course of the next few weeks are the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers (Detroit, May 18-20), the Bakers' International Union (Cleveland, May 3), and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (Toronto, at some time in May).

Mr. Eugene V. Debs has announced a special convention of the American Railway Union, to be held at Chicago beginning the third Tuesday in June. It is proposed that the work of the Union be greatly broadened, and that the interests of all classes of labor be considered. The ultimate object is stated by Mr. Debs to be the attainment of a practical form of industrial co-operation.

A "Commonweal Conference" has been called by Carl Browne to meet at Nashville, July 4.

### THE LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Fifth National Conference for Good City Government and the third annual meeting of the National Municipal League will be held in the city of Louisville, Ky., May 5, 6 and 7, 1897. The conference will be addressed by prominent reformers and public officials. Among the questions to be

considered are the following: "Home Rule for American Cities," Prof. Edmund J. James, University of Chicago; "The Business Man in Politics," by Franklin MacVeagh; "The Wage Earner in Politics," George Chance, president of the Typographical Union of Philadelphia; "The Powers of a Municipal Corporation," by Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia; "Exclusion of Partisan Politics from Municipal Affairs," Frank M. Loomis; "The Relation of Municipal Activity to the Standard of Life of a Community," Dr. Leo S. Rowe; "Municipal Reform During the Past Year," Clinton Rogers Woodruff, with addresses by James C. Carter, president, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and other prominent men. There will also be a number of papers dealing with the municipal conditions of leading cities, principally Southern.

### RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

#### THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

At San Francisco, July 7-12, will be held one of those great rallies of enthusiastic Christian youth which the American people has come to expect, as a matter of course, with each recurring July. Opening meetings are to be held in six of the largest churches of San Francisco, and one meeting each in Oakland and Alameda. On Thursday, July 8, simultaneous welcome meetings will be held in the two largest auditoriums of the city, one of which seats 10,000 and the other 6,000 persons.

#### THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AT TORONTO.

As Toronto seemed destined to be one of the great convention centres of 1897, the managers of the Third International Epworth League Conference wisely selected that city for their meeting-place. Possibly another element in determining the choice was the fact that Toronto is famous for the strength of its Methodism. At any rate it has been decided that the convention will be held in the Canadian metropolis July 15-18. An attendance of 20,000 is expected.

#### UNIVERSALIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

The National Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist Church will hold its eighth annual convention at Detroit, Michigan, July 6-13, 1897. This organization has 450 local societies with a total membership of 16,000. This organization sustains a relation to the Universalist Church similar to that which the Epworth League sustains to the Methodist Church. Its departments of activity are: Religious, charitable, lookout, floral, church extension, Christian citizenship and post office mission.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

Later in the year will occur the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This convention will be held in the city of Buffalo, October 13-17, 1897. It will be the first international convention of all the Brotherhoods in the different national churches of the An-

glican communion. In addition to probably 1,500 representatives from the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada there will also be delegates from England, Scotland, the West Indies, and possibly Australia. All the bishops of the Anglican communion have been invited to attend the convention, and some of them have signified their intention of being present.

The work of the convention will be devotional and consultative rather than legislative. The programme will therefore include devotional services, sermons and addresses by clergymen and laymen. Among those who are expected to address the convention are the Right Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, England; the Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., Canon of Westminster, London, England; the Very Rev. Vincent Rorison, D.D., Dean of St. Andrew's, Scotland; Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York; Rev. E. A. Welch, Provost Trinity College, Toronto; James L. Houghteling of Chicago, Silas McBee of North Carolina, G. H. Davis of Philadelphia, W. C. Sturgis of New Haven and John P. Faure of New York.

This convention promises to be the most important meeting of the laymen of the Anglican communion ever held.

#### THE NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES.

The famous summer gatherings at Northfield, Mass., might be classified either as summer schools, or as conferences, or as conventions. They are really all three.

What is commonly known as the Northfield Summer School for Bible Study, directed by Mr. D. L. Moody, consists of three distinct conferences and two or more courses of special Bible lectures given in the time between and after these conventions, all of which taken together constitute a continuous and connected series of gatherings designed to promote the study of the Bible and deepen the Christian life.

Friday, June 25, to Sunday, July 4, will be the opening convention of the season. By special invitation the World's Student Christian Federation will hold its first convention at Northfield, in conjunction with the annual conference of the American Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association movement. The coming conference, therefore, will be the most representative student gathering ever held, and will afford the students of the United States and Canada an unexampled opportunity to come into intimate touch with the student movements in all parts of the world. The sessions of the conference are held morning and evening. The afternoon is given to recreation.

Among the speakers at this conference will be President Patton of Princeton University, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York City, Dr. McKenzie of Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. A. F. Schaffler of New York City, Mr. John R. Mott and Mr. Moody.

The Young Women's Christian Association Conference, similar in plan and scope to that of the young men, will be held July 9-20.



The General Conference for Christian Workers continues from July 29 to August 16, and is the oldest Northfield gathering.

A Y. M. C. A. Encampment will be open during July and August.

Between the conferences and after the convention of Christian Workers special Bible lectures will be given by some prominent Bible teachers. Those who cannot be present during the regular conferences, or who prefer the more quiet sessions, will find these post conference services particularly helpful.

#### STUDENT CONFERENCES AT LAKE GENEVA.

In the college students' conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 18-28, it is already announced that Chancellor McDowell of the University of Denver, Prof. John M. Coulter of Chicago University, Rev. R. A. Torrey of Chicago Bible Institute, S. M. Sayford of Boston and John R. Mott of New York City will participate.

In July and August a Y. M. C. A. institute and training-school is conducted annually at Lake Geneva.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE KINGDOM.

The fifth annual conference of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom will meet at Marlborough on the Hudson (above Newburg), August 2-7. The following are some of the topics for discussion: "The Kingdom of God in Modern Thought, Science and Art," "The Kingdom of God and Social Progress," "The Kingdom of God and Individual Salvation," "The Kingdom of God in Its Future," "Christian Union," "Corporations and Municipal Progress," "The Extension of the Brotherhood," "What Kind of Theocracy Do We Desire?" etc.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Union, presided over by Dr. J. T. Gracey, at Clifton Springs, New York, is announced for June 9-15. Dr. Blodgett of China and Dr. Cyrus Hamlin will participate, among others eminent in missionary service.

#### AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will hold its eighty-eighth annual meeting in New Haven, October 12-15. Dr. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn will preach the annual sermon, and the president's address will be delivered by Dr. R. S. Storrs.

Two other missionary organizations of the Congregationalists are the Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association. The former society will meet at Saratoga, June 1-3, General O. O. Howard presiding, and the Rev. F. T. Bayley of Denver preaching the annual sermon. Several representatives of the society from the Western field will be present.

The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association has been appointed for Minneapolis,

October 19-21, but the programme has not yet been arranged.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Education Society will be held upon the second Wednesday in June, in Pilgrim Hall, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

#### CONVENTIONS OF AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

The anniversaries of the Northern branch of the Baptist denomination will be held this year at Pittsburgh, during the week of May 17. The meetings of the Women's Home Mission Society will occupy the first two days, and will be followed by conferences of the American Baptist Home Mission, Historical and Publication Societies. Saturday will be given up to the consideration of Christian beneficence, and on Sunday various conferences on subjects of vital importance to the denomination will be held.

The annual convention of Southern Baptists will meet at Wilmington, N. C., May 7-13. At the same place, on May 6, the American Baptist Education Society will hold a session, as will also the Southern Baptist Young People's Union. The Woman's Missionary Union, another auxiliary body, will meet in Wilmington during the sessions of the main convention.

The Seventh International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15-18, 1897.

#### PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North), which will convene at Warsaw, Ind., May 20, will be but one of several Presbyterian legislative bodies meeting in the United States and Canada during the next few weeks.

Thus there will meet at Charlotte, N. C., on the 20th of May also, the General Assembly of the Southern Church, while at Chicago the Cumberland Presbyterians will begin the sessions of their Assembly. Then on the 26th at Rock Island, Ill., will assemble the corresponding body of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, while the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians will meet in Beaver Falls, Pa., on the same day.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is called to meet at Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 10.

#### OTHER CHURCHES.

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church will meet at St. Louis, May 11-18. The president of this body is the Rev. John Worcester of Newtonville, Mass. The secretaries are the Rev. A. F. Frost of Cambridge, Mass., and Mr. C. A. E. Spamer of Baltimore.

The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association will take place at Boston, May 25.

The German Baptist Brethren, commonly known as Dunkards, will hold their yearly conference and reunion at Frederick City, Md., June 3-10.

The General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church meets at Asbury Park, N. J., June 2.

#### WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE W. C. T. U.

The World's Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to be held at Toronto, October 23-26, will be a most notable gathering. The programme is not yet fully made out, but Miss Willard will preside, and it is confidently expected that there will be delegates from the majority of the forty countries in which the World's W. C. T. U. is organized. There will be reports from the superintendents of the various lines of work, and evening mass meetings in which the best known temperance and reform men and women will participate.

Following the World's Convention, October 29 to November 3, comes the Convention of the National W. C. T. U. in Buffalo, N. Y. The majority of the distinguished visitors at the World's Convention will probably be in attendance there. The days will be largely given up to reports and business, but in the evenings will be mass-meetings. Friday, the 29th, will be given up to welcomes and responses; Saturday will be Young Women's Evening; Monday evening will be given up to the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent; Tuesday evening will be State Benefit Night, in which the states having gained five hundred new members will arrange the programme; and Wednesday will be Grand Demonstration Night. The annual sermon will be preached on Sunday, at 2 p.m., by Lady Henry Somerset.

#### SUMMER SCHOOLS AND ASSEMBLIES.

Each year adds to the range of work and the number of courses of instruction offered in summer by the leading American universities. So systematic has this provision for summer work at these institutions become, that the term "summer school," as formerly understood, no longer seems to apply; for these vacation arrangements for lectures and class-work now fit into the general scheme of facilities which each institution has to offer. It would be impossible to describe these summer courses in detail, and we can only say in passing that the universities in which summer work has heretofore been most successfully prosecuted are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Michigan, Chicago, Pennsylvania and Leland Stanford, but a great deal has been done in other institutions, and in particular lines some of the colleges and state universities have developed their summer work quite as fully as have either of the universities named.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMER MEETING.

The American Society for the extension of University Teaching brings together in July both lecturers and students from various universities and colleges. For the session of 1897 courses are offered

in mediæval history and literature, psychology and child-study, mathematics, and Latin, with a series of round-table conferences on methods of study.

#### CHAUTAUQUA.

The plans for this year's work at Chautauqua have been matured for some time, and are known by many of our readers.

The chief topics for the summer session of 1897 will be those which are to dominate the C. L. S. C. course of reading for the following winter. There will be courses of lectures upon the formation of the German Empire, upon German life and literature. The Roman topics to be discussed will deal with history, art, literature and social life. In addition to these chief topics, questions of social amelioration, problems of city life, of the family, and of industrial organization will be treated by specialists.

The department known as "The New Education in the Church," includes a course of lectures by President W. L. Hervey on the principles of Sunday-school teaching, one on primary-class teaching, and a normal class under Dr. J. L. Hurlbut. These lectures will be adapted to teachers without regard to denomination.

#### THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Champlain Assembly of Cliff Haven, N. Y., is the popular title of the Catholic Summer School, which has been engaged in various forms of university extension work for the past five years. Lectures and conferences are now being arranged by the Board of Studies to cover a period of seven weeks, from July 11 to August 28.

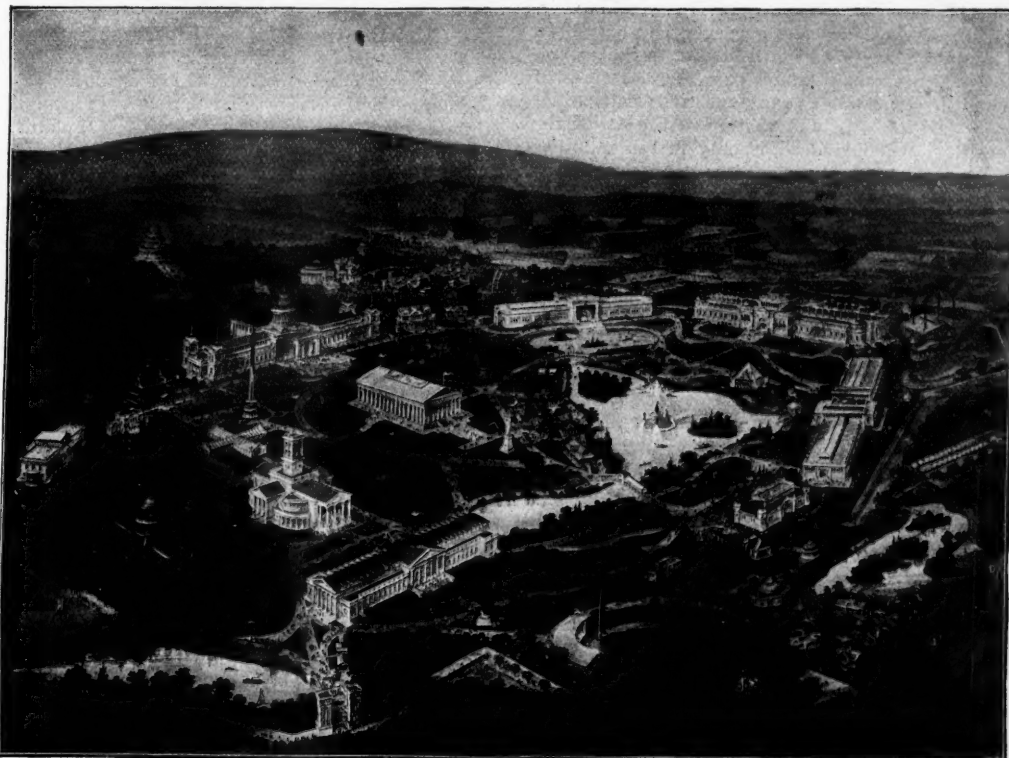
#### GREENACRE ASSEMBLY.

A summer school somewhat similar in purpose to the Plymouth School of Ethics is the assembly conducted at Eliot, Maine, since 1894. Besides the conferences and lectures on general subjects during July and August of the present year, Class Lectures on the History and Philosophy of Religion, the History, Philosophy and Religion of Buddhism, the Vedantic Philosophy and Religions of India, the Religion of the Jains, Confucianism and the Religions of China, the Religion of Zoroaster and the Parsis, and Christian Origins will be given by able teachers.

#### SUMMER CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Our readers will remember that one year ago the REVIEW OF REVIEWS gave a somewhat extended account of the "Boys' Republic" maintained at Freeville, in New York State, under the direction of Mr. William R. George. This admirable institution has all the elements of permanence, and the coming season promises to be the most successful in its history.

Some of the elements of the "Boys' Republic" idea have a place in the various summer camps, more or less systematically organized in different parts of the country. One of the most interesting of these institutions is what is known as "The



GENERAL VIEW OF THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Natural Science Camp," on Canandaigua Lake, New York, directed by Mr. Albert L. Arey, C.E., of Rochester, N. Y. This camp will begin its eighth season on the 30th of June next. It has an organized corps of instructors and offers exceptional facilities for the study of geology, entomology, ornithology and other branches of natural science, besides providing practical instruction in taxidermy, photography, and other arts. An excellent military system has been established, and out-door athletics of all kinds, especially swimming, rowing and horseback riding, are regular features of the camp. No text books are used in the classes during the season, but the instruction is given through the medium of direct personal contact with the teachers. The principal aim of the school is to cultivate the powers of observation. Discipline is secured through the military organization, and thus, while many of the features of more formal methods of instruction are avoided, a great deal has been secured which should really be the aim of schools for boys.

### EXPOSITIONS OF 1897.

#### THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Of the various expositions to be held in the different parts of the world during the coming six months, one of the most interesting and important

will be that held to commemorate the centennial of the State of Tennessee, which will be opened to the public on May 1. It is said that no exposition of such a size was ever so nearly perfected in its details on the opening day as will be the great fair at Nashville. It will be remembered that the original plans contemplated the opening of the exposition one year ago, but it was found impracticable to arrange for the exhibits at that time.

The exposition will continue open for five months, until October 1. The United States government has duly recognized it and has spent \$130,000, \$30,000 of which went for its building, in an effort to illustrate perfectly the workings of the national machine. Nashville herself, although a small town compared to the exposition cities of Europe, or to Philadelphia and Chicago, has contributed a half million dollars toward defraying general expenses. All the individual states are represented by their commissioners, and most of them have made liberal appropriations for exhibitions. As was the case at Atlanta, the Southern women are taking an active, enthusiastic and effective part in the promotion of the exposition; their building was the first one to be handed over complete and perfect.

Visitors to Nashville all declared that the natural location of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition

excels in beauty that of any previous world's fair. The art of the landscape gardener has also been called into play to add still further to the attractions of the grounds, which comprise 200 acres of beautifully shaded blue grass. Three electric lines and a railroad will take visitors to the site of the exposition, which, indeed, is only fifteen minutes' walk from the heart of the city. The electricians have used their utmost ingenuity in making a striking system of illumination; one of their great clusters of electric lights will hang from a gigantic flag staff 330 feet from the ground. The buildings are imposing and of the highest architectural excellence. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS will have more to say about the exposition in the months to come.

#### THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

Americans visiting Europe this season will do well to include Brussels in their itinerary, for there will be held the most attractive of the European fairs of 1897. Here also it is said that the site is extremely attractive, and that the buildings are more artistic than has been common in European world's fairs. Nearly every European country, besides many countries of America, Asia and Africa, have sent exhibits to Brussels. The exposition is under the patronage of the Belgian government. It is to be regretted that the American exhibit in Brussels will be extremely meagre.

#### THE GREAT NORTHERN EXHIBITION IN STOCKHOLM.

The Scandinavian people have arranged for an exhibition at Stockholm in 1897 such as they have not had for thirty years. Russia and the Archduchy of Finland will also take part in at least some of the competitions. It is said that the buildings for this exposition, while not as large or as expensive as those of other world's fairs, are still very graceful and well adapted for their purpose. The exhibition will be opened on May 15 and close on October 1. In September will be celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of the beginning of King Oscar's prosperous reign. Among the important gatherings at Stockholm during the exhibition will be the Fourth International Press Congress, to be held just at the end of June.

#### THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.

At Hamburg from May to October, an international exhibition covering the field of horticulture, arboriculture and floriculture will be opened. The programme includes the following series of special exhibits: (1) Spring exhibition, May 1-7; (2) plants, flowers and vegetables, May 30-June 3; (3) plants, flowers and shrubs, July 2-6; (4) plants, flowers and fruits of the season, July 30-August 3; (5) general fall exhibition, August 27-September 5, and (6) a general fruit exhibition, September 17-30.

#### A CENTRAL AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

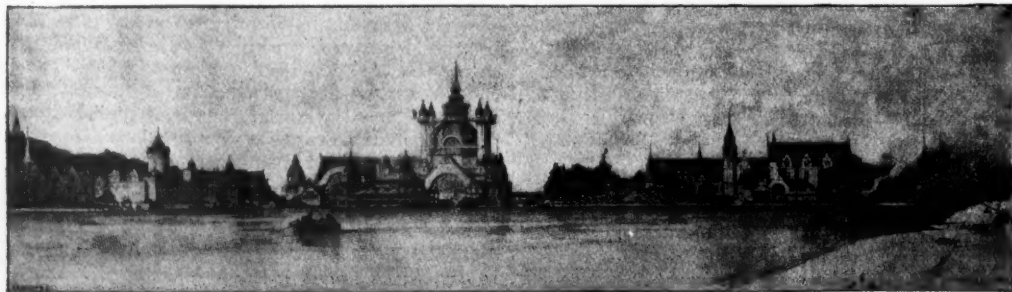
In accordance with the decree issued by the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Guatemala, a general exhibition is now open at Guatemala. Preparations have been in progress for this fair during the past three years, and it is believed that Central American arts and manufactures will be fully represented.

#### OTHER IMPORTANT OCCASIONS OF THE SUMMER.

##### THE POSTAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON.

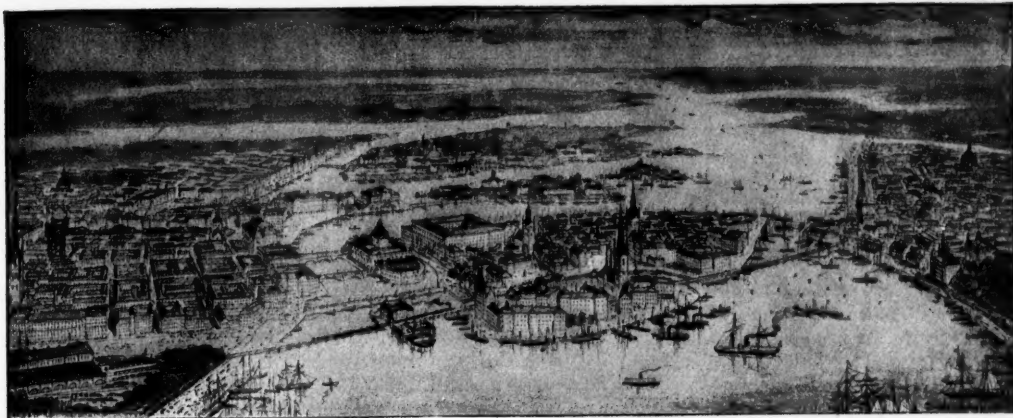
The recent death of Dr. Von Stephan of Germany has recalled attention to the importance of the Universal Postal Union, of which Dr. Von Stephan was credited with being the originator. The approaching congress of the Union at Washington—the fifth in its history—will serve to bring home to Americans the great value of the service which Dr. Von Stephan and his co-laborers in the early years of the Union performed. The congress was called to meet in Washington on the first Wednesday in May, 1897. For a time there was some doubt as to the provisions to be made for this congress, because of the failure of our Senators and Representatives to make an appropriation for the purpose. But preparations are now far advanced for the reception of the delegates and the holding of the sessions.

The Universal Postal Union now embraces all the civilized world, and its delegates will represent 1,000,000,000 of people. Previous congresses have met in Berne, Paris, Lisbon and Vienna. The chief business at Washington will be a revision of the



THE SCANDINAVIAN EXPOSITION, STOCKHOLM.





VIEW OF STOCKHOLM, THE SEAT OF THE SCANDINAVIAN EXPOSITION.

treaty made at the last congress in Vienna, July 4, 1891. The French language will be exclusively used. Probably a reduction of rates will be secured. The congress will be in session for six weeks, but during that time only six or seven full sessions will be held, as all the subjects are to be first considered by committees, and then discussed by the full body of delegates. If each country sends one or two delegates, it is likely that one hundred representatives will gather in Washington. It is said that the Chinese Empire, Corea, and the Argentine Free State will seek admission to the Union at this meeting. Each country in the Union has but one vote. Thus it will be seen that the Fifth Postal Congress will be one of the most important international gatherings of the year.

#### THE CABOT ANNIVERSARY.

Oddly enough, many Americans have overlooked the fact that the main land of North America was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot on June 14, 1497. The first movement, so far as we are aware, for a celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of this discovery, took shape in Bristol, England. This was due to the fact that the Cabots sailed from Bristol, although the Cabots themselves were not Englishmen, but Italians. All the Americans resident in England have decided to co-operate in the English anniversary exercises. The day will also be observed in Canada, and we hope to some extent at least in the United States. Whether or



SEBASTIAN CABOT.

not the Cabots are entitled to more credit at the hands of Americans than Columbus, it is certain that their discovery has immensely affected the destiny of the North American continent, for it was upon the claims based upon their discoveries that English domination over so large a portion of the continent was secured, and the whole English-speaking race has good reason to commemorate the work of these Italian sailors.

#### MUSIC FESTIVALS.

Following is the programme for this coming summer's Bayreuth Festival: July 19, "Parsifal;" July 21, "Das Rheingold;" July 22, "Die Walküre;" July 23, "Siegfried;" July 24, "Götterdämmerung;" July 27, 28, 29, "Parsifal;" August 2, "Das Rheingold;" August 4, "Siegfried;" August 5, "Götterdämmerung;" August 8, 9, 11, "Parsifal;" August 14, "Das Rheingold;" August 15, "Die Walküre;" August 16, "Siegfried;" August 17, "Götterdämmerung;" August 19, "Parsifal."

Americans will take especial interest in the Bayreuth festival of 1897, because of the fact that the conductor for a great part of the programme will be Herr Anton Seidl, and some curiosity has been awakened as to the possible effect of Herr Seidl's long sojourn in the United States on his qualities as a Wagnerian leader.

In our own country there will also be several important musical festivals. The Eighteenth National Saenger Fest will be held at Philadelphia, June 21. Beginning on June 2, at Carnegie Music Hall, in New York City, the annual festival of the forty Swedish Singing Societies will be held. There will be a chorus of five hundred trained voices and a large orchestra. Important festivals are announced to be held during May in Albany, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and other cities. Later in the year the Worcester (Mass.) festivals and the Maine State festival will attract many lovers of music.

## THE NEW EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE "CONSTITUTION."

BY JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

THE death of no man was ever a keener loss to a business than that of Henry Grady was to the *Atlanta Constitution*. The loss was both personal and professional. The light of a remarkable individuality had been snuffed out. A vacancy had been made that could not be filled, for there was but one Henry Grady and there will never be another.

Meanwhile, it so happened that another individuality had been growing up under Henry Grady's eyes—that of Clark Howell, the eldest son of Evan P. He was quite a young man when Grady died, and is still six years this side the age which is regarded as man's intellectual prime. He was born in Erwin, Barnwell District, S. C., on September 21, 1863, the day on which the battle of Chickamauga was fought, and in which his father was a distinguished participant. The exigencies of war had compelled his mother to go to her old home, and hence it was that a Georgian was born in South Carolina.

Clark Howell was educated in the common schools of Atlanta, and at the State University, at Athens, graduating in 1883. He had early developed a taste for journalism, and shortly after coming out of the university he sought and obtained employment on the *New York Times* as a reporter, becoming, as it were, an apprentice in the newspaper business, and seeking a field where he would obtain the widest possible experience. From the *Times* he went to the *Philadelphia Press*, which was managed by Moses P. Handy, one of the most accomplished journalists in the country. Under the eye of Mr. Handy, Clark Howell served on the *Press* for a few months, working at the telegraph desk with R. E. A. Dorr, then the night editor of the *Press*, and now the editor of the *New York Mail and Express*.

While on the *Press* he performed a piece of newspaper work of a kind that showed the stuff of which he was made. In March, 1884, Clark Howell, not yet twenty-one, determined to visit Mr. Tilden in the hope of prevailing on the venerable statesman to give the party and the people some assurance of his purpose. Young Howell was a mere boy, and his newspaper experience was limited. His undertaking, therefore, had all the rashness that gives to youth its perpetual and kaleidoscopic charm.

He went to Gramercy Park, saw Mr. Tilden, and the final word which the sage had refused to speak for others he spoke for this smiling and confident Georgia boy. Perhaps it was the youth of his interlocutor that led him to speak. Whatever the cause was, Mr. Tilden gave to him the ultimatum that caused the party and the country to turn away

from the hope that he would be a candidate, and next morning that interview was published in every leading newspaper in the United States. Mr. Tilden's unqualified refusal put an end to the demand for the renomination of "the old ticket," and the campaign formed on new lines at once.

Now, that was a stroke of newspaper enterprise quite worthy of Henry Grady, and quite in the vein of that master spirit of dash and enterprise. It showed, beyond all question, that the journalistic apprentice was learning his lessons with something more than aptitude. By this performance he won his spurs. In a few weeks he returned home and became the night editor of the *Constitution*, devoting himself to his duties with the zeal and enthusiasm that are his characteristics.

In 1887 he was made assistant managing editor by Henry Grady, who had come to be much in de-



THE LATE HENRY W. GRADY.

mand as an orator. In 1889 Mr. Grady devoted the greater part of his time to delivering his inimitable speeches, so that he was unable to give uninterrupted attention to his duties as managing editor. These were taken up by Clark Howell with the same aptitude that had marked his success in other departments, so that when the brilliant editor and orator untimely passed away it was both natural and fitting that Clark Howell should be expected to succeed him.

Meanwhile, in August, 1884, young Howell had been nominated for the Legislature, a month before he was twenty-one, and was elected shortly afterward. He was a legislative representative for six years, and led the county ticket at every election. When the unexpected death of Henry Grady occurred Mr. Howell had already made political engagements which he could not lightly break, and it was due to these that he was elected Speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives when twenty-seven years of age.

It was thought then by some of his warmest friends that he had made a mistake, for it is impossible for the editor of a newspaper to be at once a successful journalist and a successful politician. But he was Speaker of the House at an age when it is possible for the exuberance of youth to be harnessed to usefulness, and though the work that he performed was strenuous he neglected neither the duties of managing editor of the *Constitution* nor those of Speaker of the House. And when his term had expired he refused a re-election to the Legislature, satisfying the hopes and expectations of his friends. When brought to a choice between politics and journalism, his instincts led him to choose the latter, and he has since devoted his whole time to his editorial duties; taking only such part in politics as might be expected of a journalist who regards his newspaper as something more than a machine for making money.

The editor of a newspaper cannot afford to divorce himself from his duties to secure political advancement. He may promote the opportunities of friends in whom he has confidence; he may take an enthusiastic interest in the party organization, but, so far as he himself is concerned, he must be content to take a back seat in politics, if he is to make his mark with that vast, silent, reflecting multitude who make and unmake men, and who carry the Republic on their shoulders through every crisis.

When Henry Grady died, Clark Howell had almost unconsciously prepared himself to take up the duties of managing editor. Now, when his father retires from the position of editor-in-chief, the son finds himself in a much more advanced state of preparation. For four years and over Captain Howell has been gradually relinquishing the duties of editor-in-chief, leaving them to his son. During that period nearly all questions of policy have been decided by Clark Howell. For two years all editorial questions of whatever character have been disposed of by him, and some of them have had, and will have, an exceedingly important bearing on the history of the paper.

In short, Captain Howell's retirement from editorial control of the *Constitution*, was practically accomplished through his voluntary relinquishment of the duties to his son some time ago. He seeks a rest that he has fairly earned. When he took charge of the *Constitution*, in 1876, the paper was in no healthy condition. Without a Monday issue,

and printing three thousand copies a day, with a weekly circulation not nearly as large, the paper was barely earning its way. Captain Howell was the company's attorney, and in this way was brought into the company in 1876. He reorganized the staff, and infused into the concern the energy and direct-



MR. CLARK HOWELL.

ness of his own methods. These methods promptly made themselves felt, and the *Constitution* entered upon a new career, which is now well known.

Under the administration of Captain Howell the policy of the *Constitution* was broad and liberal in the best and highest sense. The editor had taken an active part in the war, but when hostilities were over he favored peace. Consequently his policy was to oppose in the strongest manner the sectional prejudices that were rampant on both sides at that time. The *Constitution* lifted up its voice in behalf of just and liberal treatment of the colored race, and was the first to suggest that the negro problem, so-called, was simply a political myth—or, at most, a matter that would settle and adjust itself as time went on.

One remarkable fact in the history of the *Constitution* during the past twenty years is, that it has almost invariably begun the discussion of great public questions before they were generally taken up by the newspaper press and the politicians, and long before they had developed into urgent issues. Thus it has been in some sort a political courier, a scout in advance of the picket line.

In the midst of these traditions that are comforting to remember and contemplate, Clark Howell has grown up. He was about the office when a boy,

learning to set type and investigating matters and things with a restless curiosity that is still one of his characteristics. On one occasion, when thirteen years old, he went feet foremost three stories down the elevator shaft by an accidental fall, and his life was saved almost by a miracle. Since that time he has gone through all the other departments of the paper, head foremost.

What he will do may be known by what he has done. His powers are still in process of development. There is nothing radical or rash in his nature. He is a born conservative, though a hard fighter. He is one of the very few young men who are fortunate enough to discover in the very beginning of their career that, up to a certain point, more important results are to be accomplished by indirection than by a slap-dash and helter-skelter policy of disputation; that mere controversy is fruitless, and that discussion to be effectual must be discreet, friendly and persuasive.

The difference between the *Constitution* under Henry Grady and the *Constitution* under Clark Howell is the difference that temperament imposes on methods. What Clark Howell has accomplished in seven years, working, as it were, in the shadow of a great and deserved reputation, will compare more than favorably with the results of any seven years of the *Constitution's* history. If he has better facilities it is because they have been made possible. In short, every advantage that the paper now has over and above what it had seven years ago has been the result of able management. Mr. Howell has im-

pressed his energy on every department that falls under editorial supervision. He has imposed ambition into the workers on the paper by advancing very young men to positions of great responsibility.



CAPT. EVAN P. HOWELL

In addition to this he has had the good fortune to find the business department in hearty sympathy with his plans and enterprises. Col. W. A. Hemphill, who now becomes the president of the company, has been the business manager of the *Constitution* from the beginning. He organized the company in 1868, printing the first paper on a hand press, and his skillful economy and shrewd management carried the paper safely over some very rough places in the early years of its history, and his prudence and foresight have been prime factors in the prosperity of the paper.

Mr. Howell is married, and has three children. Domestic in taste and habits, his home life is ideally perfect; for there the personal qualities which have endeared him to his friends, and which have enabled him to establish and maintain the closest relations with every worker on the *Constitution*, are to be seen in their fullest and happiest development. He is now thirty-three years old, and it may safely be said that what he has done in his profession is a mere experiment compared with what he will do. His mind is broad, conservative and sympathetic. He has an intuitive knowledge of the relations that even the smallest political event bears to the future. He has a complete understanding of public affairs. He is not a partisan in any sense, but he stands for pure democracy in every sense. The work that his predecessors began he will carry on and make perfect, and the *Constitution*, under his editorial control, will continue to grow in power and influence, not merely as a newspaper, but as the organ and representative of the people and the people's interests.

MR. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,  
Literary Editor of the *Constitution*.



## THE UNITED STATES AND THE FUR SEALS.

THE fur seal question is primarily an international issue, and must be settled by international action. The United States and Russia, on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other, are equally interested in the fate of the fur seals, the two former nations through their property rights in the seals, the latter through her industry in the city of London engaged in the dressing and dyeing of sealskins. It is for these three nations to agree upon some mode of settlement which shall protect their various interests.

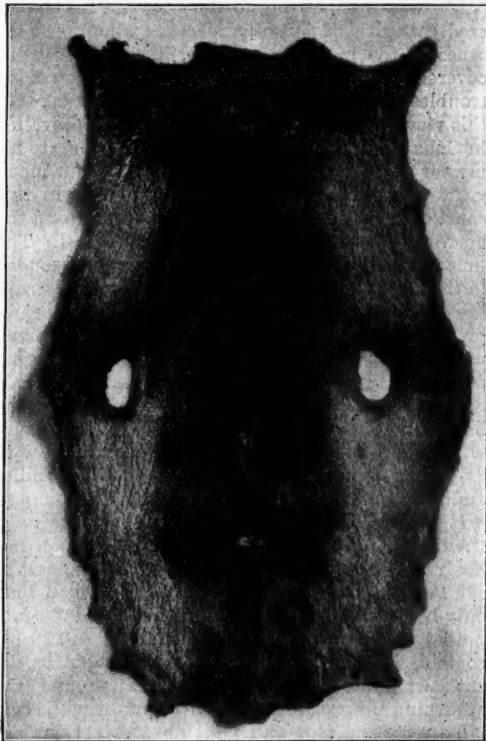
It was not the province of the commissioners sent last summer to the fur seal islands to formulate ways and means for such a settlement. Their work was simply to furnish data upon which the settlement could be intelligently made. But while the international features of the subject were beyond their jurisdiction, there was still a pertinent question upon which they might properly have an opinion and for which they might endeavor to find an answer. This is: What if the United States fails to secure the necessary protection to her interests through international action? Can she then do anything alone? This question was seriously considered by the American commission, and it is believed that a way was found in which the United States can alone and unaided protect her property.

Pelagic sealing, which has been shown to be the sole cause of the threatened destruction of the fur seal herds, is already a doomed industry. It did not pay last year; its profits will be less this year. It must decline as the herd declines and come to an end with its destruction. What needs to be done is to make pelagic sealing so unprofitable that it will be abandoned before the herd is destroyed. This the United States can do by two simple measures—by branding the female fur seals in such a way as to destroy the value of their skins, and by herding up the bachelors so as to keep them out of the way of the pelagic sealers.

During the past summer experiments in branding were tried which showed its entire feasibility. The young pups can be caught and handled without difficulty. Of these 350 females were branded by burning a series of bars across the skins of the back. The animals were closely watched until they fully recovered. None were found to have died from the effects of branding, and the relations of the pups to their fellows or to their mothers were in no way interfered with. One of the animals was killed and the skin preserved as evidence of the success of the experiment. The accompanying plate shows the branded skin.

The chief apparent difficulty in the work of branding lies in the handling of large bodies of pups. But fortunately experiments in this line have been tried on a sufficiently large scale to show that this is not a real difficulty. For twenty years

it was the custom to allow the Aleuts to kill 5,000 male pups each fall for winter food. To get these pups it was necessary to drive up and sort over at



A BRANDED SEAL SKIN.

least 10,000 pups each year. This is just the process necessary in the work of branding, and if it could be done with 10,000 pups, with more men and time it can be done with 100,000 pups.

As a companion measure to branding, experiments show that it is feasible to herd up the non-killable bachelors in the salt lagoon and various fresh water ponds on St. Paul Island. Three miles of fencing will inclose a 300-acre body of salt water. Into this 50,000 bachelors could be driven in the latter part of July and held during August.

With the female fur seals branded so that their skins are practically valueless and the bachelors kept "indoors" during the only good sealing month of the season, pelagic sealing will die a natural death. The pelagic skins are now worth less than one-half what the skins taken on land bring. With several cross-bars and symbols of ownership burned into the most valuable part of the skins, their taking will soon cease to be an attractive venture.

## THE REAL CONDITION OF CUBA TO-DAY.

BY STEPHEN BONSALE.

ON reaching Havana, in January, my first visit was instinctively to the gray and lichen covered cathedral of porous coral stone where rests the ashes of the man who by a brilliant blunder discovered the Americas, that Pandora's box of troubles and of woes for Spain. And I think that this view of Columbus' achievement has prevailed in Cuba; at all events, the great monument to his memory in the cathedral which was begun many years ago remains unfinished. Here even in this court of peace the rumors of war penetrate and the horror of the situation cannot be concealed. The sanctuary is filled with veiled women who, shrouded in their dark mass robes, now and again interrupt the solemn services with sobs that cannot be repressed. Before the main altar, and frowning down upon the mourners, who in their despair and utter desolation turn toward the mercy seat, there stands a cannon, and over and above the image of the Prince of Peace there floats a gaudy war banner which the women of Castile have embroidered with trembling fingers and blessed between their smiles and their tears.

It only seemed a quaint anachronism, though distinctly picturesque, a barbaric custom which has doubtless survived since the days of the conquest of the Iberian peninsula by the Romans. I had then only been in Cuba twenty-four hours, and I could not know, and I would not have believed had I been so told, that the cannon that stands there in the cathedral, a barrier between the altar and the mourning throng, and the war banner over the crucifix, were the true and most appropriate symbols of a barbarous, merciless and fratricidal war without a parallel in modern history.

The war presents two phases: The war which is waged upon the insurgents in the field, and that which is waged against the *pacíficos*, or non-combatants, old men, women and children, who, driven together like herds of cattle from all over the island, are huddled together around the fortified and garrisoned towns in the possession of the Spaniards, and there left to resume the struggle for existence without any assistance whatever from the authorities.

### "FREE CUBA."

For the purpose of clearness, in describing the military situation, the island can be divided into two parts, where the conditions presented are distinctly different. The Jucaro-Moron trocha, as it serves no other purpose, we can utilize as our divisional line. To the east of this trocha lie the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, which is to-day to all intents and purposes Free Cuba, Cuba Libre.

Here the *guajiros*, the small farmer class, have not been driven into the towns to sicken, starve and die. They still occupy their homesteads in the *campo*; and while they have often suffered from the military operations carried on in their vicinity, both at the hands of the Spanish and the Cuban forces, they have in a very great measure escaped from the horrors which characterize this inhuman war. Within the borders then of Free Cuba, which in extent is about one-half of the island, the Spaniards hold some twelve or fifteen towns, which they are pleased to call strategic points of great importance. Bayamo, Jiguani and Holguin are the only inland towns which now occur to me as being in the possession of the Spaniards. The other strategic points are on the seacoast, open ports and roadsteads, from which it would be easy to withdraw. The possession of these three inland towns is at present the chief drain upon the resources of the Spaniards. And, as I believe I have shown elsewhere, the withdrawal of the forces from these points by the military authorities would be a stroke of strategy and a great misfortune to the insurgents' forces in the field. For it can be said without fear of contradiction that during the last twelve months the army of Calixto Garcia has been almost exclusively fed, clothed and armed with the stores captured from the military convoys which are weekly sent up from Manzanillo and other points on the sea coast to revictual these inland garrisons, which are constantly besieged by the insurgent bands.

### "SPANISH CUBA."

West of the trocha of Jucaro-Moron, in the four provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, the conditions observable are quite different. The whole country has been reduced to a mass of ruins and ashes by what General Weyler has been pleased to call due process of military law. With the exception of some twenty or thirty Centrales, or sugar estates, there has not been left standing a single house, not even a *guano* hut, in these four provinces, outside of the Spanish lines surrounding the occupied towns. While these sugar estates have been guarded by large bodies of regular Spanish troops and by bands of irregulars, *movilizados*, as they are called, I am well within the truth when I say that not even upon these estates, which fly the Spanish flag, which are surrounded by innumerable forts and trochas on a small scale, a single sack of sugar has been made that has not paid the tax imposed by the local prefecto of the Cuban Republic.

In these four provinces, the western half of the

island, which has been reduced to a mass of gray and smoking ruins, where not a single house remains standing or a single inhabitant following the pursuits of peace, in this desert which was once the scene of marvelous fertility, every green and growing thing has been cut down, and every plant has been uprooted; in this wilderness which they have made, the Spanish guerrillas and now and again a column of regular troops roam about in search of the patriot *partidas*, with whom, however, they very rarely come in contact. The Spaniards keep to the *calzadas*, or paved highways, the Cubans patronize the country roads and the open country. And so hostile meetings are generally obviated, except when one side or the other, — because the Spanish forces have absolutely adopted the Cuban tactics, — forms an ambushade, or sees a good opportunity for a little bushwhacking.

Close reading of Weyler's proclamation of *reconcentraci6n* will show that men and women and children who may be found eight days after its publication in this desert, which was once the garden of a peerless island, are to be regarded as rebels and treated as rebels are by the officers of Her Most Catholic Majesty's army — that is, they are to be shot down in cold blood. Though sometimes, as an act of particular clemency, the women and the children are sent to the nearest *recogidas*, or prison for prostitutes. The proclamation authorizes this inhuman conduct, and the authorization is strengthened and sharpened by the private instructions to chiefs of guerrillas and heads of columns to avoid taking prisoners.

The character of the operations carried on by the Spaniards in the western provinces is quite different from the tactics in the country beyond the eastern trocha. In the west, Spanish columns of any size move about with freedom, and are never seriously attacked, but merely harassed by a dropping fire from the hill-tops as long as they remain on the great highways, which they invariably do. But beyond the trocha in Free Cuba, for the last six months, there has not been an operation or a movement from the Spanish side which was not directly connected with the now long-sustained and most exhausting effort to revictual the interior garrisons which are being maintained at such cost.

#### THE SECOND CAMPAIGN.

By the time this article is printed the rains, which have already begun to fall in Cuba, will have so increased in volume that all military operations, at least as far as the Spanish army is concerned, will have come to a standstill. It is then a proper moment to sum up the results of the campaign and of General Weyler's policy, which was to meet war with war, a policy which he announced upon assuming command of the island fourteen months ago. During this period two hundred and fifty thousand men have been placed at his disposal, and \$130,000,000 have been spent by Spain on the lines

suggested by him. The results of this exhausting effort, which has ruined for all time the resources of the mother country, are almost microscopic, and nowhere is this better appreciated than in Madrid. Weyler's removal, however, would have brought with it the downfall of the Canovas Ministry, which had promised the people of Spain complete success under his leadership. It would also have entailed, perhaps, the admission of a bankrupt condition of the finances and the utter hopelessness of ever reconquering Cuba. The serious men of both parties in Spain, *los hombres de gobierno*, agree that the present edifice of state would collapse under the weight of so many accumulated disasters, that the monarchy, the Bourbon *régime* at least, would disappear, and the whole country be devastated and distracted by a war for the mastery between the Carlists and the Republicans. These are the weighty reasons that have led to the retention of Weyler in his position. An irate military critic has said, in summing up the meagre results of Spain's extraordinary effort, that General Weyler cannot carry two hundred and fifty thousand men in his head. And perhaps he cannot, but at all events he has landed them on the island and stowed them away somewhere, which in view of the size of Cuba, and the very small proportion of its territory at his disposal, is by no means an inconsiderable feat. His actual campaign and active operations have proven a perfect fiasco, and his plan to drive the insurgents out of the western provinces into Camaguey, a plan which he had six months to mature and to prepare for putting into execution, has failed in every detail. In the four western provinces the insurgents maintain their guerrilla warfare, generally with considerable success; and Gomez, against whom Weyler marched two months ago with three columns of forty thousand men, has, instead of retreating across the trocha or allowing himself to be compelled to fight overwhelming numbers under unfavorable conditions, turned up and given a good account of himself by operations in General Weyler's rear.

#### ANOTHER PROVINCE DEVASTATED.

The net result of the Santa Clara campaign, from which such great results were confidently expected, has been the complete devastation of another fertile province, and a great reduction of the visible food supply, upon which the Spanish troops are more dependent than are the Cuban forces. It is only fair to state some of the difficulties of campaigning in Cuba, which are hard for any one to realize who has not visited the island; it is only fair also to admit that never was an army so ill-prepared for the work that was cut out for them to do. The troops were clothed in linen, while the experience of all the European powers who have colonial armies, such as Great Britain, France and Holland, points to the absolute necessity of clothing men with flannel when campaigning in the tropics.

They have been furnished almost exclusively with *alparagatas*, or straw shoes, which are excellent foot-gear for the dry Biscayan highlands, but which become as heavy as lead and go to pieces after a day in the Cuban swamps. There is not a commissariat train in the whole army of occupation, and not a single battery of mountain guns. Owing to these circumstances, whether the Spaniards win a battle or not they must within twenty-four hours of sallying out of the town return from whence they came, for provisions, and however desirable may be the strategic point which they carry with their impetuous charge, sooner or later, generally within a few hours, they are compelled to retreat to their base of supplies. In this way, of course, no headway can be made. Better results might have been obtained if, instead of these quarter of a million ill-trained and badly-equipped boys, fifty thousand picked and seasoned troops had been placed at the Captain-General's disposal, and the money which has been squandered upon the transportation and the care of the useless two hundred thousand been expended in the thorough equipment of this army. Under such conditions as these the Spaniards could have given a good account of themselves; they could have brought the Cubans to bay, and followed up their successes until they were complete and ended in the disbandment or surrender of the patriot forces. But under the present conditions, the Cubans have never had to fight unless they wanted to, and they have always chosen the moment favorable for giving battle with rare discernment and judgment.

#### GOMEZ AS A LEADER.

In the country which the insurgents command—that is, in at least four-fifths of the island—into which the Spanish columns do not venture except in large force, food grows on every bush and every root is edible for the Cubans who know how to prepare it. There are hill-locked valleys which the Cuban forces hold, and where their cattle graze in safety. Here they have even planted quick crops, like sweet potatoes, which ripen five or six times a year. Gomez and his leaders have, one and all, availed themselves of the advantages presented by the nature of the ground to the fullest extent. Indeed, the campaign has shown Gomez to be not only a man born to command, but one who is abreast of the military science of the day, so far as it can be applied to the peculiar warfare upon which he is engaged. His masterly circular movements never fail to puzzle those who would bring his army to bay, and worn out by the chase, the Spanish columns never succeed in cornering him. The half grown and immature boys, the raw recruits which Spain has sent to the island, serve but as fodder for fevers and other diseases to feed upon. With half rations, scant clothing and little or no pay, and that in a depreciated currency, the soldiers are only capable of doing one day's work in seven, but the

wonder to me is that they are able or willing to shoulder a musket at all.

The result of the campaign is, then, that the life-blood of Spain is flowing from every pore. The priceless lives of her sons and all her borrowed treasure are being poured out upon this thirsty island with as little result as though it were all poured into the Caribbean Sea. Certainly the campaign closes without the patriot army having placed to their credit any exploit which can be compared to Maceo's wonderful march from Camaguey to Pinar del Rio in the winter of '95-'96. But even had it been possible, the repetition of such a movement would have been useless, and, unlike the Spaniards, the Cubans never waste a man or a cartridge.

#### STARVATION VS. FIGHTING.

The campaign has been one of starvation rather than of fighting, and out of this the patriot forces have emerged successfully. They have with them cattle sufficient for several years to come and crops growing in places where, the Spaniards are unable or do not care to go to destroy them. In the Cienaga de Zapata, or the great salt swamp on the south coast, which the Spaniards have never dared to penetrate, the Cubans maintain their hospitals, their factories for the repair of rifles, their depots of stores, their tanneries, and their salt wells. Indeed, with the exception of the question of ammunition, which is not overabundant, they could stand isolation from the outside world much better than could the Spanish forces. Were Cuba to be blockaded by a hostile power, within two weeks the Spanish army would be compelled to evacuate or to surrender, as almost everything that is necessary for the support of the army, even in the wretched condition that is maintained, is brought from abroad, from Spain, the United States or Mexico.

Seeing that the waiting game has brought them within measurable distance of complete success, the Cubans are naturally reluctant to hazard their present position upon a battle. They have very little more to win, and a great deal to lose, and so, in the main, they confine their operations to harassing the Spaniards as much as possible with the least expenditure of men and ammunition, and to the husbanding of their not overabundant resources, and they do well. I saw General Weyler six weeks ago in Santa Clara, and he was loud in his expression of contempt for Gomez and his army. "I have never been able to get up with him," he said. It was the most complete and unconscious confession of failure that I have ever listened to.

#### EVACUATION NEAR.

Of course, the situation is very generally understood in Havana, though this understanding very rarely finds expression in words. Many a man has been sent to Fernando Po for less. But within the precincts of the palace itself, and from the lips of a Spanish officer, I have heard the war characterized



as *la lucha de dos impotentes*, or a struggle between two antagonists, neither strong enough to conquer, and it is a true description of the situation. The Cubans cannot drive the Spaniards from the island, and the Spaniards cannot capture the Cuban strongholds or compel surrender. It should be borne in mind, however, that while it is quite impossible to gauge the endurance or estimate the capacity of the insurgents to continue their struggle for liberty, we can foresee and predict almost to a day when the Spaniards will have to withdraw, and sullenly folding their tattered banners, "scuttle" from the colony they have proven unequal to rule.

The army pay is now some four months in arrears, and the discontent is naturally great. The army supplies and commissariat bills it is difficult to speak of, as they are kept with such studied irregularity, but they are certainly greatly in arrears. By the aid of the fraudulent silver notes, the money in the treasury will last perhaps three months more. If the attempt to raise a loan of another hundred millions, which is now being made in Paris, giving the tobacco and salt monopolies as security, is successful, Spain will have money enough to maintain her present position on the island until the beginning of the next year.

#### WHAT SPANISH SUCCESS MEANS.

To explain the ill-concealed indifference of many otherwise loyal Spaniards upon the island to the question of the ultimate success of their arms it is necessary to present a tableau of the situation as it would then appear. We will suppose that the armies of Gomez and Garcia have been defeated, and that the *partidas* in every province have dispersed. What then would be the situation, supposing Spain to have been successful beyond the wildest dreams of the most silly *optimista* of them all? Even if this should be accomplished without recourse to a further loan, the interest on the Cuban debt would then amount to thirty millions per annum. The military party will insist upon an army of occupation of at least one hundred thousand men, and that number at least would be necessary to keep the Cubans in subjection. This army, supposing honesty in the administration, which is taking for granted a great deal, would cost the island about seventy-five millions per annum. The expenses of the civil administration, the judiciary, and the island's share in the naval budget will amount to some ten millions more, or in all *circa* \$115,000,000. Even should Spain care to assist Cuba in meeting this debt, her assistance would be of very little value, for when the war is over she will be quite unable to make both ends of her own, the peninsular, budget meet. To face this appalling yearly obligation we have only the productive power of the island, which even under the most favorable circumstances of peace and dear sugar has never been able to produce more than thirty millions in taxes. At present this wonderful

power of production is paralyzed, even if it be not completely destroyed, and no one who knows Cuba expects that for at least five years after the war, however it may end, the island will be able to carry a budget of more than twelve millions. So Spain, on the verge of bankruptcy herself, would have to make up a deficit of at least one hundred millions to retain her last colony, which is, of course, an absurdity. Even England or France could hardly stand such an annual drain, even supposing that they were so unwise as to care to do so.

It is only in studying these figures, which can neither be denied nor explained away, that I have been able to fathom the somewhat contradictory attitude of the Spanish land owner, and, in fact, of every Spaniard who has a financial interest in the welfare of the island. He is invariably loyal to a fault, but he earnestly prays that he may be spared from having to enjoy the bitter fruits of the victory to which he has so patriotically contributed.

#### HOW THE BORROWED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN SPENT.

The officers of the army and the army contractors are the only people to whom the war of extermination appears in a profitable light. The payment of their services in paper money, which is now being made to the officers and is proposed for army contracts, will very soon, however, have a chilling effect upon their ardor. But up to the present the millions for which Spain has mortgaged future prosperity and the labor of coming generations has found its way into their pockets. For the officers, one year's service in Cuba counts as two at home, and they receive not only extra colonial pay, but the *plus de campaña*, or war pay. Promotion is, of course, most rapid. It is necessary to keep the army in a good humor. Cirujeda, the lucky man whose column killed Maceo in the dark, was a captain six months ago, and to day he is a colonel; and his promotion has not been exceptionally rapid. There are many others who have met with equal fortune or favor. These promotions, and the reduction by one half of the time of service necessary to obtain a pension, add enormously to the expense of Spain's permanent military establishment, and the officers themselves do not see how unwise it is to bleed to death the hen that is laying the golden eggs. They seem to be laboring under the impression that money will always be forthcoming for them, and that down in the vaults of the Tesoro are buried the riches of Pactolus.

The number of military crosses with pensions attached which are daily granted, and with large and generous pensions, too, in view of the conditions and cost of living in Spain, is almost incredible. In the army there is a strange custom. An officer who has been under fire, or even a soldier, and has come out of this ordeal, invariably expects a cross, if possible San Fernando Laurado, or at all events one of the other military orders of merit with a little pension attached. In case his superior

officer does not call the attention of the proper authorities to the bravery he has exhibited, it is the custom for the man in question to draw up a demand for the reward which he covets and send it on to the commander-in-chief. This proceeding is customary, and is not considered immodest or vainglorious. The petitioner does not have to make good his claim or bring forward any evidence whatsoever. His word must be implicitly accepted. Should the hapless commander choose to refuse the recompense, the only way he can do so is to secure the testimony of an officer present, who must be willing to testify that the conduct of the petitioner was not so remarkable after all, and, of course, this is very difficult to do.

The longer the war continues the higher will be the rank that the officers attain, and the nearer they will be to the pension goal. So it is, perhaps, natural that they hold their tongues, and do not admit the futility of the operations upon which they are engaged, submitting without a murmur to having their personal situations bettered at the expense of the country. From the foregoing, I think it will be clear what a strange and discouraging system Spain has adopted to suppress the rebellion. Instead of offering incentives to a speedy pacification, she is granting bounties and premiums upon delay and failure. She is in the position of a man who lets out a contract to rebuild a bridge connecting his estates, and who offers a bonus to his contractor for every day of delay in finishing the work. If the pay and the perquisites had been drawn up on a decreasing, instead of an increasing scale, I believe the Spanish army would have made a better showing.

#### THE MILITARY MILL GRINDING.

Of course, there are many officers who give blind obedience and bother themselves very little about the outcome of it all, but there are others who perceive the inevitable and who view the approaching ruin with cynical indifference. Their point of view is shown very clearly by a conversation at which I was present between an officer of the regular army and the proprietor of a sugar estate, who was naturally anxious to cut and grind his cane to save himself from bankruptcy.

"You make a crop of some sort at least every year," said the officer, who was refusing permission to grind until the sum of \$3,000 had been paid him personally. "But this war is the first crop of our military career; of course, we take advantage of it, and *estamos moliendo*—we are grinding." And they are grinding exceedingly fine.

The resources in men and money of Spain and Cuba are being ground to a death which will have no resurrection in the military mill, out of which only utter ruin and not pacification and prosperity will come.

The campaign is on such a large scale, the news of the operations so confusing, that it is very difficult to give a clear and faithful reflection of the

situation; but by examining one single, yet characteristic feature of the Spanish operations, I think it will be easy to see how ineffectual the campaign is on the whole, and in what a senseless manner the resources of men, money and munitions, which were placed at General Weyler's disposal, are being wasted.

#### CAMPAIGN IN MINIATURE.

About a year ago one of Garcia's lieutenants made a raid into Bayamo, a wholly unimportant town in Puerto Principe, and was beaten back by the Spanish garrison. Since then Bayamo has been almost constantly besieged by the various *partidas* operating in the east under Garcia. So far as I can see, no good military or political reason can be advanced why Bayamo should be retained. It is of not the slightest value strategically, and there are no Spanish sympathizers there with property to be protected. But the Spaniards have made a point of honor out of the siege and have addressed themselves to the defense of Bayamo with as much fervor as though it contained the Holy Sepulchre and was also the absolute key to the military control of the island. Instead of withdrawing the troops from a position which is a source of weakness and in the long run will prove untenable, they have thrown a larger garrison into an indefensible place. This garrison now numbers, perhaps, a thousand men, and the whole energy of at least fifteen thousand men has been fully occupied for ten months past in carrying munitions of war and supplies to this useless outpost. Convoys are sent weekly up the Cauto River and overland from Manzanillo. Not a single one of these convoys has ever reached Bayamo without having to sustain repeated attacks in most disadvantageous positions from the insurgents, with the result that as a general rule General Garcia has obtained a larger share of the munitions of war than ever reached the besieged garrison. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the gunboat *Relampago* was blown up and destroyed while escorting a fleet of transports up the river to relieve the siege, and with this disaster the attempt failed. The garrison has stuck to the position with great gallantry, and the tenacious courage of the Spanish soldier has once again been illustrated; but the cost is altogether out of proportion to the results. I am speaking with official figures before me when I say that in dead and wounded, sick and missing, the Spaniards have lost over five thousand men during the last six months in the various operations incident to the relief and provisioning of this besieged town. Of course the insurgent losses have been infinitely small, as they have never attacked the relief columns and the convoys except when they could do so with every advantage. On the way from the sea to Bayamo, the Spanish columns have been constantly harassed and even when they have succeeded in reaching the besieged city, their effective strength has always been reduced from one-third to one half by

losses and the fatigues and fevers incident to and occasioned by the hardships of the journey. Three or four campaigns as successful to the Spanish arms as the siege of Bayamo would place nearly all the remaining soldiers in the hospital and reduce the greatest armada that ever crossed the ocean to the strength and effectiveness of a corporal's guard.

"DON QUIXOTE" AT BAYAMO.

To resume, the net results of the Bayamo campaign have been first, that the effective force of the Spaniards has been reduced by five thousand men, and that secondly General Garcia, with little effort and insignificant losses, has drawn his supplies and munitions directly from the Spanish commissariat department. On the other side of the ledger, the Spanish position on the point of honor question has been gallantly maintained. Clearly, common sense is at a discount among the responsible officers of command rank in this part of the island. Like Don Quixote, their professional reading would seem to have been exclusively confined to books of *Caballeria*.

It is most difficult for any one acquainted with the true situation to seriously discuss the so-called administrative reforms for the island of Cuba which the Canovas Ministry published last February, with the announcement that they would be put in force when the opportune moment should arrive. A statesman of the calibre of Señor Canovas could hardly have been unaware of the reception that would be accorded his project in the land which it was designed to benefit and pacify.

Doubtless the reforms were only drawn up for the purpose of arresting any change of attitude on the part of the Cleveland Cabinet during the last weeks of the outgoing administration. If they were drawn up with the sincerity and with the purpose claimed for them, the reform project serves a useful purpose in demonstrating the profound ignorance of Cuban affairs which is still dominant in Madrid. If this is the last word of concession and of conciliation, all the world must know that Spain has learned nothing by experience, and rather than be taught by the spirit of the times she prefers to sink and disappear as a great, once the greatest, colonial power, with the colors of Reaction and Anti-Progress nailed to the mast. In the new scheme which had been published, but never promulgated, the unlimited powers of the Captain-General remain the same. He is an Imperial Viceroy to-day, as he was in the time of Carlos Quint. Spain calls the tune and Cuba as ever must pay the piper. The Cortes in Spain may decree the amount of the contribution due the kingdom by the island, and the local assembly that is created under the scheme has little or no control over the amount that the island must contribute to what may be called the budget of the Imperial Military and Naval expenses. The judges of the Audiencia, or supreme court, are still appointed by the Crown, or rather by the political group in

power. The politicians in Madrid will, as usual, draw up the estimates and Cuba will as ever have to go deep down into her pocket to pay her, the lion's share. For in all questions of taxation haughty Spain has ever yielded to humble Cuba an unenviable precedence. The *consejo de administracion*, now created, is not wholly elective, as was promised, and the twenty-one elected members will be chosen, should the scheme ever be put into operation, by the old voting lists, upon which are inscribed only the names of Tory Spaniards, who, though nine-tenths of them have long since departed this life, never fail upon election day to leave their narrow resting places and vote the straight Union Constitutional ticket. This *consejo* has not only little to say in regard to the money bills which concern directly and exclusively the island, but the Crown expressly reserves the right to "protect" the peninsular interests in all tariff legislation to the extent of a differential duty of forty per cent. *ad valorem*. In estimating the extent of this provision, one must bear in mind the time honored traditions of the Cuban Custom House, where the sworn value given in the invoices is always multiplied by three, and then is the so-called *ad valorem* duty estimated upon this basis. As formerly, under this *régime*, American flour could only reach the island by Cadiz or Barcelona, disguised as a Spanish product.

THE REFORMS A RUSE.

In the paragraph of the Reform bill which deals with that hitherto very important individual, the Municipal Alcalde, the utter sham of the whole scheme is revealed in a peculiarly cynical way. Every concession that the most assertive Home Rule municipality could desire is granted; and there seems no possible reason why every town should not have a mayor of its own choosing. But on reading the next paragraph we discover that the hitherto omnipotent Alcalde is to be stripped of all his powers and that he remains merely as an ornament to occupy the brass-nailed Cordovan leather chairs which are to be found in every well appointed *Alcaldia*; but so far as power to promote the welfare of his fellow citizens is concerned he is now as impotent as the town pump. An entirely new figure with undefined powers takes his place. This gentleman is the Delegado, appointed by the Captain-General, and he is apparently a Viceroy himself on a local and smaller scale. The Captain-General can appoint whom he pleases to this important position, with the single condition that he shall have lived two years on the island.

Though still-born the reforms served the useful purpose of clearing the atmosphere and simplifying the situation. The war on one side has become openly and frankly a struggle for the extermination of all who desire to throw off the Bourbon yoke, and on the other is clearly a war for independence, complete and unconditional, and without any limitations of any kind or description. Autonomy would



not be satisfactory, not even the autonomy of Canada.

#### DEPOPULATION BY PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation, which outlines the plan of that campaign which now threatens the very existence of the Cuban race, and which falls with especial severity upon the peaceable inhabitants of the island, is without parallel in the annals of modern warfare :

#### PROCLAMATION.

I, Don Valeriano Weyler y Nicolán, Marquis of Genérife, Governor-General, Captain-General, of this Island and Commander in Chief of the Army, etc., etc., hereby order and command :

1. That all the inhabitants of the country districts, or those who reside outside the lines of fortifications of the towns, shall within a delay of eight days enter the towns which are occupied by the troops. Any individual found outside the lines in the country at the expiration of this period shall be considered a rebel and shall be dealt with as such.

2. The transport of food from the towns, and the carrying of food from one place to another by sea or by land, without the permission of the military authorities of the place of departure, is absolutely forbidden. Those who infringe upon this order will be tried and punished as aiders and abettors of the rebellion.

3. The owners of cattle must drive their herds to the towns or to the immediate vicinity of towns, for which purposes proper escort will be given them.

4. When the period of eight days, which shall be reckoned in each district from the day of the publication of this proclamation in the country town of the district, shall have expired, all insurgents who may present themselves will be placed under my orders for the purpose of designating a place in which they must reside. The furnishing of news concerning the enemy which can be availed of with advantage will serve as a recommendation to them, also when the presentation is made with firearms in their possession and when, and more especially, when the insurgents present themselves in numbers.

VALERIANO WEYLER.

HABANA, October 21st, 1896.

This proclamation was published and put into force in the province of Pinar del Río October last. Similar proclamations were published applying to the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Santa Clara, during the months of November and December of last year. With the exception of the foregoing document, which I was able to copy from the archives of the general staff in Havana, these *bandos* have not been publicly published and promulgated as is required by law. It is only charitable to suppose that even Weyler and the palace authorities have some sense of shame, and had no desire to attach their names to a document which was, as they knew it would be, the death sentence of thousands and thousands of innocent people, particularly of women and children.

In Havana, Matanzas and in Santa Clara, the *bando* was sent to the Governors of the various military districts, its contents made known to the leaders of guerrillas and columns in the field, who were entrusted with the task of informing the country

people that they must leave their homesteads and all their belongings and remove to the appointed stations of concentration. They were not allowed to bring with them any property but what they could carry on their backs, and before starting for the stations where they were destined to die from starvation and epidemic disease they saw their homes go up in flames, their crops burnt down and their cattle and oxen confiscated. In some places the peasants very naturally resisted such an inhuman order, especially as it was not delivered in due legal form, and in many instances they were shot down.

#### CONVICT GUERRILLAS.

Inhuman as has been the treatment of these non-combatants at the hands of the local guerrillas, who are, as is well known, composed exclusively of convicts and jailbirds from the Spanish penal settlements liberated for the purpose of doing the butcher's work in the war, together with the local scamps who were enlisted for their local knowledge of the country and the people, there are instances where the fear of them has caused greater atrocities than their acts. I know of one instance near Baladron, in the province of Matanzas, in the month of January, where a party of peasants, hearing that the guerrilla was coming to their village, hurriedly took refuge in a cave, and eight of their number died of starvation before the survivors summoned up sufficient courage to give themselves up to the Spanish troops.

In obedience to these proclamations, and at the very point of the machete, some fifty thousand *pacíficos* have been herded into the various stations selected for that purpose in the province of Pinar del Río alone. There are ten thousand in Mariel, five thousand in Guanajay, six thousand in Artimisa, eight thousand in San Cristobal, five thousand in Consolacion, and three thousand in the town of Pinar del Río. From Artimisa to Pinar del Río, along the line of the Western Railway, where perhaps thirty of the fifty thousand *reconcentrados* were stationed, there have occurred, since the beginning of December to the 1st of April, six thousand deaths, or about one-fifth of the whole number. The deaths have been occasioned principally by small pox and by starvation fever, *calentura del hambre* as they call it, while dysentery, yellow fever and typhus have done their share.

#### STARVATION STATIONS.

In observing the results of this infamous proclamation, by which, whether by accident or with design, the Cuban people are being exterminated, I have visited the principal stations of the *reconcentrados* in all the four western provinces. The ground allotted to them, upon which they have built their palm leaf *bohios*, or huts, is invariably low lying, swampy and malarious. With very few exceptions the places selected for their residence have been military or strategic points and not towns of any size where possibly work might have



been obtained or private charity active in assisting them. Indeed, it is fair to say, after careful examination of all the stations, that the people have been concentrated in greater numbers where the accommodation for them was least adequate, and the only explanation I can give is, and it is, I believe, the true one, that the Spanish inhabitants of the populous towns brought pressure to bear upon the military authorities to induce them to herd the country people together in places where there were no other or few inhabitants, knowing full well the dangers from disease that would follow the crowding together of such a number of people in conditions which were in defiance of even the most rudimentary sanitary laws.

Again the fact that the stations of concentration are also military and strategic points has added to the difficulty of obtaining information as to their exact condition. In San Cristobal, and again in Jaruco, I spent several days without being able to obtain a word from soldier or peasant, Spaniard or Cuban. My footsteps were dogged by a soldier, and wherever I went to visit the *pacíficos* I was always preceded by a corporal, who warned the peasants against opening their lips, and the only information I gathered was from what I saw. Owing to this circumstance, and from the fact that any statement I would make concerning the conditions of the people in these military stations would simply be met by round denial, I have determined to confine the picture which I propose to draw of the process by which the peaceable Cubans are being exterminated to the town of Matanzas, the second city of the island. Here the country people have been given a healthy station. There is not another station on the island that can be compared to it. And here the scenes of starvation and of suffering which are to be seen are of a less intense character than in any of the other places. Here starvation does not reign absolutely as it does in Artemisa and San Cristobal. Disease, though its ravages are terrible to behold, is not so rampant as in Mariel and Jucaro, nor are the Spanish troops here so oppressive, so absolutely lawless as they are in Jaruco, Guines and Consolacion. Only in a milder form are the peasants who have been driven into Matanzas exposed to all the ills and misfortunes which the last days of Spanish rule over this plague-stricken island have brought with them. Still the picture is a comprehensive one. There is no feature of the terrible situation lacking, and I select this scene because of necessity all that is done here is done openly and cannot be concealed from the world, because there are hundreds of reliable witnesses, Spanish, Cuban and foreigners alike, who can and will confirm every statement I make, and testify to the moderation with which the picture is drawn.

#### MATANZAS A MOURNING CITY.

Two years ago the beautiful bay of Matanzas very frequently was enlivened by the presence of a hun-

dred and fifty sail, all merchantmen, coming and going. Last March a solitary American schooner lay in the harbor. Her captain died of the yellow fever, and six of the crew are now in the hospital with that dread disease. Sickness, want of supplies, caused them to put into Matanzas, not business or commerce, because both have ceased in Matanzas. This cessation of commerce has paralyzed every industry of the city, and it is a fair and moderate statement to say that early last fall, and *before* the country population was driven into the town, at least twelve of the forty-five thousand inhabitants of the city were penniless, without work or means of any kind, and subsisting entirely upon private and unorganized charity. This was the situation when in November fifteen thousand country people were driven in, without means or provisions of any kind, or without any provisions being made for their accommodation and support. They came from the districts of Yumuri, Corral Nuevo and Porto Carrero. They number about twelve thousand now, and while there are absolutely no figures of any kind forthcoming, those who have died during the last four months at a low estimate must number two thousand five hundred. In this number there are very few men between the ages of twenty and forty, capable of bearing arms. All such joined the patriot forces before the scheme of concentration was put into force.

In assuming that all Cubans are disloyal to the crown and are opposed to the continuance of Spanish rule over the island, General Weyler is absolutely right, though of course this does not justify him in waging that war of decimation, or, more truthfully speaking, of extermination, upon the Cuban race, which has won for him the title of *El Vencedor de los Pacificos*, or the Conqueror of the Non-Combatants, a name which will never die, because it justly describes a campaign which cannot escape a shameful immortality, which will be remembered when every Spaniard worthy of the name will wish to cover up its many atrocities and many crimes with the cloak of oblivion.

#### WAR UPON WOMEN.

It is upon the aged mothers and fathers, the helpless wives and sisters and the innocent children of those who are fighting for liberty that General Weyler is waging his most successful and atrocious warfare, which, if allowed to continue for many months longer, will seriously threaten the existence of the race against whom the only charge that can be brought is that they are Americans and dare to assert it. Early in January I visited Matanzas for the first time. The streets were thronged with beggars, clamorous for something to eat. A certain indefinable smell of poverty and starving thousands pervaded the atmosphere. Crowds of poor country people, visibly starving, hung about the windows of the hotels and restaurants, and from every quarter came the beseeching, the pitiful prayer, "Señorito,

dami las sobras de su plato." "Sir, give me the leavings on your plate." This heart-rending cry rang on my ear from morning till night. Go where you might, there was no escape from the spectacle of the hungry droves and the famishing thousands who wandered about the streets of the city.

I have already shown that there was no work to be given to those who were driven into the city where there were already many thousands without employment. And had there been work it must be confessed that the men and women of this *guajiro* class are not very quick at turning their hand to new pursuits. They are excellent and hard-working farmers on a small scale. On three or four acres of ground they raise all the necessities of their simple lives, and even the luxuries, including coffee and tobacco. But their struggle for existence had hitherto been easy, and the sudden change in their surroundings seems to have nearly paralyzed all effort. The women at first, and as usual, made the bravest fight, and through January and February hundreds of them could be seen drying straw in the sun, splitting it into narrow strips, and weaving sombreros. The straw costs them four cents a hat, and the *bodeguero*, or grocer, would only pay them five cents apiece for a hat, which, even with the wonderful dexterity they exhibited, required a day's work.

#### MAKING ONE CENT A DAY.

Making a wage of one cent a day when salt pork, or *tasajo*, is being retailed to them by the grocer at thirty cents a pound was a hopeless task, and I was not surprised to find on my return to Matanzas in March that this industry had come to an end. In fact, upon my second visit I found the whole attitude of the starving multitude changed. You could walk through Matanzas for hours and not a single beggar would come out of his rat-hole to importune you for alms. You could dine at a table on the sidewalk and no one would ask you for the leavings of your plate. If you wanted to see them you would have to go to their *bohios* on the hill sides, where, stretched out upon the damp ground and gazing vacantly before them, they passed away the weary, endless days. Now and again I met in the streets a wretched, despairing mother, clasping a puny, ailing child to her shrunken bosom, hurrying to and fro, through the mourning, famishing city, with a terrible expression of dread anxiety depicted upon her drawn features, and crying out as she went, "Leche," "milk." Milk for her starving child. Once I saw seated in the plaza, half clad and shivering with the cold, for the keen norther was blowing, a mother who clasped convulsively in her arms a child that was dead. And she was trying to nurse it, begging and imploring it with all a mother's caressing words to drink, to live. Friends came down from the Cascoro Hill at last and began to lead her away. A moment later she fell exhausted, and while she slept in the sight of the curious bystanders the convulsive grasp with

which she hugged her little one relaxed, and while she slept on the child was taken from her bosom, thrown into the passing dead cart and carried out into the country, where lie hundreds of but half-buried dead who have fallen victims to this atrocious system.

You can obtain a bird's eye view of Matanzas and its once beautiful surroundings from the great hill, on the top of which is enshrined the famous image of Our Lady of Montserrat, to whom all Spaniards, and as their special patron all Catalonians, pray. Here to the right stretches out before you the beautiful valley of the Yumuri, and the clear, pellucid stream in which are mirrored the waving reflections of the graceful royal palms which line its banks. To the left, and stretching down toward the city and the bay, are the *lomas*, or slopes of Simpson. Upon these little hills the *concentrados* have erected their palm huts. The little hill of Cascoro in particular is simply covered with them. Here and there, interrupting the long interminable rows of yellow huts, are to be seen heaps of ashes and the long black lines which mark the spot where stood the houses which have been burnt down when their inmates were attacked with small pox. It is wonderful to see how quickly the country people can erect these huts. One sees how capable they must be in occupations which are familiar to them. Give a *guajiro* a cane knife, and in two hours he has run up a ridge pole and a half a dozen supports for the frame work, and then in another hour the women and children of the family can thatch it over with the dried palm leaves, and the house, such as it is, is ready.

#### THE ZONES OF CULTIVATION.

The position chosen for the residence of the *concentrados* upon these high, wind-swept hills is a most healthy one, with perfect natural drainage, and I believe that though herded together in this indiscriminate way, had the scantiest rations been served out to them, or even the most ordinary sanitary laws been enforced, there would have been but little danger of sickness breaking out among them. Without exception, I must say, all the other places of residence which have been assigned to the *concentrados* I found to be uniformly upon swampy and low lying ground, where the most intelligent care and the best of attention could not have prevented the outbreak of the several epidemics by which they are ravaged. As a sequel to the proclamation of reconcentration, certain orders were issued to the military authorities in the different districts with the purpose, as it was said, of giving the non-combatants, who were herded together in the way I have already described, an opportunity to support themselves and families. There was at the time, in November, much talk of *zonas* of cultivation which were to be surveyed and then allotted to the heads of families. These lands were to be close to the stations of concentration, and at their peaceful labors the non-combatants were to be protected by

forts and by the presence of armed guards. But in no single instance has this plan been carried out, and there is not a single zone of cultivation, so-called, in the whole island which is under cultivation. I know of several places where such lands have been marked out, but not one where they have been allotted or where the country people have been permitted to plant their simple crops. Many reasons are given for this failure to carry out the only human and redeeming feature of an otherwise wholly diabolical plan. I cannot enter upon them here, but simply state the facts—first, that no rations have ever been given to the *reconcentrados* as often stated in the most official way; and secondly, that no opportunity has been given these people to become self-supporting, and that they have been prevented from becoming so, and I have no hesitation in adding that I personally believe that this failure to carry out the whole programme is not to be ascribed to accident or to the disobedience of subordinates, but that it was part and parcel of the original plan conceived by General Weyler for the purpose of exterminating a race he had failed to conquer in battle.

#### THE ZONE OF FIRE.

It can be truthfully said of the whole province of Matanzas that it resembles nothing so much as a great ash heap. And the same is true of the three other western provinces. But there was a radius of five miles around the city of Matanzas that had not been destroyed in January. This had been pointed out as the zone of cultivation, where some day, some remote *mañana*, the land would be allotted to the *pacíficos*, and seed be given them to plant. But finally more cruel counsel prevailed, and in March the destruction of all this property, and even the growing crops, was decreed by General Molinas, the military governor. The last time I stood on the summit of Montserrat there were three great fires burning to the right and to the left of me, and before me. Everything was on fire except the sea, which cannot be made to burn, even by royal decree. And for a week Matanzas, usually so bright and clear, was as smoky and sooty as Birmingham.

Here in Matanzas, as elsewhere at every station of reconcentration, I noticed that the people are without any organization whatever, and they seem to be lacking absolutely in the Anglo-Saxon faculty of combination by which they might possibly make their wants and their grievances heard. They have no committees and no selectmen. Each family starves alone. Not but that they are not very kindly and charitable the one to the other. They are helpful to one another to a surprising degree, but they do not organize for self-preservation, and do not seem to understand the suggestion when it is made to them. I found them everywhere in the same state, completely stupefied by the sufferings and the misery they had undergone and the prospect of impending famine, starvation and plague which confronts them.

#### A DEMONSTRATION OF THE DYING.

On March 23 it had been raining continuously for three days. The want of food had never been greater, when suddenly the glimmering of an idea of self-preservation seemed to dawn upon the starving thousands on Cascoro Hill. Without any plans, or without any leaders, those in the settlement who were still able to walk marched down the hill toward the palace which lies in the heart of the city. As they staggered along through the muddy streets, in motley half-clad groups, they were joined by many other fellows in misery, who live in the stations known as Chafarinas, Melilla and the *bohios* across the river in the Pueblo Nuevo. When they reached the palace of the Civil Governor, they must have numbered two thousand men, women and children, with wan, drawn faces, and features pinched by hunger. The palace guards were about to drive them away in short order, when a young officer of the government came out and asked what they wanted. They were thoroughly frightened now at what they had done, and not a man could be induced to say a word, and not a few began to sidle away. But several of the women spoke up right bravely with their weak, shrill voices, and said they meant no disrespect to His Excellency the Governor; all they wanted and what they had come to ask for was simply a little bread and a little milk for their starving children. The adjutant returned to the Governor, leaving the starving, helpless people out in the pelting rain, very much frightened at the possible consequences of their audacity. In a few minutes, however, he reappeared and led them around to the new artillery barracks, where to each and every one of the crowd a single sweet potato was given. Encouraged by this kind treatment several of the men now found their voices and spoke out, saying that if the Governor would only allow them to go outside the military lines they believed they could find enough potatoes, yams, plantains and *boniartos* to keep their families from starving. A long consultation ensued, and finally the Civil Governor, Señor Posset, agreed to allow them to go out into the open country in the morning under the escort of the local guerrilla, and spend the day digging for roots, or whatever means of sustenance were to be found. Early the next morning they set out with bags and pails and baskets to bring back food to their families, but I saw them return to the city shortly before midday, quaking with fear, and with empty pails. I talked with several of them, and they told me what had happened. When they had gone several miles out of the city the officer of the guerrilla, which numbered about one hundred men, told them they might scatter, the better to prosecute their search. In a few minutes, however, they were alarmed by the sound of a volley, and on running together they saw the dead bodies of four of their comrades in starvation who had been shot in the back by order of the sergeant, who asserted that he surprised them as they



were attempting to escape into the open country. But those who stood nearest the dead men when the shooting took place assured me that there was not the slightest excuse for the shooting, and not a word of truth in the sergeant's story; that the men had not made the slightest attempt to escape, and that the shooting was simply a cold-blooded murder.

#### A CHOICE OF DEATHS.

Life seems to be dear even to those who are starving and who have two or three epidemics raging about them, for the *pacíficos*, one and all, gave up digging for potatoes, and returned immediately to their leaky *bohíos* and their starving families. Of course no one in Matanzas believes for an instant that the four men had endeavored to escape and were shot down in the attempt. It was thought that the sergeant had taken it upon himself to order the shooting in order to frighten the *pacíficos* from bothering the Governor again with their foolish complaints, and to prevent the guerrilla from having to escort them out of the city again on a hopeless quest for food. But the *pacíficos* have never asked to be taken out again. They seem to prefer the lingering death that awaits them from starvation, small pox and yellow fever to being shot in the back.

This, then, is the situation. Private charity is absolutely exhausted, and perhaps now the military authorities have no rations to spare, even if they had the will to give them. In Matanzas, as in the other stations of concentration, the country population is being exterminated with all the refinements of slow torture, and there seems no possible relief for their suffering save only should it come from without the island of Cuba. In addition to the many forms of typhus and the small pox which is raging among them, yellow fever is now to be expected. Indeed, in Matanzas and in Jucaro, and in many other seaports, the yellow fever has been prevalent all winter. Now that the rains have begun to fall heavily it will undoubtedly break out among the *pacíficos*, who are without medicines or medical attendance, with unexampled violence, for it should be remembered that these people from the *campo* are unacclimated to the fever, quite as though they were not Cubans, but Germans and Swedes recently landed, for on the highlands where they have lived a case of fever is quite as rare an occurrence as it is in New York City.

Nowhere in the world is the blessing of sleep more difficult to woo than in Matanzas during the present reign of terror. And early in the morning there comes a sharp awakening, one that freezes the heart and makes the blood run cold. Across the blue waters of the bay, out of the golden sands of the beach rises the fortress of San Severino, a great mass of gray, frowning granite, with here and there an aperture out of which a distinctly sixteenth century cannon peeps. Here on the esplanade, and in full sight of the town, are shot in the back the

young boys who have been captured in various ways and charged with the stereotyped crime of "rebellion and incendiarism," and have been found guilty by a summary court martial. As a matter of fact, and no one knows it better than the Spanish officers, very few of these victims have ever been in the patriot ranks. The very great majority of them are simply peasants who have not heeded the proclamation of reconcentration, or who, starving, have attempted to escape through the Spanish lines, and have fallen in with the bushwhackers who, day and night, lie in waiting on all the roads and byways that lead out of the town to the country districts. As a general thing all those who are caught in the open without a military pass are simply shot down in their tracks. Some, however, are bound and brought into the town to be tortured in the hope of obtaining information. Those who are shot down where found serve a useful purpose too. For days their mutilated bodies are dragged about the towns and shown to the morbidly curious and the bloodthirsty.

#### TO WARM THE SOUL.

One sergeant of the regular army with whom I talked in Jaruco told me he thought this a most excellent plan, for, as he said, the sight of the fallen foe was a good thing, *para calentar l'anima*, "to warm the soul of the soldiers." These mutilated and desecrated bodies are useful in another way. They serve as corroborative evidence of the daily reports that are ground out by the official mill of crushing defeats of the insurgents. And many a glowing account of Spanish valor has no other basis in fact than the shooting down of some peaceful *guajiros* as they walk along the country roads. During the last days of my stay in Matanzas, at seven o'clock every morning the report of this murderous volley came over the blue waters. Sometimes the names of these poor fellows, generally half grown lads, are published in the *Rejon* and the other papers. Twelve hours before the execution takes place they are taken to the chapel, where priests visit them, so it is murder with ghostly comforts. From the housetops and from the docks you can see and hear, and you will have to hear though you may not have the heart to see, the sixteenth century spectacle which survives in no other part of the world save upon this corner of American soil.

#### A PRIEST AT THE SHAMBLES.

Shortly after the sunrise gun you hear the first signal of the grewsome spectacle—a military band playing valse music. Then you see three or four companies of infantry troop out of the Sallyport and form on the esplanade three sides of a square, the fourth side being the rampart of the fortress. Then follows another procession—a troop of soldiers in skirmishing order, and in their midst three or four peasant boys, with their arms tied behind their backs and their legs hobbled, come shuffling down toward the wall facing which they are to die.



Over them is borne, horrible mockery and sacrilege, the image of the Prince of Peace, of our Saviour Crucified, and one of His shepherds stands by to lend by his presence at the shambles the dignity of an act of state to what is simply cowardly murder.

Across the water you can see the boys kneel, you can see the murderous platoon advance, you can almost hear the word of command, and in a moment those who were men and brothers lie writhing on the ground, mutilated beyond recognition.

A few minutes later the dead cart, the *lechuga*, or owl, as it is popularly called, appears coming out of the prison gate, and is driven at great speed toward the cemetery. It is a great box on wheels inside of which is another rough box which slides in and out like a coffin from a hearse. And indeed it is a coffin. The communal coffin, as it were, in which those who are shot down in San Severino as well as those who die of small pox in the *pacífico* settlements, in which those who die of yellow fever in the hospitals as well as those who are found starved to death in the streets, are all lain and jostled during the mad gallop to the cemetery, or rather to the trenches adjoining the cemetery, where the dead are shoveled away out of sight under a few inches of sand. The great communal coffin holds four corpses "comfortably," as the driver told me; but very often he has to pack five or six bodies into it; the bodies of blacks and whites, children and men and women, all together. When the trench is reached they are pulled out by the legs and thrown, without a coffin and often without clothes, into the trenches. From morning to night this cart is always on its rounds, with two or three changes of horses; from morning to night you can see it, always moving swiftly, through the streets of Matanzas, and always going in one direction, and from morning to night, through the cracks in the rough-hewn boards there drips to the ground the blood of the martyrs who were murdered in the morning on the yellow sand of the esplanade by the blue waters of the bay.

#### MURDER BY COURT-MARTIAL.

There is no record kept, or at least there is no record that is accessible, of the number of so-called insurgents that have been shot down since the beginning of the war. Be it said to his credit that during the *régime* of Martinez Campos the first year of the war but one Cuban patriot was murdered in this dastardly way, and General Campos has said openly and publicly that he deplored it, and would regret not having prevented it, every day of his life. Under General Weyler there have been at least a thousand assassinations of this order during the last year. I refer, of course, only to the shootings that have taken place in public and in fortresses after court-martial proceedings have been held. How many executions have taken place out in the fields no man can even conjecture. During the six days from March 17 to 23 in Matanzas seventeen

were shot in this way that I know of and can personally vouch for, and I am creditably informed, and I draw my information in this instance from Spanish sources, that ninety two men have been shot in San Severino during the period from December 1 to March 20, and during the same time there took place in the Cabaña prison in Havana sixty-four executions. In Santa Clara prison and in Cienfuegos, during the same period, there have taken place at least a hundred and sixty of these executions, to which the Spanish public is admitted, doubtless, as in the case of the mutilated bodies, "to warm the soul."

The dead cart is next driven up Cascoro Hill and from here it never returns empty, but always filled. On this hill there are living, or rather dying, about three thousand people. The number of corpses carried away is about twenty-five or thirty daily.

The *guajiros* hate to give up their dead, although the deaths occur principally from small pox, and many are buried secretly by night outside the cabin doors. And so the dead cart goes upon its round where I have no longer the heart to follow.

On my way back to the hotel I fell in with the local guerrilla marching in triumph through the principal streets of the city. There were about eighty men with brutal, jail-bird countenances, and indeed they were, as I afterward learned, liberated convicts to a man. In the midst of them, and the occasion of their triumphal bearing, I saw the naked body of a white man tied on the back of a mule, with stomach slit open and nose cut off, and horribly mangled in the face and in other unspeakable ways. As they lounged through the streets they shouted to their friends that they had just had a sharp engagement with Betancourt's *partida*, which they say numbered about five hundred men, and that they had killed a score or more whom the insurgents had carried off to rob them of their triumph, all but this one. They marched on with their reeking trophy to the headquarters of the civil guard. Here they untied the body and threw it on the ground.

#### THE GLORY OF THE GUERRILLA.

Hundreds of soldiers and Spanish civilians, too, now filed past, gloating over the sickening spectacle, turning over with their feet the dead body and closely scrutinizing it, as perhaps one might do on seeing a great tarpon or a moose. The *cabo* or corporal of the guerrilla held forth the while in a loud voice how the battle had been fought, and what a charge he had made *al machete*, and how he had brought down two more men with his revolver. One of the civil guards came out of the building while the tall talk was going on, and after examining the body said, "Hola, amigo. I imagine this *sin-verguenza* (shameless fellow) must have died of hunger before you cut him up with the cold steel. Just look at him a moment, will you." And with this the guard lifted up the corpse and disclosed the

emaciated condition of what was really nothing but a skeleton, and none of the Spanish soldiers there doubted but that the occasion of this triumph was simply some poor fellow crazed by the pangs of hunger who had attempted to slip out of the town during the night, had been shot down and then carved up with the machete so as to make as gory an exhibit as possible.

#### METHODS OF TORTURE.

While watching this disgraceful spectacle I caught a glimpse of one who illustrates in his own mangled person the disgraceful fourteenth century methods with which the Spaniards in Cuba prosecute the war, and who furnishes at the same time a type and an instance of the unexampled heroism with which these barbarous methods are met, and by which they will in His own time be vanquished. Some two months ago, a cattle drover, Fidel Fundora by name, was arrested in Matanzas charged with attempting to ship to some point on the Havana railway a box ostensibly filled with hides, but which on being searched was found to contain a large supply of antiseptics, quinine and some percussion caps. The Spanish authorities concluded that Fundora was not acting without assistance. They suspected the existence of a junta in Matanzas and concluded that Fundora was acting as their agent, so they determined to discover who the members of the junta were. Instead of dragging him before the *sumarissimo*, or summary court martial, to receive his sentence, they began to torture him. First with thumb screws, or rather with thumb strings, for the modern Spaniards have invented a torture more cruel than the old *questio* of their Inquisition. They bind a cord tightly about the thumb with slow, but ever increasing pressure, until after days of incessant torture the thumbs are severed from the hands. In Fundora's case the very brutality of the treatment came near defeating its object. Gangrene set in, and to save the life of the tortured man, which with all his secrets untold was valuable to them, they amputated both hands above the wrist. I could see the half healed stumps as he was marched by me this morning between a *pareja*, or pair of civil guards.

I have heard many accounts of further tortures, including the terrible *compante* and other excruciating tortures to which he was subjected in his cell. I believe them, and everybody in Matanzas believes them, Spaniards as well as Cubans, but I prefer to confine my statement of the treatment to which this man has been subjected only to what took place in public and which can be proved before all men. Whatever may have been the means taken in the secrecy and the solitude of his cell to make this man betray the trust that had been placed in him, they were all unsuccessful. So in February he was brought before the court martial and sentenced to be shot in the back. He was placed in chapel twelve hours before the time appointed for

the execution, and every hour of this, which he supposed to be his last night on earth, there came to him an officer wearing the Spanish uniform, who offered him life, liberty and money, if he would betray the names of the men for whom he was acting in making the contraband shipment.

#### FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

But Fidel Fundora held his peace. In the morning he was led out into the barrack yard. The priest, who, it is charitable to suppose, did not know the trick that was being played, kissed him on the cheek, and threw a scapular around his neck. The troops were drawn up, the square was formed, and the silver crucifix was raised aloft. The officer gave the order, and four feet away from the muzzles of the muskets Fundora knelt, bowed his head, and made his peace with his Maker. True to his trust, he was ready to die. Again the officer approached him and whispered something in his ear, but Fundora paid no attention and the officer withdrew. He gave the order to fire. The sharp rattling report reverberated through the confined space, but as the smoke cleared away it was seen that Fundora knelt on quietly in his place with head erect. The volley had been fired over him.

What the fate that is now reserved for him is to be, I do not know; but I must say that the steadfast courage of the man has captured the admiration of many of the Spanish officers, and some I heard denounce the whole proceedings, as well they might, as being a disgrace to the Spanish name and flag.

#### AMERICANS EXILED TO AFRICA.

No presentation of the woe of this mourning city would be complete without a description, however hasty and imperfect, of the crowds of handcuffed and hobbled citizens who every ten days or so are driven through the streets which so few of them will ever tread again on their first day's march toward the penal settlements on the African coast. A very great majority of these men represent the *élite* of Cuban society. They are lawyers, doctors, planters and merchants. As a general thing no direct charge is ever brought against them. They have simply been denounced to the authorities by police spies as sympathizing with the patriot cause. Others have been selected simply because of their intelligence and of their leading position in the community. For in their police proceedings at least the Spanish authorities never fail to recognize the fact that every *hijo de la tierra* of ordinary intelligence and character must sympathize with those who are bearing the brunt in the struggle which can only terminate in the emancipation of an outraged and long-oppressed people. They are given no trial or opportunity to prove the falsity of the charges preferred, or to show that there is no charge against them at all, and they are sentenced to exile for life on what is merely an administrative order, not seldom

inspired by personal feeling and private revenge. The mail steamers leave Havana for Spain every ten days. During the *régime* of General Weyler these packets have carried on the average two hundred *deportados* each voyage, or six hundred a month, or about eight thousand four hundred during the fourteen months General Weyler has acted as Captain-General. Campos deported fewer, about two thousand during his stay in Cuba. So we find that since the beginning of the war at least ten thousand of the most prominent citizens of Cuba have been torn from their families without charge or explanation, and sentenced to exile, generally for life, to the filthy, overcrowded *galeras* of Ceuta or the deadly swamps of Fernando Po in comparison with which places Siberia is a terrestrial paradise. I cannot recall a single Cuban family of prominence that does not mourn as dead at least one member banished to these penal settlements. With a good constitution and plenty of money to bribe the jailers it is possible to survive in Ceuta, but no one comes back from Fernando Po. The last convoy of these unfortunates that I saw was in Matanzas on March 23. It was larger than usual, numbering ninety-eight men, almost all citizens of Matanzas. As I saw these men with arms tied behind their backs and their feet hobbled, passing perhaps for the last time through the familiar streets of their native city, as I saw the convicts who composed the guerrilla escort drive back with bare machetes and filthy oaths the wives and the mothers who rushed after them for a last kiss from those they were in all human probability destined never to see again, I could not believe my eyes and for a moment I did not. I was dreaming. This is not the nineteenth century. This scene occurred under the Pharaohs. This cannot be American soil, but the land of some Indian Satrap ruled over by a tiger in human form. But I was not dreaming. It was all a stern, shameful reality that left me humiliated indeed. The sad procession passed on toward the railroad station. Little groups of men and women remained kneeling in the street, some made the sign of the cross over their heaving bosoms and then turned wearily away. To me the whole spectacle seemed an outrage upon the humane spirit of the times in which we live and a humiliation and degradation for every American.

#### OUR CHARACTER TO MAINTAIN.

The convoy of exiles numbered ninety-eight when the train drew out of Matanzas; but three hours later when Havana was reached only ninety-six of them were alive. Two of them lay on the floor of the baggage car almost shot to pieces. The guards made the usual report of the occurrence. They stated that the men had been shot while endeavoring to make their escape, but the other exiles said, and I believe them, that the two victims were led out and shot upon the platform between two cars in cold blood because the order had come from

above through their officers that exile was too good for them.

Of the many true statements of fact and accurate descriptions of the situation that are to be found in President's Cleveland's comprehensive message on the Cuban question which was sent to Congress in December last, no one was recalled so frequently to my recollection as I traveled in Cuba as that sentence in which he says: "The United States nevertheless has a character as a nation to maintain." Perhaps after our delay, our inactivity which has permitted atrocities to be committed and a policy of extermination to be enforced which is without a parallel in modern history, and a war to be waged according to the Mosaic law almost within our borders, and well within the sphere of our political influence, we must admit that if six months ago we had a character to maintain as a nation in the vanguard of the powers of civilization and of humanity, we now have that character to redeem. At all events, our government and our people are on trial before the tribunal of the civilized world. And the result of the trial will be to prove whether Romero Robledo and other Spanish statesmen of his rank, and a very great majority of Spanish publicists, are correct when they describe the Americans simply as a race of white Hottentots, singularly successful in barter, in packing pork, and in other revolting ways of amassing sordid gold, but a civilized people, with traditions and ideals, never!

Since the beginning of this century our government has always asserted peculiar rights and admitted especial responsibilities in regard to Cuba. And our position has been conceded by Spain and by other powers; that such is the case is clearly set forth in the dispatches from the State Department when we refused during the fifties to enter into the tripartite convention and accept Lord Malmesbury's suggestion that the possession of Cuba be assured to Spain for all time by an agreement of the powers.

#### OUR SHARE IN THE SHAME.

During the forty years that have since elapsed all the interested powers have recognized expressly or implicitly the position that was then publicly assumed by our government. So, however unpleasant it may be, we must admit that when the consular representatives of France and of England in Cuba say, as I have heard many of them say, in commenting upon the unparalleled horrors of the situation, that the government and people of our country are directly responsible for all the bloody crimes that are committed in the name of warfare, they are right. I believe that our share of responsibility for all this blood guiltiness is a heavy one. We have announced our peculiar rights as to Cuba; we have said to other nations that they must keep their hands off; we block the way and stop all interference, and assist Spain the while to encompass her ends by the activity of our fleet and the exertions of our federal officers.



## TURKISH AND SPANISH METHODS COMPARED.

I once remember hearing a Congressman say, one who has since been retired from public life by a well-nigh unanimous expression of public opinion, that "We want Cuba, but we want it without a single Cuban on it." I do not want Cuba, but I protest against our government assisting the Spaniards in the campaign which, if not interrupted, will end in the extermination of a race which, born on American soil, has not unnaturally accepted American ideas and American aspirations. As I claim, the warfare that is being carried on in Cuba under our auspices is without a parallel in modern history. The atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, in Macedonia and in Armenia pale before the acts which are committed in Cuba at our very doors, not covertly and in secret, but publicly and before all the world, in obedience to a proclamation of the Captain-General, the responsible officer of Her Catholic Majesty. I make this broad statement advisedly, and I think with justification, for I visited the scenes of the Bulgarian atrocities a very few years after they were committed, when their memory was fresh in the remembrance of the survivors, and I was personally an eye witness to the outrages in Macedonia during the summer of 1890.

## THE BLACK AND THE YELLOW DEATH.

But if to the end of the chapter, and to the end of the book, the situation in Cuba is only to be viewed by us from the purely selfish standpoint, it is my duty to call attention to the imminent danger to our national health and prosperity which is menaced by the present sanitary condition of the island. There, with two terrible epidemics in progress, all the conditions are ripe for an outbreak of the black death, the bubonic plague. It may break out spontaneously, or it may be brought from Eastern Asia. Ships, principally transports, are constantly entering Havana only two or three months out from Manilla, Formosa and other parts of Eastern Asia, where for the last two or three years the plague has been endemic. These ships are in an unspeakably filthy condition, and they carry ragged, wretched soldiers, the chosen propagators of every plague. And not a few of these soldiers and a very great many of the officers have been transferred directly from the Philippines, and bring into the island, without any attempt at fumigation or disinfection, their clothing and belongings, which have come in many cases from plague stricken ports. If the black plague should break out this summer in Havana, should the black death and the yellow death join forces in devastating the island, there would be but little chance of keeping it out of our own borders, even though a policy of absolute non-intercourse were enforced, as it probably would be. The black death has jumped a greater expanse of water than lies between Florida and Cuba. The

Japanese authorities in Formosa, two years ago, when the plague was raging in Amoy, established and executed with great thoroughness just such a policy of absolute non-intercourse. But the plague came across the Formosan Channel and decimated the inhabitants of the port towns just the same.

## A DISGRACEFUL PANORAMA.

After three months spent in travel over the island and observation of the war, I again visited the cathedral. Again I saw the bronzed cannon frowning down upon the grief-stricken worshippers, and the gaudy war banner, heavy with gold and precious stones, that almost concealed from view the image of our Saviour crucified. I now knew too well what the war meant that was symbolized in such a place in such a manner. Before my eyes passed the panorama of the scenes I had witnessed. I saw again the Eden of the New World as it now is, a mass of smoking ruins, a heap of ashes, moistened with blood, and a gray, gaunt picture of hopeless despair. I saw again the blackened rafters of the deserted hearths, and the fields laid waste. I went again between the interminable files of the dead and the dying, crowded together in the sickening field hospitals. I heard the death rattle of a poor boy who thought he was dying for his country, and told me he was so glad to die for Spain. Again, I saw in the gray of the morning a mere child, a boy of but seventeen summers, who looked without blenching at the twenty muskets that were leveled at his breast, and shouted "Cuba Libre" as he fell. Again, I saw the spectacle of a Cuban hanging from a tree limp and lifeless, left there for crows and vultures to feed upon because he had seen his duty in a different light from his brethren, and though a Cuban, had been loyal to his king rather than to his country. I saw the interminable files, the endless rows of noisome, filthy huts in which the famished *concentrados* are dying. I saw the innumerable throngs of invalids, the *inutiles*, as they are called, which every train brings back to Havana from the front. I saw them as they crept about the hospital and barrack yards, following the sunlight, white, haggard, wan and bloodless, with blankets wrapped about them, and shivering with cold, with the thermometer at almost boiling heat. And yet but a few months ago they were as brave a set of conscripts as you could see, the very flower of the youth of Spain.

## WHO WILL SAY STOP?

But what I saw most clearly of all was our share in all this shame, our direct and moral responsibility for this reign of terror, this carnival of crime, and all the atrocious incidents which characterize the inhuman strife, which it is our plain duty, both to humanity and to ourselves, to stop, and we can stop it with a single word.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### HOW TO SAVE THE FUR SEALS.

PRESIDENT JORDAN of the Stanford University, who was chief of the Bering Sea Seal Commission for 1896, and Mr. George A. Clark, secretary to that commission, contribute a joint article to the April *Forum* on "The Fur Seal as an Animal." Those who have read the editorial comments in another part of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will be interested also in the statements of the *Forum* article. The following paragraph covers the more important facts of the situation as revealed in the latter article:

"Each adult female fur seal found on the feeding grounds in Bering Sea has a pup on the island dependent upon her for nourishment. It has been clearly demonstrated the past summer that the pup fur seal does not feed on other food than its mother's milk while it remains on the islands. It necessarily follows that whenever the mother seal dies or is killed before weaning, the pup, however large or vigorous, must starve to death. In 1896, 16,019 pups dead from starvation were found on St. Paul and St. George. These deaths resulted from the killing of the mothers at sea. And not only does the death of the mother involve the death of her nursing offspring, but, since the cows are never permitted by the bulls to leave the harems in the short interval between the birth of the pup and re-impregnation it also involves the death of the unborn pup. The death of a nursing female fur seal, therefore, involves the loss of three lives, and is wasteful and ruinous in the extreme. Since pelagic sealing began upward of 400,000 adult female fur seals have been killed at sea, 300,000 pups have been starved to death on land, and 400,000 unborn pups destroyed."

The closing paragraphs of the *Forum* article summarize those conclusions as follows:

"The conditions of the fur seal question are very simple. A race of animals having their breeding-home on certain islands in Bering Sea, and going out from these islands long distances for food, are attacked on their feeding grounds and indiscriminately killed; the females being the chief sufferers, and their dependent as well as unborn offspring dying with them. Driven by the stress of climate to migrate to the south in winter, these animals are again attacked on their return in the spring and again indiscriminately slaughtered.

#### PROHIBIT PELAGIC SEALING.

"No one considering these facts, none of which is now open to dispute, can fail to see that this indiscriminate killing—in other words, pelagic sealing—is an adequate cause for the decline of the fur seal herd. There being no other cause discernible,

it must be accepted as the sole cause. It is equally plain that if the fur seals are to be preserved and protected the one and only way is through the absolute prohibition of pelagic sealing. There is no way to distinguish and exempt the females in the water; therefore no form of regulated sealing will answer. No regulation giving a closed season to Bering Sea, but allowing an open season off the Northwest coast will answer. For it makes no difference to the herd whether the cow is killed with her unborn pup within her, or whether she is killed after its birth and the pup left to starve to death.

"Land killing, properly managed, does not affect the herd except in a beneficial way. The natural mortality due to overcrowding can be greatly lessened by the still closer killing of the males, and can be practically removed by proper care of the breeding grounds. With proper protection to the females, the herd may be restored to its greatest prosperity: it may even be largely increased. But there is no hope for the herd unless and until such protection is accorded.

#### INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION.

"The regulations 'for the protection and preservation' of the fur seal adopted by the Paris Tribunal have failed of their object. All familiar with the facts knew that they must fail. But the mistake is not fatal, and the rectification is not difficult. The ultimate end in view in any future negotiation must be an international arrangement whereby all skins of female fur seals shall be seized and destroyed by the customs authorities of civilized nations, whether taken on land or sea, from the Pribilof herd, the Asiatic herds, or in the lawless raiding of the Antarctic rookeries. In the destruction of the fur seal rookeries of the Antarctic, as well as those of the Kuril Islands and Bering Sea, 'American enterprise' has taken a leading part. It would be well for us to lead the way in stopping pelagic sealing by restraining our own citizens, without waiting for the action of other nations. We can ask for protection with better grace when we have accorded unasked protection to others. The moral strength of the American contention has been lost through the fact that we have shamelessly allowed American vessels to prey on our own herd and that of friendly Russia. To-day off San Francisco our vessels are destroying female fur seals worth to us under protection \$40 each for breeding purposes, in order to get their skins, which are worth in the London market about \$9 each.

#### AMERICA'S DUTY.

"The monstrous proposition to destroy the fur seal herd because it has been injured by pelagic

sealing ought not to be considered for a moment. It would be a confession of impotence unworthy of a great and civilized nation. If a mere 'bluff,' the proposition is ineffective; if taken seriously, it is abominable. Its results would be to transfer to ourselves any odium which has deservedly fallen upon those who would recklessly destroy a most useful and interesting race of animals.

"Nor are we driven to this extremity. If we fail to secure a remedy through mutual agreement with Great Britain we can ourselves destroy pelagic sealing by branding the females and herding the males during August. Experiments carried on by us show that the female pups can be branded so as to destroy the value of the skin, without injury to the animal. This is a safe and effective method, and should be tried if it should be impossible to secure fair play. But now that the conditions are clearly understood, there is no good reason why the matter cannot be honorably and amicably adjusted, to the satisfaction of all the nations concerned. The McKinley Administration has few duties more important than to bring about this adjustment."

### THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

#### Various Views of the Federation in Europe.

AS might have been anticipated, the periodicals are overflowing with articles upon the latest acute crisis which has developed in the Levant. It will be convenient for the reader to have the condensed summary of the various views of the many writers packed together in a few pages, if only as a *pro memoria* of the arguments of the different disputants.

#### The Rediscovery of Europe.

Much the most important article in the reviews this month is Madame Olga Novikoff's remarkable manifesto in the *Fortnightly Review* for April. Madame Novikoff entitles her article "Russia and the Rediscovery of Europe," and seldom has Russian policy been more uncompromisingly defended than on the present occasion. Madame Novikoff begins by a somewhat sarcastic reference to the enthusiastic reception accorded to Dr. Nansen for not discovering the North Pole, and asks "What honors ought to be showered upon a much more famous hero who rediscovered Europe?"

#### RUSSIA AS THE DISCOVERER OF EUROPE.

The great rediscoverer of Europe, of course, is Russia.

"History will prove that it was thanks to Russia's energetic efforts that we now see the united action of the great European powers, which has already resulted in the pacific acquisition of autonomy for Crete. The cannon that shelled the insurgents proclaimed to an astonished world that Europe had been found again. This certainly has been done not a moment too soon. For the last few

years it would seem as though there had been no Europe. There was, indeed, the geographical entity, but of political entity there was nothing. Europe had vanished. In place of the allied six powers armed with moral and material right, representing the majesty of an imposing Concert and the incarnation of territorial omnipotence, we had a straggling assemblage muttering like Macbeth's witches round the cauldron of diplomacy, a most abject embodiment of paralysis and impotence. Thank Heaven that dreary period of anarchy seems over. The beldames have disappeared, and Europe, armed and irresistible, steps forth like the goddess Minerva into the arena of the world."

#### A PRACTICAL REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

Madame Novikoff is bewildered as she reads the daily telegrams.

"They seem almost too miraculous to be true. For centuries—indeed since the Crusades—there has been nothing like it. Sovereigns and statesmen, soldiers and diplomatists, have actually accomplished a practical reunion of Christendom. And there, in the blue waters of Crete, an astonished world sees, for the first time in history, not the fleets, but the Fleet of Europe, and on the shores not the armies, but the Army of Europe. What a vast difference between the plural and the singular; the letter 's' marks the progress of an epoch. Until now we have seen the separate fleets of the powers and counted their separate armies; now we see Europe with one fleet, and Europe with one army. The scale, it may be objected, is small; but it is the world in miniature."

#### THE ORMUZD AND AHRIMAN OF EUROPE.

As a Russian and a Russian Orthodox, she shudders with horror at the thought of shedding Christian blood, but the Cretan insurgents had to yield to the majority of law, whose object it was to stop further inevitable bloodshed. This incident impresses Madame Novikoff with a continually increasing sense of admiration of the generosity and prudence of Russia's policy in the East. Russia has made mistakes, but for a century Russia has almost always been Ormuzd and England Ahriman.

#### WHAT LIES BEHIND ENGLAND'S ZEAL FOR GREECE?

The result of the perpetual backing of the wrong horse by England has been to engender in the Russian mind a deep-rooted suspicion which causes Russians at present to imagine that behind the present ebullition of English sympathy with Greece there lies some deep laid scheme of selfish interest. In 1878 Cyprus laid behind English zeal for the Turks. What, "O K." asks, lies behind the English zeal for the government of King George? The plain truth, she tells us, is that the present agitation is keeping alive the widespread conviction that the English are not good Europeans.

"Though it would be difficult to frame a more discourteous reproach, it implies that England is in

the Concert only for what she can get, and that, on one pretext or another, she will slip out, and will serve only her own interests. Yesterday, it was zeal for the Sultan, who 'never, never must be coerced;' to-day, it is zeal for the King, who has seized the territory of that very Sultan. Excuses vary, but the end is always the same. That, in brutal frankness, is what every one thinks in every capital in Europe. Is it not a pity that, as the result of one hundred years of English Eastern policy, not one single power can be convinced of England's loyalty to Europe? Russians feel this very strongly, because, however little you like to admit it, Russia has been the pioneer of the movement in favor of constituting a real Europe."

#### RUSSIA'S PAST RECORD IN CRETE.

Madame Novikoff then launches out upon an historical disquisition, pointing out the loyalty of Russia to Europe, eulogizing Nicholas I, who made himself the policeman of Europe against the evolutionists that laid lawless hands on sacred treaties. She points out that it was Russia who created Greece, and that in 1866 Russia proposed to hand over Crete to Greece, and the proposal fell through because England opposed it. She quotes from Prince Gortchakof's dispatches of thirty years ago to prove that Russia was then, as now, true to the principle of Cretan autonomy, and then emphasizes her point by an apt quotation from Mr. Stillman's revelation as to the treacherous part played by Greece in betraying the Cretans into the hands of the Turks.

#### RUSSIA'S POLICY TO-DAY.

The following passage concerning the policy of Russia in the present crisis is very important, as the writer is in close friendly relations both with the Greek court and with that of Russia:

"That the Greek raid on Crete has not already caused a general war is due to the pacific counsels of Russia. When Prince George, amid the applause of the English press, sailed for Crete, there might have been a corresponding move from Belgrade and Sofia. Russia, however, advised these Slav states to keep within their frontiers. They trusted the wisdom of the Czar's advice, but made it a condition for doing so that the Greeks should be prevented from profiting by their disobedience in invading Crete. King George and the noble-hearted Queen Olga are devoted to Greece. They are appreciated by all who know them. But Russia has duties of her own. She has to say to the Greeks what she said to the Armenians: 'Be quiet, and later on you will probably get what you want.' Nevertheless, they began fighting. We had to separate the fighters. The Greeks may have had the *arrière pensée* that, unless they exercise force now, Crete might not care for union later on. The island might come to the conclusion that autonomy is preferable to the chance of maladministration by Greece."

Turning then to Mr. Gladstone's astounding assertion that there is no danger of a general European war, she recalls the scheme of Polignac, who, in 1829, contemplated the repartition of Europe as a necessary corollary to the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1829, and pointedly reminds Mr. Gladstone of the scheme which Maréchal Lebrun had almost succeeded in carrying out for seizing Belgium and partitioning Prussia at the very time when Mr. Gladstone's Foreign Minister was being congratulated upon the halcyon condition of European peace.

#### A SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

The following passage sounds a sinister note, of which it will be well for some of the enthusiastic friends of Greece to take due warning:

"Do you think it is different to day? Is England more loved now than she was then? Is the booty of John Bull less worth plundering than in 1870? If there be any Englishmen who dream that they live in an idyllic world, they may prepare for a rude awakening. The widespread conviction, as I have said, is that the English are not good Europeans. If England were to play fast and loose with the rediscovered Europe, and, by refusing to coerce both Greek and Turk, to cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war—well, I think it by no means unlikely that Europe's claim for 'moral and intellectual damage' would be a thousand times as large as the modest million demanded by President Kruger."

#### A Good Word for the German Kaiser.

In the *Contemporary Review* for April Mr. Stead contributes a brief but uncompromising paper defending the present Kaiser from the abuse with which he has been overwhelmed for the part he is believed to have taken in uniting Europe on the programme of the coercion of Greece.

#### "THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN?"

The article opens with an amusing extract from Bishop Wilberforce's diary describing the wedding of the Prince of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

"The ceremony was certainly the most moving sight I ever saw. . . . Every one behaved quite at their best. . . . The little Prince William of Prussia, between his two little uncles (Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold in kilts), to keep him quiet, both of whom, the Crown Princess reported (now the Empress Frederick), he bit on the bare Highland legs of whenever they touched him to keep him quiet."

#### THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

Mr. Stead maintains that, contrary to the opinions expressed in some English journals, the German Emperor is no longer the ferocious young rascal that he showed himself to be on his first appearance on the world's stage at Windsor. The thesis of the paper is that the shouting Emperor of 1888 and 1889 has now sobered down to the chair

man of the European Concert and the Lord Chief Justice of Europe. Nicholas I. considered that was the part he was called to play in the Areopagus of Europe. So long as Alexander III. lived the post of peace-keeper remained in Russian hands, but when the good Czar died the Kaiser saw that the way was open to the chair of the European Concert. The Kaiser nominated himself for the post, and ever since he has been overwhelmed by an ever-growing sense of the immense responsibilities of his position.

#### THE EVOLUTION OF A LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Seven years ago, he declared "Germany united and Europe pacified, that is my dream," and his later career shows that he has dreamed to some purpose. When he ascended the throne every one feared that a young war lord with an army of millions at his disposal might be a formidable danger to the peace of Europe. He has now been nearly ten years on the throne, and the record of these ten years is the refutation of the forebodings which greeted his ascension. He is now dominated by a consuming desire to maintain law and order and to keep the peace.

"Now it follows, as a matter of course, that a Lord Chief Justice, whether in scarlet or in purple, is very jealous for the dignity of his court. All judges are alike in this. They regard an interruption as criminal, and contempt of court, oddly enough, is the one offense under English law for which the royal prerogative of mercy cannot be invoked. It is only the Bench which has a right to make jokes and create disorder in court. The Kaiser magnifies his office, and the instinct which he obeys is common to human nature. He identifies his office with peace, with civilization, and with law; and if he at times seems to be disposed to err in the severity of his judgment, is it not a fault on virtue's side?"

#### ORDER IN THE COURT!

His famous and most useful telegram to President Kruger was little more than a cry of "Order in the Court!" after the fashion of judges when an obstreperous member of the public volunteers uncalled-for interruption. That, however, was by the way. In the Transvaal the Kaiser has no business. Now it is very different; for Crete is in his own back yard.

"Hence all the pother, the insulting newspaper articles, the wild ravings about a new Holy Alliance, the league of allied despots, etc.—all simply because the Lord Chief Justice of Europe must have order in court.

"Surely, instead of resenting this sudden desire to assert the dignity and authority of the European Areopagus we should welcome it with exceeding great joy. For what we have all been lamenting so bitterly these last few years is that there was no longer any Europe at all, that the European Concert had perished of paralysis, and that in place of that great engine of reform and of peace we had

only the ghost of the Concert gibbering over the corpse of the Sick Man.

"Thanks, we are told, to the initiative of the Kaiser, it seems all this is changed. Europe, no longer sleeping, wakefully asserts her supreme authority, and when that authority is questioned, enforces the mandate with the great guns of an international Armada and restores order by the composite forces of the United States of Europe."

#### THE QUEEN ON THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE CONCERT.

The writer then proceeds to labor this point by contrasting the energetic action of Wilhelm II. with the selfish policy of abstention pursued by Frederick William before the outbreak of the Crimean War. The Kaiser seems, indeed, to have taken the eloquent remonstrance which Queen Victoria addressed to his predecessor in 1854.

"Replying to the unworthy question: 'What are we to do with the Turks?' that modern variant of the query of Cain, Her Majesty wrote: 'Up to the present hour I have regarded Prussia as one of the five great powers, which since the peace of 1815 have been the guarantors of treaties, the guardians of civilization, the champions of right, and ultimate arbitrators of the nations; and I have for my part felt the holy duty to which they were thus divinely called, being at the same time perfectly alive to the obligations, serious as these are and fraught with danger, which it imposes. Renounce these obligations, my dear brother, and in so doing you renounce for Prussia the status she has hitherto held. And if the example thus set should find imitators European civilization is abandoned as a plaything for the winds, right will no longer find a champion, nor the oppressed an umpire to appeal to.'"

So far from being disconcerted by the clamor raised against the action of the Federation of Europe in Crete, Mr. Stead points out that the mutineers who have raged against the next onward step toward the substitution of law for war, order for anarchy, and the authority of Europe for the reign of massacre, have been shown to be only a minority of a minority.

#### THE SUPREME USAGE.

The article concludes with the quotation of the familiar passage in which Kinglake described the supreme law of Europe which even forty years ago was recognized as the safeguard of European peace.

"The supreme law or usage which forms the safeguard of Europe is not in a state so perfect and symmetrical that the elucidation of it will bring any ease or comfort to a mind accustomed to crave for well-defined rules of conduct. It is a rough and wild-grown system, and its observance can only be enforced by opinion and by the belief that it truly coincides with the interests of every power which is called upon to obey it, but practically it has been made to achieve a fair proportion of that security which sanguine men might hope to see resulting from the adoption of an international code. . . .



The four powers could coerce without making war, and the business of the statesman who sought to maintain the peace and good order of Europe was to keep them united, taking care that no mere shades of difference should part them, and that nothing short of a violent and irreconcilable change on the part of one or more of the powers should dissolve a confederacy which promised to insure the continuance of peace and a speedy enforcement of justice.

"That seems to be the opinion of the Kaiser to-day, and should he be able to keep the Concert together and make it effective alike against Turk or Greek, Jew or Gentile, Barbarian or Scythian, he will indeed have merited the proud title of Lord Chief Justice of Europe."

#### Some Witticisms and Cynicisms.

In the *Contemporary Review* for April, the Cretan embroil affords Sir M. E. Grant Duff an opportunity of enlivening the discussion by some of the good stories which he has accumulated in his wallet, and also some advice, which he dispenses with a gay cynicism. He is strong for upholding the Concert of Europe. He says:

"Let us trust that the Concert of Europe may be maintained to the end, and a lesson given to would-be disturbers of the peace that the powers are strong enough and united enough to compel obedience to those commands which are dictated by the common interest of all."

He has no patience with the feverish Phil Hellenes. He says:

"Impatient people rail at the Concert of Europe. Some one said very wittily a week or two ago: 'The Cretans may be evil beasts, but the powers are certainly slow bellies.'"

Of the rulers of Athens and of the people under their sway, Sir M. E. Grant Duff has little that is good to say:

"The much-mixed race which now inhabits the Hellenic Peninsula has done a creditable thing in forcing the barbaric Romaic back into a classical mold; but what else has it done that is creditable? Has it ruled its own country even decently? Has it, outside of Athens and one or two other towns, made anything like the progress which it should have done in the time? And if it has managed its own affairs so badly, what reason is there to suppose that it should be successful in managing those of Crete, a country which has been exceptionally turbulent during the whole of its authentic history? When Omar Pasha was directed to put down the Cretan insurrection, he said: 'Of course, I shall put it down, because such are my orders; but when I have put it down, my advice to the Sultan will be to give the island a kick and to send it flying.'"

"It was during that insurrection that some one took the trouble to add up the numbers of all the Christians who were declared by the Greek press to have been massacred or to have fallen in fight during its continuance. The sum amounted to an im-

mensely larger figure than that of the whole population of the island; and it was at the same time that an Englishman, having said to a Greek: 'What is the good of the innumerable lies which you have been telling about this business? You gain nothing by them,' received the characteristic answer: 'I beg your pardon, we gain at least 5 per cent.'"

But, politically, the Greek has never been much of a success even in his palmy days of old. It was not as a politician so much as an artist and a philosopher that he achieved that distinction which is now being exploited in the interests of Hellenic ambition. Among the stories with which this article is enlivened is the following characteristic anecdote about Lord Beaconsfield:

"The late Mr. Henry Cowper met Lord Beaconsfield at a country-house, when the air was full of speculation as to his mighty projects. The conversation turned one day upon the advantages and disadvantages of taking English servants abroad, and Mr. Cowper said: 'Ah! Colonel Burnaby did not treat that subject as well as you did in "Tancred";' to which Lord Beaconsfield replied: 'I perceive you have lately been reading that work. I myself am frequently in the habit of recurring to it; and I must confess that the more I do so the more struck I am with its truth. I read it not for amusement, but for instruction.' And, sure enough, that pleasant tale for a summer afternoon contains the whole of the Beaconsfieldian policy with reference to the East."

Another interesting reminiscence is revived in order to illustrate the danger connected with some of the solutions that are gayly put forward by amateur diplomatists for the solution of the Eastern Question. For instance, there is the proposal that France should be allowed to take Syria; but, says Sir M. E. Grant Duff:

"I remember Said Pasha, being at the time Foreign Minister, saying to Sir William White and myself: 'If ever the European powers press too hardly upon us, we have one infallible means to relieve ourselves of their pressure. We have only to remove the Turkish guard at the gate of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem to sow the seeds of half a dozen wars.'"

#### The Views of the Phil-Hellenes.

There are three other articles, besides Madame Novikoff's, relating to the Greek question in the *Fortnightly Review*. One is an amusing skit by Mr. H. D. Traill, entitled "Our Learned Phil-Hellenes," which is very good chaff, the point of which is that most of the enthusiastic advocates of Greece have no knowledge of Plato excepting what they obtain from reading him in a translation, and that the real source of their Hellenic enthusiasm is Lemprière's Classical Dictionary.

#### The Rev. Malcolm MacColl,

Mr. MacColl sets forth his well-known views in a paper called "Crete: An Object Lesson," in which

he declares that he prefers a great war to the piteous slaughter of a nation like cattle in the shambles, with Christendom in arms calmly looking on, and not lifting a finger to stop the carnage. Horrible though war may be, it sometimes clears the air like a tempest, and the massacre of women and children in cold blood is worse than the slaughter of soldiers in pitched battle.

Sir G. Baden-Powell.

The remaining article is by Sir George Baden-Powell, entitled "Candia Rediviva." He pleads for the admission of Greece to the Concert of Europe for one specific purpose. With the co-operation of Greece a peaceful solution of the crisis would be perfectly easy by means of (1) declaration of an armistice, and (2) a proclamation of a conference in Crete to consider the details of an autonomous constitution.

"The representatives of the powers could and would guarantee the departure of all Turkish troops immediately the Cretans undertook a fair share of the general Turkish public debt. The inhabitants of Crete, conscious of the free responsibility of managing their own affairs, would come to terms in their religious differences. The great preponderance in material force of the Christians would from the first act as a powerful influence in favor of tolerance for the intrinsically weak Mohammedan section, the case being no longer aggravated by the presence of the tyrannizing force of the Turkish garrison. Above all, the constitution decided on would be one acceptable to and accepted by the people themselves."

Mr. P. W. Clayden.

In the *Progressive Review* for April Mr. P. W. Clayden writes a pessimistic article on "Great Britain and the European Concert," which might be said to justify Madame Novikoff's contention that some Englishmen at least are very bad Europeans. Mr. Clayden does not believe in a federated Europe. The project of keeping Europe together, while highly desirable, Mr. Clayden does not think can be furthered by European federation in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Probably Madame Novikoff would say that the conception of a federated Europe is foreign to Mr. Clayden's mind. He says:

"The first sign of a *rapprochement* between England and France would frighten the German Emperor out of his wits. It would thus paralyze the Concert of Coercion and save Greece. The game would fall to the hands of the western powers, and a settlement might be made which would satisfy Crete, save the honor of Greece, and give a prospect of peace in the eastern Mediterranean for years to come."

Mr. J. Gennadius.

In the *Contemporary Review* for April, Mr. J. Gennadius, writing as a patriotic Greek, tells the story of the Cretan insurrections since 1821. It is a tale of bloodshed and outrage, as indeed is the natu-

ral and normal state of things in every Turkish province where the population is not crushed utterly into a state of passive obedience. Mr. Gennadius, bringing his story to a close, says:

"The Pact of Halepa was signed on October 15, 1878, by the intervention of the British Consul. This, however, did not prevent the Porte from again violating its solemn engagements. The Pact was never applied honestly; and a fresh insurrection broke out in the summer of 1889, when union to Greece was again proclaimed by duly elected delegates. In July Shakir Pasha was dispatched to Crete at the head of a formidable army, and declared the island under martial law. For the sixth time in this century Crete underwent all the horrors of a savage warfare. During this insurrection alone, nine thousand houses, one hundred and fifty schools, and sixty-two churches were destroyed, besides other property of much greater value. And, as upon all previous occasions, tens of thousands of destitute women, children and old men sought refuge in Greece. The circumstances of last year's rising are fresh in the minds of all, while the present revolt is the eighth since 1821.

"This recital of facts, synoptical and imperfect though it be, is sufficient to establish beyond the possibility of doubt two main facts: the secular yearning of the Cretans to live free of alien domination in any shape or form, and their unalterable determination for union to the mother-country, the centre of the common aspirations of all Greeks and the custodian of their most cherished hopes.

"Nothing short of union will or can satisfy a people who for seven centuries battled for liberty undaunted, who for three generations bled for union unexhausted; but who, standing in a land bathed in rivers of blood, soaked in ceaseless tears, black with fire, hacked by the sword, re-echoing with wailing and woe, witness how these same footprints of tyranny have fast disappeared with the Turk from the mainland opposite."

#### Various Views.

The *National Review* supports the government, but with many misgivings. Its editor says:

"We believe that in keeping Great Britain within the European Federation to exercise what influence she can on behalf of western ideas, Lord Salisbury is resolutely supported by the overwhelming majority of Englishmen, as no intelligible alternative has yet been presented to them, and the most trusted leaders of both political parties, as well as their most sober organs, declare that there is no alternative.

"The European Federation is, one sees, a very illogical as well as a very cumbrous contrivance, and success in achieving its main purposes is the only standard by which it can be judged. While accepting the view that it will pull off the present crisis, its future appears to us to be thoroughly precarious, and as a permanent guarantee of peace it may turn out to be a broken reed. We cannot help hoping that, when the present cloud has rolled

away, our responsible statesmen will lay before the country, in a somewhat fuller manner than has yet been done, the reasons for the faith that is in them—that the Concert is a pillar of peace. No ordinary cabinet could survive many strains equal to that which the Cretan crisis has imposed on the cabinet of Europe for the last six weeks. Is a whole generation to groan under a series of such ordeals? We feel that, so long as the Concert is incapable of partitioning Turkey, the answer must be 'Yes.' To suppose that European statesmanship is competent to reform Turkish administration is to suppose it capable of purifying a rotten egg. That is why we feel so little confidence in the future of the Concert as a resolver of the general Eastern Question, and, while that question remains open, how can peace be assured?"

The *Nineteenth Century* for April publishes two brief articles, one by the editor of the *Speaker*, Sir Wemyss Reid, and the other by Mr. Guinness Rogers, the veteran Nonconformist minister, who swears by Mr. Gladstone, and who emphatically declares that he is not a follower of Sir William Harcourt. Both these staunch Liberals make it clear that they have neither part nor lot in the agitation which has been got up in England in opposition to the European Concert. Sir Wemyss Reid is at pains to point out to the more youthful and enthusiastic gentlemen who aspire to lead public opinion on this subject the elementary fact that the integrity of the Turkish Empire in diplomatic parlance means exactly the opposite of what its literal meaning would imply. He says:

"The integrity of the Ottoman Empire,' is, I take it, a formula which is accepted by the diplomatic world as a convenient fiction under cover of which deeds may be done that would hardly be possible if it were to be dispensed with. It is intended, in other words, to attest the existence of a self-denying ordinance. We have seen how much has been done to reduce the Sultan's Empire in the past under cover of this phrase; and there is no reason why the phrase should not remain until that empire itself has vanished from the sight of men. It is, after all, the slender tie that holds together the Concert of Europe, and prevents, or at least delays, the dreaded struggle, not among the rightful heirs of the sick man, but among his jealous and covetous neighbors, for his inheritance. This being the case, it is surely a mistake to aggravate the suspicions with which this country is constantly regarded by her Continental rivals, by allowing the latter to suppose that we are trying to shake ourselves loose from the slight verbal restraint which diplomacy has imposed upon the selfish ambitions of the great powers."

Mr. Guinness Rogers, although a little bit more disposed to run with the Phil-Hellenic hare, does, on the whole, hunt with the Federationist hound. He says:

"The objects at which Lord Salisbury aims at

present are approved by the great majority of the Liberal party. The question between them is really whether the methods he is adopting are calculated to secure the object he has in view. There may be those (I believe they are few) who would be prepared to make a dash in order to reward Greece and to secure the liberties of Crete by handing the island over to the government at Athens. But the great mass of opinion on the Liberal side would be content with a settlement which emancipated Crete from Turkish despotism, and left the question of the annexation to Greece to be determined by the course of events.

"It is necessary that the opinion of the country have free and full expression, and the force of our minister will be immensely increased if it is felt that the nation is not only behind him, but that a large section of it is impatient of the concessions he thinks it wise to make. But Lord Salisbury has pledged himself to the liberation of Crete, and with this those who, like myself, look forward not only to the union of the island with Greece, but to the final overthrow of Turkish despotism, may well for the present be content. It would be folly for those who know nothing of the internal workings of the Concert to mark out a line of policy. All that we have to do for the present, is to insist that the end be secured. If there be a failure on that point assuredly the waywardness of the ruling powers in the Concert will not be accepted as sufficient apology and excuse."

#### "Helpless Europe."

In the *National Review* for April, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson has an article entitled "Helpless Europe," in which he proclaims the failure of both of the English parties to deal with the Eastern question. In regard to the present situation, he says:

"Now, what has been the action upon which the powers have agreed? They sent war ships to Crete and advised the Sultan to leave the matter in their hands. They gave neither the Cretans nor the Greeks any hope of a solution favorable to Greek or Cretan wishes. They were not agreed whether or not to let the Greek troops land, and being thus paralyzed could not prevent the landing. While the powers were still discussing whether their object was to give Crete back to Turkey, to give it to Greece, or to keep it themselves and quarrel over it, they allowed their admirals, in co-operation with the Turks, to fire on the Cretans. The excuse made is that Turkey is in such a dreadful state that if the Greeks are allowed to have Crete there will be insurrections in other parts of Turkey; that the insurrections cannot be put down by the Turks, and will give Russia the opportunity to come to the Sultan's assistance, and so to plant her feet on the banks of the Bosphorus. In short, the five powers, being afraid of Russia, consent to do what none of the five nations represented really thinks right or fair in Crete.

"Is it a misinterpretation of England's feeling to say that Lord Salisbury ought not to have co-operated in any way with the powers until it was settled what was to be done with Crete, and that the settlement most acceptable to England would have been union with Greece? If the powers had decided or were likely to decide against union with Greece, ought they not to have prevented the landing of Greek troops, a step which needed only an order to the admirals of the combined squadrons? The truth seems to be that the Cabinet as little knew what it wanted as the Concert of Europe, and that the awkward situation for which Greece is denounced is due solely to the want of accord between the powers."

#### POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS.

"In regard to the fate of Turkey, the power primarily interested is Austria. To Austria England should first address herself, declaring her unalterable determination to join in resisting the absorption of Turkey or the acquisition of Constantinople by Russia. The next power concerned is Italy. Italy would require to be assured against attack from Germany or France, while joining with Austria and England against Russia. But in such a case neither France nor Germany would allow the other to attack Italy. Germany would never take up arms to assist the Russian design upon Turkey, and therefore, if not a co operator with England, Austria and Italy, would be neutral. France has no interest in helping Russia to Constantinople. The great popularity in France of the Russian alliance is due to the previous painful and prolonged isolation of the French government. It ought not to be impossible to persuade the French nation that England, Austria and Italy would be as useful to France as Russia."

#### THE UPRISING OF GREECE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE contributes to the *North American Review* a brief article on the Greco-Cretan situation, which derives its chief importance from the writer's past official relations to the Eastern question and from his knowledge of Greek interests.

In this article Sir Charles Dilke calls attention to the fact that the Kingdom of Greece comprises only a part of the territory chiefly inhabited by people of the Greek race. After the war of independence the boundaries of the new principality were very narrowly drawn.

"Only a few of the least profitable of the islands were given to Greece, although in many of the others the maritime population had been more successful against the Turks than had been any other section of the Greeks who rose against Turkish rule. Most of the islands were restored to Turkey, although Samos was given autonomy under a Greek Prince and with a Greek Parliament and a local *gendarmerie* of her own.

"In 1867 an outbreak occurred in Crete, which was supported by volunteers from Greece, and which lasted for a couple of years. The Turks put it down by pouring regular troops into the island, which the command of the sea, at that time possessed by them as against Greece, enabled them easily to do.

#### THE BERLIN TREATY AND ITS RESULTS.

"In 1878, at the Congress of Berlin, both the Cretan question and that of the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus were discussed, and it was ultimately decided, on the proposal of France, to augment the territory of the Greek kingdom, acknowledged to be far too small, by the addition to Greece of those portions of Thessaly and Epirus which were almost exclusively inhabited by people Greek both in religion and in race. Holding as I did at that time office in the Greek Committee, as the body of the sympathizers of Greece in England was called, I was familiar with the position of the negotiations with Turkey which followed the Treaty of Berlin, and lasted until the time when I became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in April, 1880. When we took office nothing had been done toward causing the Turks to carry out the proposal which had been accepted by the powers at Berlin. Ultimately, by our efforts, the rest of Europe following somewhat uneasily the guidance which we gave, a compromise was arrived at and Greece received the greater portion of the proposed accession of territory in Thessaly, while Turkey retained the greater part of what by the French proposal was to have been given to Greece in Epirus. Notably there remained to Turkey the town and district of Janina, one of the ancient centres of Greek cultivation. Of the Greek mountains of the classics, neither Pindus nor the true Olympus is yet of the Greek kingdom, and the great majority of the Hellenic race are still outside the boundaries of the Hellenic kingdom."

#### PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Sir Charles Dilke maintains that if the powers had really intended to coerce Turkey to bring about a better government of its empire, such coercion might most safely have been begun in the Greek islands of the Archipelago; for the dangers of an attempted partition of continental Turkey are too great to be braved.

"The risks of conflict between Austria and Russia and between Russia and the United Kingdom are tremendous; and France could not on this occasion be left out of the account, as she was in the proposals made by the Emperor Nicholas I. to Sir Hamilton Seymour, before the Crimean war, when Russia proposed that England should take Egypt and Crete, and that the future of continental Turkey east of the Isthmus of Suez should be settled between Austria and himself. All the powers at the present moment are opposed to a partition, although Lord Salisbury made an incautious speech



on the first night of the present session in which he said that if the offer of the Emperor Nicholas were to be renewed at the present time it would be gladly accepted. The policy, however, of freeing the islands of the Archipelago which are entirely Greek by race and mainly Greek by religion, from a Turkish rule, which is wholly alien, and in their case not even a necessary evil, is distinct from that of continental partition, and might be adopted without danger to the general fabric of Turkish rule if the powers were true to the policy which they have professed. The doubt is whether Germany, Austria and Italy are really friendly to the claims of Greece. Germany is, we are told, in fact unfriendly. Austria has her own claims on territory inhabited by Greeks in the direction of Salonica, and Italy had some years ago pretensions in Albania which brought her into sharp conflict with the Greeks. In France there is a good deal of feeling in favor both of the classical Greek cause and of the person of King George; and in England the Greek cause is extremely popular.

"One of the chief difficulties of the question lies in the fact that the emperors and the conservative statesmen naturally desire to see the pacification of the Levant at the end of the efforts that they are making, whereas this pacification is not likely to be their outcome. Supposing the Cretan question settled, the probability of a renewed outbreak in Macedonia in the spring is hardly perhaps decreased by the settlement which will have been come to."

### THE GERMAN MENACE.

#### Why Germany Requires a Fleet.

THE *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for March publishes a translation of an important article on "German Naval Policy and Strategy," by Captain Baron von Lüttwitz, of the German Grand General Staff. It is a frank exposition of the reasons why Germany needs a fleet, and a large fleet. There are several such reasons, with some of which we need not concern ourselves, but two are of great importance—in the first place to England, and in the second place to the United States of America.

#### TO DEFEY THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Americans will find, from Captain Baron von Lüttwitz's paper that Germans high in authority at headquarters have their eyes upon South America, and are advocating the increase of the German navy in order to be able to seize territory in the Western hemisphere. We have italicized the passage of the following extract which justifies this observation. Captain Lüttwitz says:

"Losing annually, as we do, a number of our surplus population, the acquisition of agricultural colonies in a favorable climate is a question of national life and death.

"In the last century we were too late to partake

of the general partition. But a second partition is forthcoming. We need only consider the fall of the Ottoman Empire, the isolation of China—that new India of the Far East—the *unstable condition of many South American states, to see what rich opportunities await us*. In order not to miss them this time we require a fleet. We must be so strong at sea that no nation which feels itself safe from our military power may dare to overlook us in partition negotiations, and there is no time to be lost. We cannot stir up a national war for every little piece of ground we want in distant countries, however important its acquisition may be to us.

"The armed strength and state of preparation of European powers being nearly equal, the second partition will probably be a peaceful one. But our right to more extended colonial empire is sure to be ignored, if we do not possess the naval strength by which eventually such colonies could be taken and held."

#### TO CARRY OUT A "GRASPING" COLONIAL POLICY.

So much for what relates to America. Now for the menace more directly addressed to Great Britain. Captain Baron von Lüttwitz says:

"History shows us that every government requires an active foreign policy to give fresh impulse to the energies of its people, which otherwise might easily find vent in internecine quarrels, and to give them a united object. We shall naturally arrive at a 'grasping' colonial policy. And in doing so England will always stand in our way. The English nation is, in accordance with its national disposition and development, extremely sensitive in regard to any agreement on politico-trading ground. Mahan shows how she strongly opposed and coerced Holland, Spain and France in succession. She has already recognized in Germany her most dangerous rival. Perhaps in the minds of both these nations an idea prevails that the existence of German races can only be seriously endangered by those of like blood. Little Holland has given England more to do than mighty France.

"In any case an increasing bitterness against us Germans is perceptible in Great Britain. This is doubly dangerous in a country where parliamentary liberty of speech is its form of government, and where the government easily becomes the shuttlecock of public feeling.

"How long will a peace policy last? Decision and tenacity form the basis of the English character. The Briton pursues his object regardless of anything else. Once he has recognized in us a really dangerous rival, he will make friends with all other nations and eventually fight us. It is attributable to our generally favorable political situation that the differences of opinion that existed between us were peacefully adjusted. England will seek to isolate Germany, and then, on the pretext of some point of dispute arising naturally, or skillfully brought about, another flying squadron will put to sea, or in some distant ocean some captain

ready to take the responsibility will be found to give the first shot. Great Britain has never been in want of such men.

"No trust can be placed on alliances or political combinations to set against the danger from England. Such are soon dissolved, and other states besides France would be glad to see the politico-mercantile rival humiliated."

#### TO COVER THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

"Our own good right hand and a strong fleet can alone help us! This will have to protect our Baltic harbors and seek out the hostile fleets, while our fleet of transports is crossing over to the Island Kingdom.

"In the English danger we have an indication of the necessary dimensions of our fleet. Mahan says it is not necessary to be equal to all opponents. It will be sufficient to be able to defeat the strongest of them under favorable circumstances.

"Our navy must be so strong that, after the withdrawal of the cruisers sent to watch foreign coasts, it can successfully cope with the English squadrons which may be in home waters.

"It depends on this, for, in the first place, England will not, under present political circumstances, be able to denude other spheres of interest of war-vessels; and, in the second place, at the very outset of the war it would come to quick, and probably decisive, blows before any distant fleet could take part in the fight.

"Only when we have a fleet strong enough for this shall we be safe from oppression."

#### HOW TO RAISE REVENUE.

THE HON. DAVID A. WELLS undertakes to answer in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* the pressing and important question, "How Can the Federal Government Best Raise Its Revenue?"

An annual revenue of more than \$500,000,000 must be provided, and the problem before Congress is to discover how this sum can be raised with the greatest certainty, regularity, and minimum cost to the government, and with the least inconvenience and friction on the part of the people who will have to provide it.

Assuming that the general policy of internal revenue taxation of liquors and tobacco has been proven sound by the test of experience, Mr. Wells proposes certain changes in the rates which will, in his judgment, lead to a marked increase in the proceeds of these taxes. He recommends, in the first place, a reduction of the rate on distilled liquors from \$1.10 to 90 cents a gallon (the former rate) on the ground that since the adoption of the higher rate the receipts from this tax have fallen off, while illicit distillation has increased. He estimates that this change would bring the receipts from distilled spirits up to \$100,000,000.

The receipts from the beer tax having increased

in recent years at the rate of \$1,600,000 a year, Mr. Wells would double that tax, and thus secure at least \$30,000,000 additional revenue the first year.

As regards the tobacco tax, Mr. Wells shows that the adoption of such rates as are maintained in Great Britain or France would enormously increase the annual revenue from this source, but he assumes that Congress will never consent to the adoption of such rates.

Mr. Wells also proposes a system of stamp taxes on deeds, mortgages and transfers of stock. Stamps in Great Britain yield a yearly revenue of \$62,000,000, and the United States made use of this form of taxation during and after the Civil War.

#### A TAX ON KEROSENE.

Mr. Wells calls attention to another source of revenue in American petroleum and its derivatives, which have not been taxed since 1868.

"The present annual production of these commodities is probably about 54,000,000 barrels, and of this product the present annual domestic consumption is estimated at 28,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, or 1,176,000,000 gallons. Of the balance of product, in either a crude or refined state, 931,785,000 gallons were exported in 1896, and therefore exempt from taxation. A tax of two cents per gallon or eighty-four cents per barrel, on domestic consumption, which would be as readily collected through the agency of stamps as the taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco, might yield an approximate annual revenue of \$24,000,000. An interesting circumstance in this connection and one strikingly illustrative of the remarkable change in the industrial and fiscal relations of this product in the last thirty years, is to be found in the fact that when refined petroleum was previously taxed by the government the rate was fifteen cents per gallon in 1866 and ten cents in 1867; the amount brought to charge during the latter year being 24,999,000 gallons, as compared with over 1,000,000,000 gallons accessible at the present time.

"Inasmuch as the federal revenue, customs and internal, is derived on principle almost entirely from the taxation of commodities of common and popular consumption, especially from distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and sugar, there is no good reason why, if a present additional and prospective increase of revenue is needed, a commodity properly belonging to the natural resources of the country, and which has proved a source of immense wealth to those concerned in its distribution, should not also contribute to the expenses of its government, more especially when fully one-half of the domestic product, by reason of its being exported, would not be subject to any form of taxation."

#### SUMMARY OF EXPECTED RESULTS.

Thus the modifications proposed by Mr. Wells would, in his opinion, insure annual receipts approximately as follows:

"From distilled spirits, provided there is no exemption of any part of its product from taxation for any purpose, \$100,000,000; a result more likely to be attained if the present ratio of tax, \$1.10 per proof gallon, be reduced to its former rate of ninety cents.

"From fermented liquors, with an increased tax to the extent of \$1 per barrel, \$60,000,000.

"From tobacco, on the assumption that political and popular sentiment will not permit any increase of rates, \$35,000,000; although, if a fiscal policy in furtherance of the best interests of the government were alone considered, the annual accruing revenue from this source would be at least double.

"From petroleum and its derivatives, \$24,000,000.

"From stamps, \$30,000,000, which can be readily increased to \$50,000,000.

"From tea and coffee, under a twenty per cent. duty, \$20,000,000; under a duty of forty per cent. \$40,000,000.

"From sugar, such a rate of duty on its import as will insure an annual revenue of at least \$50,000,000."

From these eight sources, then, a total revenue of \$319,000,000 would be derived, and there would still remain the entire tariff receipts (except those from tea, coffee and sugar, which are included in the above estimate) and incidental revenues amounting to about \$15,000,000, to make up the balance of the \$500,000,000. Tea and coffee, it is true, are now on the free list, but a duty of three cents a pound on each, representing an *ad valorem* rate of about 20 per cent., would probably not be considered more burdensome than the sugar duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*.

### HAS THE SENATE DEGENERATED?

A SPIRITED defense of the United States Senate by one of its most respected members, the Hon. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, forms the leading article in the April *Forum*. Senator Hoar admits at the outset the existence of a "widespread and growing impatience with the condition of things in the Senate." In fact he is convinced that this feeling has become something more than impatience. "It has already become distrust; and I am afraid we shall soon be compelled to say—condemnation."

The class which most frequently gives expression to this feeling is termed by Mr. Hoar the American populace—not at all the American people. This populace, as defined by Mr. Hoar, differs so widely from that element in the community which is commonly meant by the term, that it may be worth while to consider Mr. Hoar's interesting description of this important class. He explains that the populace in other countries burns dwellings and warehouses, collects in mobs, and hangs from lamp posts those who are obnoxious to it. What are called the lower classes,—the poor and ignorant, half-starved

women, workmen out of employ, ruffians and criminals—make up the populace in those lands. Here in America, on the other hand, with a few exceptions in the large cities, there is little disposition to riot.

### OUR MUGWUMP POPULACE.

"Our poorer and illiterate classes are orderly, quiet and submissive. They have pretty decided political opinions; and they are constant to their political objects. The few mobs we have had of late years have grown out of the contests between organized labor and organized capital, and have been conducted under circumstances which in other countries would have meant revolution, or a large destruction of property and the overthrow of social order. Our populace does not come from the poor or ignorant classes. It is made of very different material. It has white and clean hands. It parts its hair in the middle. It often understands foreign languages, sometimes Latin and Greek. It has a cultivated taste in matters of art. It has sometimes a professor of art among its numbers, although it has never done much to stimulate a virile sentiment as to painting, sculpture, or architecture. It is polished by foreign travel. It lives on its income. It expresses its indignation in excellent English in magazine articles, in orations before literary societies, or at the Commencements of schools for young ladies. It takes the facts of current history, on which it bases its judgments, without original investigation, from the hasty reports of careless correspondents, or the columns of some favorite newspaper. It prates and chatters a good deal about the sentiment of honor and political purity; but it is never found doing any strenuous work on the honest side when these things are in peril. It never helps us by an argument; although it has settled for itself, and would like to settle for us without either study or experience, the subtle questions of free trade, of protection, of fiscal mechanism, and of political economy. It contributes to public discussions nothing but sneers or expressions of contempt or pessimistic despair. It is found quite as commonly on the wicked side as on the honest side. It is never troubled by election frauds, nor by the corruption of the elective franchise, if only thereby its purposes may be accomplished, or the men to whom it takes a fancy may be elevated to power. It has harassed and hampered the bravest champions of righteousness when they were engaged in their death struggles. It judges everything that is excellent by its defects, and accepts nearly everything that is base at its pretenses. It has concluded that this country of ours is not worth living in; and its highest ambition is to cultivate foreign friendships and to spend abroad as much of its time as possible."

This cultivated and lettered populace of ours is not to be taken too seriously, says Mr. Hoar. Still less should it be confounded with the noble group of American scholars and teachers—the Mark Hop-

kinse, the Woolseys, the Peabodys, the Thatchers, the Whitneys, the James Walkers, the Parks, the Francis Walkers, the Julius Seelyes, who have adorned our universities and colleges, and to whom thousands of our leading men in public life have owed what is best in their training and character.

"But we should consider," says Mr. Hoar, "how much of the disparagement of the Senate comes from men who judge quite as harshly of all other American institutions, of all American history and of the great characters of that history, both past and present. To men of this temper, so numerous nowadays, nothing seems to be worthy of respect. The fault is with the critic and not with the institution or the history. No man is a hero to his valet. The reason is not that the quality of the hero will not bear close inspection, but that the valet is of such quality himself as not to recognize greatness. The history of no people is heroic to its Mugwumps."

#### SOME POSITIVE IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Hoar is not content with this vigorous arraignment of the Senate's detractors; he insists that the Upper House of Congress, so far from degenerating, has actually grown better during the period of his membership in it, extending over twenty years.

"We have a right to say that the evil influences of the lobby in legislation for private and not public ends, which, like the ointment of the hand, betrayed themselves in the atmosphere of the Senate Chamber and in its corridors, are all gone to-day. We have a right to say that drunkenness, which existed when I first entered public life is not known there to-day, and that Senators no longer bring whiskey-soaked brains to meet the high demands of the public service. We have a right to say that the use of executive patronage for personal advancement—so that each Senator who supported the Administration had a little army of followers devoted to his personal interests, supported at the public cost—has gone by. We have a right to say, also, that if important legislation, demanded for the public welfare, is often defeated by obstructive measures or prolonged and needless debate now, for the eighty years while slavery ruled, and while the strict state-rights construction prevailed, such legislation was not even introduced and its chances were not worth considering. We have a right to say that the work the Senators now give to the public service, day and night, is a constant, hard work which was unknown in either House of Congress, save to a very few persons, fifty years ago. Men who belonged to the minority were not permitted to share even in the ordinary routine business of legislation. It was considered almost an audacity in former times for one of them to move to adjourn. Levi Lincoln told me that his time, when he was a Whig member of Congress, hung heavily on his hands, and that neither he nor any of his Whig colleagues

was permitted to take the slightest share in the duties of legislation.

#### BITS OF UNPLEASANT HISTORY.

"Talk about the degeneracy of the Senate! I am writing these lines upon the desk, I am seated in the chair, by whose side Charles Sumner was stricken down in the Senate Chamber for defending liberty,—his comely and beautiful head the target for a ruffian's bludgeon. There were Senators standing by and looking on and approving. There were others standing by without interfering. The Senate neither dared to punish nor to censure the action; and the offender was fined \$300 in a police court. This was forty years ago. Read Oliphant's account of the passage of the reciprocity treaty of 1854,—a treaty which, as Lord Elgin described it, floated through on waves of champagne! Lawrence Oliphant, the British Secretary, tells the story to his mother,—a story, if it be true, as disgraceful to him and to his superior as to us. But he excuses himself with the comment, 'If you have got to deal with hogs, what are you to do?'

"Talk of the degeneracy of the Senate!" says Mr. Hoar, "to men who remember the time when a Vice-President was inaugurated in a state of mandolin intoxication; or the earlier date when Foote uttered in debate the threat to Hale that he should be hung on the tallest tree in the forest if he should come to Mississippi; when the same man drew his pistol on Benton in the Senate Chamber; when Butler poured out his loose expectoration and Mason gave exhibitions of his arrogant plantation manners; when Sumner likened Douglas to the noise-some, squat and nameless animal who switched his tongue and filled the Senate with an offensive odor; and when Sumner himself was stricken down in the Senate Chamber by a ruffian's bludgeon with fellow Senators looking on approvingly."

#### THE SENATE OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Hoar avers that the Senate contributes as large a part to the legislation of the country to-day as it has done at any period of our history. "This legislation I believe is better done than ever before. As many good and wholesome laws are enacted to-day as have been at any other period of our history. This is true, although we must now legislate for seventy millions instead of for three millions; although the doctrines of state rights and strict construction are overthrown; although the subtleties of the question of currency and finance present themselves for solution as never before; although we have been brought so much nearer to foreign countries by steam and electricity, and our domestic commerce has multiplied many thousand fold. I believe the people, as a whole, are better, happier, more prosperous, than they ever were before; and I believe the two Houses of Congress represent what is best in the character of the people now as much as they ever did."



## CARL SCHURZ ON GROVER CLEVELAND.

IN the May *McClure's* the Hon. Carl Schurz writes on "Grover Cleveland's Second Administration," in a tone which is uniformly admiring. Mr. Schurz concedes that sometimes men of great calibre find it best to resort to the smaller arts of diplomacy to gain their ends and to do their duty, and that Mr. Cleveland was not at all one of these. "He had far less skill in the craft of small politics than he himself may have believed. His nature lacked that gift. He was powerful as a leader of men in mass on a great scale, by prevailing upon public opinion, or by stirring the popular moral sense; but he was awkward in dealing with mankind in detail, in manipulating individuals. Such men are apt rather to lose much than to gain anything by ventures below their natural sphere." This is *apropos* of Mr. Schurz's remarks on Mr. Cleveland's concession to the old patronage abuse in '93, which leads the present writer to the nearest approach to criticism that can be found in his essay. As to the bond issue, Mr. Schurz realizes that it exposed President Cleveland to measureless obloquy and defamation, but contends that it "saved the country from incalculable confusion, calamity and disgrace." In making a final estimate of this second administration, Mr. Schurz examines into the opinion that it was a failure. He admits that Mr. Cleveland failed to hold his party together, but he asks: Who would have succeeded?

"He felt himself a party man because he believed in the 'old' Democratic policies which aimed at economical, simple and honest government of, for, and by the people. He sought to elevate his party again to the level of its original principles. It was his ambition to do the country good service in the name of that Democracy. It was his fate—a fate with something of the tragic in it—that his very endeavors to revive the best of the old Democracy served only to reveal the moral decay and the political disruption of the Democracy of his day, and to consign him to an isolation paralleled in our history only by that of John Quincy Adams.

"But what does the true success of an administration consist in? Not in the mere prosperity of a party organization, but in the public good accomplished and in the public evil prevented. Who, then will deny that, had not Mr. Cleveland stood like a tower of strength between his country and bankruptcy, we should have been forced on the silver basis and into the disgrace of repudiation? Would not, without his prompt interposition, the annexation of Hawaii, have launched us upon a career of indiscriminate aggrandizement and wild adventure imperiling our peace and the character of our institutions? Has he not been a bulwark against countless jobs and acts of special legislation and of reckless extravagance, not only by his vetoes, but by merely being seen at his post? And as to the good accomplished, how many administrations

do we find in our annals that have left behind them a prouder record of achievement than the maintenance of the money standard and the credit of the country against immense difficulties, the splendid advance in the reform of the civil service, and that signal triumph of the enlightened and humane spirit of our closing century—the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain? Whatever its mischances and failures may have been—with such successes the second Cleveland administration can confidently appeal to the judgment of history."

## SECRETARY GAGE ON CHICAGO'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE interest awakened in the recent municipal election in Chicago makes especially timely the article on "Chicago and Its Administration," by the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, in the April number of the *Open Court*.

This paper, which was evidently prepared by Mr. Gage before he assumed his new duties as Secretary of the Treasury, shows a familiarity with municipal affairs such as probably very few of Chicago's citizens possess. Indeed, the article almost assumes the character of a compendium of the Chicago city government, and it might be usefully employed, we should think, as a text-book in the city schools.

Mr. Gage's treatise is suggestive also to the outsider, as well as to the Chicagoan, showing in countless ways how the problems of the great modern municipality appeal to the man of affairs, for these problems are essentially the same in all our great American cities, from New York to San Francisco, and in Chicago they are as nearly typical as anywhere.

Mr. Gage introduces his paper with the likening of the modern city with its aggregation of separate dwellings to a house of many apartments, the citizens being regarded as the members of a single household.

Mr. Gage gives the statistics of Chicago's streets and street-lighting system. He says the city now has 1,183½ miles of paved streets, "enough to make a continuous road from St. Louis to Boston, some of it admirable, a good deal barely tolerable, not a little intolerably bad."

## CONDITIONS OF CITY LIFE.

"And as our house is not yet completed, but is all the time enlarging,—6,444 new apartments were added in 1896 at a cost of nearly \$22,730,615, and the work has not stopped yet,—so there are yet other main passages which might naturally be expected to have, and do have, a rough and unfinished appearance, 1,494½ miles of unpaved roadway, most of it provided with sidewalks, of which we have in all 4,863½ miles of various degrees of excellence. And as a great house, besides its stately halls and galleries, has also its back stairways and dark passages, with many a nook and corner handy to con-

ceal the delinquencies of the slovenly housekeeper or unconscientious servant, who is prone, like Shakespeare's Puck, 'to sweep the dust behind the door;' so we have abundant counterparts to these in our 1,340 miles of alleys, of which only 108½ miles are paved, so that it may safely be affirmed that that portion to the condition of which we can 'point with pride' is very small.

"The halls and corridors of this house of ours are lighted with more or less regularity and constancy, by 54,203 lamps, of which over 42,180 burn gas and over 10,000 gasoline, while 1,765 shine with electric light. Our total expenditure last year for keeping our lamps trimmed and burning was \$1,053,496.88. Our electric light plant is valued at nearly \$750,000.

"Our municipal house has, of course, the modern improvements, being supplied daily with 254,208,509 gallons of water (including a good deal of solid ground, as any one may see by letting some of it stand a little while), by means of an apparatus valued at \$25,369,215.21, including nearly 1,692 miles of pipe, to which great additions will (evidently) have to be made before our vast stretch of unpaved streets is fully supplied. The same is equally true of the not quite 1,306 miles of sewers with which our house stood equipped last New Year's Day; they included more than 57 miles laid during 1896; they have doubtless been largely added to during the current year, and will need still greater additions in the years to come."

The great Chicago family numbers, according to the last school census, 1,616,635 persons, not quite two-thirds of whom are reported as Americans.

"Of the 380,245 voters who registered for the Presidential election of 1896, nearly one-half were foreign born. And of the men of 21 years of age and upward, the census of 1890 represents only a little over 127,000 as native Americans, nearly 198,000 (more than 60 per cent. of the whole) having been born in foreign countries."

#### A CONCENTRATED GOVERNMENT.

Commenting on the fact that the executive powers of the city government are virtually concentrated in the Mayor, Mr. Gage remarks:

"In this respect our system is immeasurably superior to those divisions of executive power among divers boards and commissions, created in divers ways, and of alternating membership, so that thorough concert of action is practically impossible, bad administration eludes responsibility among the windings of the official labyrinth, each department laying the blame of its shortcomings on the refusal of some other to co-operate; and even if a discontented people succeed at last in locating the fault, it cannot be dislodged until several terms of office, one after the other, have expired; and so through the public weariness or forgetfulness, the mischief very likely escapes expulsion after all.

"The evil last referred to does to some extent exist in regard to our board of aldermen, in which each ward is represented by two members, elected

one each year, to serve for two years, so that only one-half of the board can be changed at any one election.

"This arrangement was doubtless designed, like analogous provisions in our own and other state constitutions, to afford some check to the too hasty fluctuations of popular opinion and favor. And we may admit that democratic power, like monarchical, would be the better for some salutary restraining influence on its extravagancies. But great danger of mischief and scanty hope of benefit lies in putting the restraining power in the hands of democracy's own creatures; when they rebel against their creator it is much more likely to be for worse than for better.

"And, moreover, this restraining power should be obstructive merely and not active, a power to prevent changes and serve as barrier against corrupt schemes, not a power to make changes and promote schemes according to its own pleasure, in defiance of its constituents.

"We may well question, therefore, whether there is any good reason for not permitting the people of any ward when dissatisfied with their aldermen to remove them both instead of one only."

#### THE "DEADLOCK" EVIL.

In further comment on the independence of the executive in city government, Mr. Gage says:

"The worst hindrance to the efficiency of a government is a deadlock; and very little better is a corrupt compromise by which a deadlock is avoided. We should insure against both of these by making the Mayor's power over the administration of his own department practically independent of the City Council.

"Of course, there is danger that unlimited power may be abused, but to paralyze or cripple its efficiency for good is hardly a satisfactory safeguard. To say nothing of the criminal proceedings which are available against outrageous misconduct, the short term of office, involving the necessity of speedily giving account to the people, who will hold him fully responsible for the full power entrusted to him, and from whom he will naturally be desirous of some further honor, if not of a renewal of this, besides the honorable ambition of acquitting himself well of his present trust, which must be strong in every man worthy to be thought of as Mayor of Chicago; all these constitute a safeguard against misuse of power to which the power of a board of aldermen to clog and shackle can add very little and from which it detracts a great deal.

"A conscientious use of executive power is more likely to be promoted by leaving it in the hands of one who knows that he will be held to full accountability for the exercise of it, and that a right and judicious use of it will insure him high honor available for his future career, than by making him share it with a numerous body, each one of whom need have little concern about his undivided seventieth of the responsibility and can have little to hope from

his fraction of the honor ; while his proportionate share of the spoils will be something quite appreciable.

"A good safeguard and an additional help to good administration would be afforded by making all subordinate positions obtainable only upon a thorough test of qualifications and tenable during good behavior, all removals to be only for cause stated, with the privilege of a public investigation of all the alleged causes if the person removed desires it."

#### CHICAGO HAS "HOME RULE."

Mr. Gage is disinclined to charge all of the political ills from which his city suffers to faults in the scheme of government.

"It would seem, on the whole, that if the city government of Chicago does not work as it ought to, the cause is to a very slight degree in the system and practically altogether in the men who administer it. And these men are much more effectually under the control of the citizens than if more of them were elected by direct popular vote. It would be impossible to make good government easier of attainment than it is now, depending as it does solely on the election of an upright and capable Mayor, and of two upright and capable aldermen in each of a majority of the wards. If anything is wrong in the city government, it is because (as we said of another city centuries ago) the 'people love to have it so.'

"Nor is there any reason to hope that if the people of Chicago have not virtue and capacity enough to get good government for themselves, they can get any help from the people of the rest of the state, who are not so very much more virtuous or wise, and who have immeasurably less at stake. Any change in that direction would be simply removing the cause of the evil from where we can get at it to where we cannot."

#### CONTRACTS AND MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

Governor Pingree of Michigan writes in the April *Arena* on the evils of the contract system in city government. What the vigilant and pugnacious ex-Mayor of Detroit has to say on this subject demands and will receive the attention of municipal reformers everywhere. As is well understood by all who have watched his career, Governor Pingree has ways of his own for accomplishing reforms, and has small faith in the average "movement" to blot out municipal iniquities. This is what he says about contracts and their baneful influence :

"Contracts are the centre and almost the entire circumference of municipal government ; and in these days of well-defined theory there are but few who do not know what ought to be done in a city.

"Laws are not good if they are not enforced ; and they are not enforced half the time. Bribery is common in municipal affairs, and but few bribe-

takers and bribe-givers are struck by the law. Almost all the bribes of serious influence in municipalities are given for contracts.

"Applicants sometimes pay for municipal-board employment, under cover of collections for some political fund ; and certain appointments made by the common council direct provide blackmail in a small way ; but contracts, good fat contracts, provide the bulk of the bribe money. Contracts, therefore, furnish the chief 'problem' in municipal government.

"I am at a loss to say what system would provide against bad contracts. Systems soon bend to the money makers. One system appears to be just as good as another if not retained too long.

"It seems to be a fad to look for some great system that will provide all of the checks and last for all time. In this is one of the difficulties of law-making ; as instead of a reasonable time limit for most laws, they are there on the statute books like the gods of the heathen set up for eternity. And they are quite as numerous as the heathen deities. Systems ought to be as easy of change as clothing, in cities at least ; but the fact remains they are not, although safety lies in change. Private interests become involved with systems to such degree that to change the one is to tear down the other, and strong private interests always refuse to be removed. Private interests are so closely interlaced with any system that any change in method cannot leave them out of consideration, and it is at this point where the mere theorist and the practical man radically disagree."

Governor Pingree does not find much ground to hope for a betterment of the situation short of the general adoption of the referendum in the government of cities.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

##### From a French Point of View.

HENRI ROCHEFORT writes enthusiastically about "Cuba Libre" and her destiny, in the April *Forum*. Naturally the sympathies of this writer are made very evident in his article, and as to the proper attitude of the United States toward the Cuban problem, his mind is fully made up. We quote a few of the more striking paragraphs from his rather vehement plea for the revolutionists.

After summarizing some of the reasons which have made the Cuban cause popular among the French people, M. Rochefort exclaims :

"Such are the psychological and ethical causes which in our country draw to the insurgents of the Antilles all hearts responsive to a lofty thought, a generous sentiment. How much more actively ought these sympathies to manifest themselves in the great American republic, which, by its proximity, as well as by economic interests, is bound to Cuba, and which certainly has not forgotten in

a century the history of its struggle for its own independence."

#### SPAIN'S FAILURE IN CUBA.

The modern Latin nations, says M. Rochefort, have never yet learned how to colonize successfully.

"In their hands the countries beyond the seas have become the prey of all those favorites upon whom the mother country has bestowed office; of cantankerous bureaucrats; of administrative officials swelled with their own importance. The church and the barracks were the two sacrosanct institutions; and government by the sword and the *goupillon* has very naturally extended across the seas from the conquering country to the conquered.

"While England profiting by the lessons of history, endowed Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape with autonomous institutions, and allowed initiative action to freely take its course, sheltered from official interference, giving over the country not to functionaries, to soldiers, and to priests, but to the civil and laboring population,—the producers of all wealth,—Spain persevered in the errors of the past. She had lost Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Guatemala in less than fifteen years by the revolt of their exasperated inhabitants. But this lesson did not suffice. On the contrary, the colonies which still remained to it, notably Cuba, were ground down more cruelly than ever, and were obliged to pay for themselves and for those that had shaken off the yoke."

M. Rochefort then reviews the first ten-years' revolution and the subsequent experiences of Cuba under Spanish rule.

"Deceived, robbed, subjected to incessant arbitrary acts, eaten up by militarism and bureaucracy, hindered in the free cultivation of the most fertile soil in the world,—for it was above all necessary to favor Spanish importation, which had lost all its other outlets,—the Cubans felt their misery all the more, from having before their very eyes the picture of the great American republic, so free, so prosperous."

Then came the organizing work of José Martí, "the Antillian Mazzini," resulting in the second revolution, which broke out on February 24, 1895, and has continued ever since. M. Rochefort glorifies the deeds of Martí, the Maceos, Gomez, and the other revolutionary leaders, and disparages the efforts of Campos and Weyler, "a wild beast with a human countenance," to conquer the Cuban spirit.

#### WHAT CAN THE UNITED STATES DO?

America's position is described as follows:

"This is the state of things at present: The entire people of the United States have espoused the cause of those who are struggling with so much valor and abnegation to break so odious a joke. Will the federal government show itself less generous than the great nation in the name of which it

speaks? Will the American eagle allow the Spanish vulture to settle upon its prey?"

"Rather than await further struggles,—floods of blood and accumulation of ruins to end in the inevitable,—is it not better to settle the matter now? The great American republic holds in its hands the destiny of an oppressed people, whose heroism and patriotic sacrifices have rendered it a hundred times worthy of liberty. Will the United States decline to speed the hour of justice?"

M. Rochefort writes with intense indignation of the brutalities practiced by the Spanish commanders in Cuba, closing with this passionate outburst:

"All this is done in the name of Order, as it was also in the name of Civilization that the Spaniards imported into Cuba the garrote; while the Americans, on the other hand, built railroads there.

"Of this 'Order,' which may be described as spoliation in time of peace, and assassination in time of war, the Cubans will have no more at any price. It would be difficult to say they are wrong.

"Alone or not alone, they will continue to struggle until the monster who holds them relinquishes his prey. But America—Saxon and Latin America,—the America of Washington and Bolívar will not leave them without assistance. It would lie to itself, its principles, its destiny, its still recent, but already great history, if in this combat to the death between republican liberty and monarchical despotism, between the Future and the Past, it should allow the latter to strangle the former."

#### From An English Point of View.

The editor of the *National Review* (London) has a note on "American responsibility" in Cuba. He says that he has read a great number of harsh criticisms in American newspapers on the "abandonment of the Armenians" by Great Britain.

"Recrimination is always irritating and profitless, and were it not that an immense number of Americans share our view we should hesitate to point out that for more than two years this hideous Cuban scandal has been growing at the very doors of the United States without a word of remonstrance from the American to the Spanish government, and now we are told that Mr. Sherman, the new Secretary of State, shares the 'conservative' view of Mr. Olney, his predecessor. The United States are hampered by no European Concert; indeed, their warning to other powers not to interfere in so peculiarly an American question as 'Cuba' has been received without any remonstrance so far. American policy toward Cuba has, however, been far more impotent than that of the Concert toward Crete—the latter has at least been finally detached from direct Turkish rule. When the account is finally taken there will be as little left of Cuba as of Armenia. And though the latter will have suffered more than the former, the emancipation of Cuba has at all times been a far simpler task for the American Federation, which is under one govern-



ment, than the rescue of Armenia by the European Federation, which is composed of six jealous and hostile governments whose common accord presents insuperable difficulties. For this reason many of the best American citizens feel that their government is incurring as heavy a load of responsibility as collective Europe. At any rate, until an intelligible defense of this branch of American policy has been put forward, there should be an abatement of the harsh attacks on the European governments that we have lately read in the transatlantic press on the principle 'that people who live in glass houses can't throw stones,' as an American friend caustically puts it. The Cuban question cannot, however, indefinitely remain an American question, as Western Europe, particularly France, has a very distinct interest in keeping Spain from the perdition now yawning in front of her. We do not believe that the McKinley administration will be allowed to prolong a dog-in-the-manger policy for an indefinite period, and it is quite on the cards that France may politely, but firmly, insist on interesting herself in Cuba on account of her large moral and material stake in Cuba's stepmother country."

#### A PLEA FOR ANGLO-AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

By Professor Alfred Dicey.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for April, Professor Alfred Dicey advocates a system of Anglo-American citizenship. Here is Professor Dicey's proposal:

"My aim is to establish the possibility and advocate the policy of instituting a common citizenship for all Englishmen and Americans. My proposal is summarily this: That England and the United States should, by concurrent and appropriate legislation, create such a common citizenship, or, to put the matter in a more concrete and therefore in a more intelligible form, that an act of the Imperial Parliament should make every citizen of the United States, during the continuance of peace between England and America, a British subject, and that simultaneously an act of Congress should make every British subject, during the continuance of such peace, a citizen of the United States. The coming into force of the one Act would be made dependent upon the passing and coming into force of the other. Should war at any time break out between the two countries, each act would *ipso facto* cease to have effect. This is in substance my proposition. It is purposely expressed in the broadest and most general terms."

In defending and explaining his scheme, the professor uses occasionally a word that is almost enough to ruin it from the popular point of view. That fearsome word is "isopolity." It is enough to label any proposal isopolitan to prejudice it seriously in the public mind, and although Professor Dicey seems rather fond of his invention, it is much to be

hoped that he will forget it as quickly as possible. He explains that the scheme is practically practicable, exceedingly useful, it can do no harm and it may do great good. He says:

"Common citizenship, or isopolity, has no necessary connection whatever with national or political unity. My proposal is not designed to limit the complete national independence either of England or of the United States. There would, for the foundation of a common citizenship, be no need for any revolution even of a legal kind in the Constitution either of England or of the United States. Community of citizenship would affect not civil, but political rights. If the acts creating isopolity were passed, a citizen of the United States would, on the necessary conditions being fulfilled, be able to vote for a member of Parliament, to sit in Parliament, and, if fortune favored, become a Cabinet Minister or a Premier. He might aspire, did his ambition lead in that direction, to the House of Lords. So, on the other hand, a British subject, to whom American citizenship had been extended, might, on the necessary conditions being fulfilled, vote for a member of Congress, become a member of the House of Representatives, or even a Senator. To one glory, it must be admitted, he could not attain: he must forego any hope of the Presidency, for none but a natural born citizen can become President of the United States."

At present any Englishman can be naturalized in the United States after five years' residence if he is scrupulous, and after five days' residence if he is unscrupulous and places himself in the hands of the party wirepuller. The chief practicable advantages would be indirect. Professor Dicey says:

"The immediate results, indeed, of a common citizenship would be small, but, as far as they went, they would all be good. The ambassadors, the ministers, or the consuls of England or of America would be prepared to aid, protect or show courtesy in foreign countries to Americans and to Englishmen alike, and no one can doubt that Great Britain and the United States could often, each in turn, or both together, give effective help to their common citizens. Nor can any Englishman, at any rate, deem it a small advantage that every citizen of the United States should when in England feel himself absolutely and completely at home. It would, further, be an unspeakable advantage that this sense of unity should be proclaimed to the whole world. The declaration of isopolity would be an announcement which no foreign State could legitimately blame or wisely overlook, that men of English descent in England and America alike were determined to safeguard the future prosperity of the whole English people."

"Common citizenship may well lead to permanent alliance; but my object at the present moment is not to press on a political connection between the two countries, which, if it ever comes into existence, must grow up as the natural result of events,

but to urge the advisability of proclaiming a universal English citizenship throughout the whole English world. The real and substantial question is whether such isopolity would not confer considerable benefits on Englishmen and Americans alike. It is difficult to see how any member of the English race on either side of the Atlantic can answer this inquiry with a negative."

#### ADOPTION OF THE GOLD STANDARD BY JAPAN.

##### A Bimetallist Explanation.

COMMENTING on Japan's decision to adopt the gold standard, the editor of the *National Review* (London) explains the matter from a bimetallist's point of view as follows:

"No doubt, considering how strong a trait in the Japanese character is their imitativeness, and how they are set upon copying European manners, their introduction of the gold standard is partly the result not of calculation but of accident—not of policy but of pride. It would be a great mistake, however, to read in it nothing but a fresh instance of flattery by imitation. The Japanese have proved themselves an astute commercial nation, and are not unaware that their recent progress is largely due to their having enjoyed a monetary standard which has not let general prices down, but has allowed them even to rise (as gold prices did in 1850-1870) during a period of greatly increased production of commodities. After the war with China, a Japanese commission decided against any departure from the silver standard; but since that time the development of the silver question in the United States, accompanied by the strong movement toward bimetallism in Europe, has made it plain that latter-day gold appreciation may be ending, and a period of silver appreciation may be at hand. While there is yet time, therefore, it is a clever thing to step off the silver standard on to the gold, and so avoid the inconveniences of a possible fall in the silver prices of commodities and get the benefit of a probable rise in their gold prices. That there is this method in the madness of Japan is only too probable, however mixed the motives of her policy may be. Her carefulness to avoid any fall in prices shows her view of the gold standard to be very different from that of the European monometallist, who seems to think that the more valuable his standard metal gets the more he is to congratulate himself. Meanwhile the New York 'goldbugs' in particular may draw a useful lesson from what has already happened. The announcement of Japan's intention instantly and inevitably caused a break in the price of silver which will be permanent until it is counteracted by some opposite tendency. For why? The closing of a country's mints to a metal restricts the demand for it, as the closing of the Indian mints to silver restricted the demand, and brought the price down heavily. Conversely, the

opening of a country's mint must increase the demand, and, *ceteris paribus*, raise the price. Yet it was taken for granted generally in the campaign against free silver last year that the opening of the United States' mints to the white metal would not raise its price, but the free silver dollar would continue to be worth fifty cents in gold! Japan's action is interesting, but leaves her, of course, free to take whatever next step circumstances may show to be the wisest. If her present step has any important effect, it can only be to hasten the day of reaction, and therefore to make the real solution of the silver question more than ever imperative."

#### CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN JAPAN.

AN article by Fusataro Takano in *Guntton's Magazine* pictures in sombre colors the present industrial situation at Tokyo, the capital city of Japan.

The city itself, says this writer, is intensely cosmopolitan in both its social and industrial make-up. "Here people flock from all parts of the nation; manners and customs peculiar to each section of the country are to be observed; the dialects of various localities are freely used; and the industries carried on in the city present the same cosmopolitan aspect. The most advanced forms of industries are conducted side by side with the most antiquated trades. In one corner of the city can be seen countless tall factory chimneys; in another, workshops of the most primitive type. Here, in an area of twenty-six square miles, the modern and ancient Japan, both equally well represented, are to be viewed at a glance, in amazing contrast with each other."

It would seem that this city of 1,500,000 inhabitants should afford the best possible facilities for observing the industrial conditions of modern Japan. A study of these conditions, as summarized in this article, seems to show that the standard of comfort is still very low among the Japanese laboring population, and that all laborers, skilled and unskilled, have essentially the same standard. "Whatever difference there is, is a matter of only a step at the most; and even those who are in the front are always in danger of being pushed back. A man as a worker is socially a doomed being in this country, whether he be a mechanic of an advanced trade or a waste paper picker. In the life conditions of workmen the demarcation of their trades is completely wiped out; the conspicuous characteristics of the class are ignorance, vulgarity and want of decency. In a word, their life condition, socially considered, is most hopeless and wholly devoid of genuine comfort."

##### FACTORY LIFE.

The writer then proceeds to present the life conditions of three typical classes of Japanese workmen—namely, the factory operatives, the mechanics and the common laborers.

The cotton-spinners are taken as representative of Japanese factory operatives. The cotton mills run twenty-two hours in the twenty-four, each operative being compelled to work eleven hours a day and to take up night work by weekly turn, with the same compensation as for day work. These operatives are under contract for a period of three or five years, and are boarded and lodged in houses maintained in connection with the mills, at a charge of about three cents a day. The best paid operatives rarely net \$1.50 a month after paying for board, and seldom succeed in saving \$1 a month after deducting incidental expenses. In other parts of the country cotton-spinners average only eight cents each per day.

In the cotton industry child labor is largely employed, girls above ten or twelve years of age being frequently taken as apprentices. They receive board and lodging free, together with fifteen cents or more per month as purse money. They, too, are required to work full time—eleven hours—either in day or night. As they acquire skill they begin to earn four or five cents a day, and this wage is gradually increased to fifteen cents, which can only be earned after an apprenticeship of six or seven years.

"Long hours of work, rigid enforcement of the rules, the contract system, and the scanty wages they earn all conspire to prevent the operatives from enjoying any of the pleasures and comforts of life. Such is the life of the factory operatives under the first stages of the modern system of industry in Japan."

#### THE TRADES.

The best paid workers in Japan are considered to be those engaged in the building trades, and in blacksmithing, tailoring and printing. About 20,000 of the inhabitants of Tokyo are employed in these occupations.

"Apprenticeship in the building trades is for ten years; printing, six years, and shoemaking, five years. Thus a boy, desiring to learn the trade of carpentry, at the age of about ten goes to a foreman, who is invariably a contractor, as an apprentice, remaining there ten years. The first seven years are spent in acquiring practical knowledge of carpentry, and the remaining three years in working for the foreman as an acknowledgment of the past favor, receiving only two or three yen per month as purse money." (A yen is equivalent to about fifty cents of United States currency.)

During the period of apprenticeship there is no opportunity for acquiring even a rudimentary education. The full year's earnings of a painter 32 years of age amounted to only \$80, and on this sum it was impossible to support a family, even with the low prices of necessities prevailing in Japan.

"Legitimate as his expenses are, gloomy and cheerless as his life is, still the joint income of himself and wife is not sufficient to secure stability of the life conditions of the family; and this being a

fair example of the families of this class of workers, is it not reasonable to declare that the life of the Japanese laborer is wholly destitute of pleasure and comfort, and full of hardship and misery, as we have asserted at the outset of the article?"

#### OTHER CLASSES OF LABOR.

When it comes to the *jinrikisha* men and the common laborers matters are far worse. The lot of this latter class is helpless indeed. The majority of them being married and having three or five children to maintain, their life struggles are described by this Japanese writer as terrible.

"To begin with, they live in houses located in alleys or streets mostly inhabited by poor people. The houses are generally built in a row of 10 x 50, partitioned off into four houses, giving each abode a space of 10 x 12. The houses have no ceilings, and there certainly are no parlors, dining or bedrooms. A front room in each abode, about 10 x 10, is used as bed chamber as well as dining, sitting and working room, a little space in the rear constituting a kitchen. The houses are wholly devoid of furniture. Kitchen utensils are also very scarce, and none are in a perfect condition."

Rent for these houses ranges from twenty to fifty cents a month, according to the location and condition of the house. The daily expense of each of these families amounts to about twelve and a half cents on the average for a family of five, absorbing all that the heads of the families are able to earn, and leaving the house rent to be paid from what is earned by wives and children working at home, pasting match boxes, paper boxes, etc., and earning perhaps two cents a day.

#### THE NEW FARMER IN THE NEW SOUTH.

SOME interesting facts and figures relating to farming in the South are set forth by Prof. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the March number of the *Southern States*, published at Baltimore.

Dr. Dabney shows in his article that the recent period of low prices of cotton and tobacco has indirectly benefited the southern farmer, since it has driven him to cease placing his entire reliance on these crops, to grow corn and wheat more extensively, and to produce at home many of the lesser food supplies which he had formerly imported.

"Many a southern farmer has found through severe experience that cotton and tobacco were not the only paying crops, and many of the more intelligent who turned their attention to truck crops or fruits have established a business which pays them far better than cotton did even in the day of high prices. So it has come about that during the last five years particularly a very remarkable change has taken place in the methods of southern agriculture. All farm crops have been wonderfully diversified,



resulting in the production at home of a large portion of the food of both man and beast.

#### THE SOUTHERN CORN CROP.

"Corn has been the leading crop in this revolution, as the following striking figures will show: The production of corn in the southern states, including Maryland and Texas, was, according to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in 1893, 435,745,766 bushels; in 1894, 483,421,962 bushels; in 1895, 607,665,017 bushels. This increase in the production of corn has been chiefly in those states which formerly produced the most cotton and tobacco. The states of Georgia and Mississippi, for example, each produced 10,000,000 bushels more corn in 1895 than they did in 1893; Alabama produced in 1895 16,000,000 bushels more corn than in 1893; the state of Texas alone produced 40,000,000 bushels more corn in 1895 than in 1893. This means a great deal more than appears from the bushels of grain produced, for the corn stover is the great forage crop of the South, as it is of the entire country. These increased crops of corn give rise to a prodigious increase of food for both man and beast. It takes the place of grain hitherto bought from the West, and produces a great deal of meat which formerly was bought there also.

#### FORAGE AND STOCK.

"The figures showing the increase in the acreage of hay and other forage crops are equally striking. For example, for every acre mowed in 1879 in Alabama and Georgia there were three acres mowed in the same states in 1889; Arkansas in 1889 mowed five acres for every one mowed in 1879; Mississippi mowed over seven acres for every one; South Carolina over ten, and Florida over twenty-three acres in 1889 for every one acre mowed in 1879. From this we see that the South is not only producing its own grain, but also its own hay. The same is true of all other forage crops, and this means, of course, more and better stock and more and better milk and butter.

"After learning this increase in the production of corn in the South we are not surprised that the reports made to the Department of Agriculture show that there has been an increase of 2,500,000 head of hogs in the cotton states in 1896 as compared with 1890."

Mississippi, which has heretofore imported a large amount of corn and bacon, is now shipping corn to the western states, while Georgia and South Carolina have opened pork-packing houses for preparing their surplus meat for the eastern market.

"The reports of the railroads speak loudly to the same effect, and show beyond question that the reduction of the importations of breadstuffs and meats into the South is a very great one, and can only be accounted for on the theory here propounded—namely, a revolution in the system of farming and the establishment of a diversified agriculture which produces these supplies at home."

#### THE DECLINE OF CALIFORNIA'S WHEAT EXPORT.

"THE Urgent Need of Our Pacific Coast States" is the subject of an article in the April *Arena* by Edward Berwick, who argues cogently in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal to enable California to compete with Argentina and Australia in the European markets. We quote a portion of his interesting account of the Pacific Coast wheat growing situation:

"Fifty years ago two or three hide-droghers sufficed to carry round the Horn the whole annual export of California—a few hides and a little tallow. Thirty years ago two successive seasons of drought put an abrupt end to the pastoral period, and the reign of the wheat farmer was ushered in. The making of California dates from 1866, when towns and hamlets sprang up all over the state; and whether a man labored as lawyer or doctor, merchant or mechanic, teacher or preacher, his pay came out of the boundless wheat field. This era of prosperity based on grain reached its climax in 1882, when California's wheat export footed up \$43,000,000. Such tangible success spurred our rivals to emulation. Australia learned the lesson to such effect that her wheat soon outranked in price the product of California. As early as 1881, in reply to a description of our 'header' which I furnished to the *London Times*, I was requested to send detailed information to Southern Africa. So the Afrikaner benefited by Californian ingenuity at an early date. The following year Argentina entered the race, with a feeble export of 68,000 bushels. This has grown to an accredited 40,000,000 bushels exported in the half of 1894. Meanwhile, in that year, California's output to Liverpool had fallen to a value of \$8,424,000, or one-fifth the amount shipped in 1882. In 1895 it rose a little, to \$10,026,102.

"What is the meaning of this terrible decline? Simply that California has been worsted with her own weapons. For awhile inventive ingenuity applied to grain farming kept California ahead of the world. The gang plow, improved harrows, and cultivators, headers, and lastly, the combined harvester, with its thirty-mule team, cutting, threshing and sacking the wheat at a stroke, had enabled the Californian to compete easily with cheap labor countries. For many years this faculty of invention acted as a counterpoise to Argentina's propinquity to the world's wheat market. Of course this could not last. The fame of California's harvesting machinery was noised abroad, and in a single year Argentina imported over \$3,000,000 worth of reapers, steam threshers, ploughs, &c. The transactions of our State Agricultural Society chronicle the result briefly: 'Argentine wheat broke the market.' The Californian farmer, handicapped by 8,000 miles of perilous ocean navigation around Cape Horn, found himself unable to compete with the Argentine."



## FOUNDATIONS FOR TALL BUILDINGS.

THE pneumatic caisson method for constructing the foundations of modern office-buildings in our great cities is described in the *Engineering Magazine* by Mr. Charles SooySmith, the engineer who supervises most constructions of that character in New York City. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the fact that one of the tall buildings soon to be erected in New York City is to have foundations resting on rock seventy-five feet below the street surface. Mr. SooySmith's article is largely devoted to showing the relative importance of the foundation on the ground of security. His account of the origin of the new methods of construction is as follows :

"Chicago is credited with being the birthplace of the modern office-building, and it was there that the use of steel beams to spread the bearing at the base (the first material departure from old methods) first came into use. In the old style of construction, which, for a building of only a few stories, called for walls thick at the ground level, it was easy and natural to get the area of base necessary to reduce the pressure on the soil to a safe amount per square foot by simply widening out the base of the wall by off-sets, making them of brick, stone or concrete. In Chicago the clay on which the city is built is comparatively hard and firm above the level of the water in the lake, but below this level it becomes much softer, its power of resistance being insufficient to prevent it from yielding continuously under loads of three or four tons per square foot or even less. To keep the load within one and one-half to two tons per square foot,—which has been considered safe practice there,—the architects commenced, ten or fifteen years ago, to found their walls and columns upon bases of concrete, strengthened by layers, at first of railroad rails and later of 'I' beams, employing these in order to spread the base without penetrating the softer clay below the hard top, thus, as it is now called, floating the foundations on grillages of steel beams.

## NECESSITY OF BORINGS.

"Just as the architect with proper artistic feeling studies his building from both far and near, its roof line and the general sky-line about it, so there are many points of view from which the engineer must study the problem of proper foundations for a given building. He should first know the character of the site,—that is, the nature of the material beneath the lot to be occupied by the building. This can be readily ascertained by borings made by one of the inexpensive methods. In some important cases of very heavy loading it may be wise to determine, by one or more borings with diamond drills, whether supposed bed-rock be not boulders or a thin stratum underlaid by another of dangerously soft character ; but this is seldom necessary. The natural water-level should be ascertained, not by a single observation, but by one or more pits in which the water is allowed to stand, that its level may be measured

during as long a period as practicable, and care should be taken that there be no temporary local circumstances, such as a leaky pipe or drain, or inflow of rain, to make the measured level abnormally high or low. Often excavations in the vicinity, or pumping from a driven well, may, for the time being, materially lower the water level. The great importance of knowing what can be relied upon as the true and permanent water-level is obvious when piles or steel beams are to be used in the foundations, for piles generally begin to decay in a few years, unless submerged, and it is a difficult thing, to say the least, to so protect steel beams as to secure them against corrosion when submerged."

## LATERAL MOVEMENT.

"If, because of the excessive depth of an unyielding stratum, or for economical reasons, the building must rest upon a soft material, such as mud or fine wet sand, the possibility that this may find lateral escape from the load above it must be considered ; for the material settlement of a building, where not caused by compression of the underlying earth, is to be explained in the majority of cases by either a general disturbance of the mobile material of the neighborhood, or a movement in response to lateral relief by deep excavation carelessly done near by. It is undoubtedly true that in such cities as Chicago and New York the jars from heavy trucks passing on the paving blocks are so many blows, each adding its infinitesimal increment to the readjustment of particles of earth, whenever made space in the neighborhood renders readjustment possible. The potency of these wheel-blows can hardly be questioned, when one notices the vibrations they often cause in the highest and heaviest buildings. When we think of the glacial movement of great masses of solid ice, it seems reasonable to look for a somewhat analogous, though, of course, slower, general movement of soft material when unequally loaded and subject to changing conditions of drainage, loading and shock. There are parts of some cities where the land for some distance back from river-banks has a movement riverward measurable even in a short period."

## THE WORKING OF A BANK.

THE *May Scribner's* contains an article by Charles D. Lanier, who makes a lengthy attempt to explain the actual working of a banking house for the benefit of the average possible depositor who is not apt to understand that the banking business is subject to just the laws of demand and supply that any other business is subject to.

The heart of the bank is the president, for he is intrusted with the task of attracting depositors to the institution, and large deposits are the positive source of the bank's prosperity, since they can be used by the bank in making loans which shall mature on such schedules as will allow it surely to

meet all demands of depositors. Generally, the president's office also has a negative but all-important work of seeing that these loans made with depositors' money are conducted in a wise and prudent fashion, so that there is a chance in a perfect president of a bank to display most brilliant aggressive qualities, together with the most nicely balanced and conservative ability to give out or hold back loans. "There is a vast difference between the popular idea of a bank president as an elderly and half-fossilized moneybags, knowing and caring only for balance-sheets, and the actual man. There is no single sympathy, no accomplishment, no physical advantage, which may not contribute to the success of the head of a bank. The friends he made at college a generation back, his associations at the club, on his vacation, even in his church, are factors used with consummate skill and the native courtesy which characterizes the higher types of successful business men. There is no quality of alertness or adaptability which does not aid in the work of making friends for the bank—i.e., depositors. A perfect bank president should be one who can hold his own with zest and yet with dignity among the roistering class of Wall Street men in their late suppers at the club, who can shoot with them, fish with them, drive with them, and who can also impress the staid and strait-laced citizens who are his fellow-vestrymen, as a pillar of respectability. I know that the manager of one important financial institution, who is a devoted yachtsman, calculates that his beautiful craft and the summer vacation he takes on her are anything but the expensive luxuries that they seem; to speak plainly, that the social prestige they give him, and the hospitality offered freely and charmingly bring patronage to his business that return a material profit far greater than the cost. Doubtless it may sound, when stated in this cold-blooded way, as if a too important part were assigned to the arts of the mere lobbyist in describing the work of a financier. But, indeed, when the truth is known, few competitive businesses of any sort, great or small, are made successful without a vast deal of influence from the personal and social qualities. We contract a habit of buying our paper from some particular newsboy simply because his cheery voice, red cheeks, and engaging quickness have attracted us—may be unconsciously on either side. We find it far easier to withstand a book agent or drummer or advertising solicitor if he be bilious looking, diffident or awkward, if he possess no spark of intrinsic interest and if we haven't chatted with him in the casual smoking-car. In professional ranks one notices the incomparable advantage enjoyed by the physician, the lawyer and the clergyman, who has a good physique, an imposing presence and a well-selected stock of stories. There are minute gradations of the art of bringing the personal equation to bear on one's business success, and while the banker uses only the higher and more sublimated branches, they are

as necessary to him as, in a more primary form, they are to the peripatetic insurance agent."

Mr. Lanier describes the actual duties of the various subsidiary officers of a bank, the vice president, the cashier, the paying teller, the receiving teller, the note teller, the discount clerk, the book-keepers, and the score or more of officers which go to make up the machine part of the organization. But no attempt is made to examine into the propositions for better and more elastic systems of banking.

#### A COLLEGE EDUCATION OF TO-DAY.

THE May *Cosmopolitan* contains the second of the series of papers announced by Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor, on the purpose and ends of modern education. This is by President Daniel C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University, than whom surely no one is better able to give enlightened judgment and suggestion. In sketching the marvelous improvements that have been made in the methods of education during the past forty years, President Gilman finds encouragement for those who agree with himself in thinking that American education is still far behindhand. He believes that during the next half century changes just as remarkable and just as beneficial will occur in the organization and administration of schools of every grade as have come since Herbert Spencer published his essays on education. President Gilman assures his readers from his own experience in the president's office of the Johns Hopkins University, that the continuous flow of pamphlets, essays, reports and books appearing on education show that every one is alive to the fact that our methods are in a state of very rapid evolution.

The basal deficiency of to-day is the lack of a satisfactory relation between the schools of all grades from the kindergartens up to the professional schools. President Gilman says: "We lose now a great deal of time at every transfer station. Every higher grade blames the lower for not affording better preparation." He supports the opinion of competent judges that, as compared with the youth of foreign countries, Americans have lost two or three years of time in their educational careers. That there is a strong and steady movement to supplant the deficiencies is shown by the rapid appearance and growth of schools and colleges. He says that there are probably one hundred seats of learning in this country to-day better provided with the material aids to education than Harvard and Yale were fifty years ago. "A recent writer of great authority, in the new German cyclopædia of education, has stated that among nearly five hundred institutions in the United States that bear the name of college or university, there are nine entitled to rank with those of Europe." Certainly no careful American would have made this

claim in the last generation." Of the specific advances that have been made, President Gilman mentions the increasing determination to improve professional training, and especially to demand a good preliminary education in those who desire to proceed to higher work. Then the general cause of education has gained immensely from the tendency to separate the business management of the college, university or school from the intellectual and educational work. President Gilman has little trouble in showing that it is far from likely that any one man can be found who can take care of the immense financial interests and responsibilities of a university, and at the same time display pre-eminently the qualities of the scholar, the teacher or the investigator.

A large reason why the college man is looked on with some suspicion in the more practical phases of life, and why few professional men prepare themselves at college, President Gilman sees in the unsystematic and inadequate provisions for helping the young man to decide on his college career and his subsequent profession. As an alleviation for this trouble, which will always exist, he suggests that "in every institution there should be one or more persons specifically appointed to be the counsellors or advisors of students.

"Of course they must be men of liberal culture; but they should be more than that. They must be men who have gifts for reading character, as the artist has for perceiving colors, the physician for detecting diseases, the sportsman or the naturalist for noticing the movements of nature. They must be chosen because they have such gifts, and they must be kept so free from appointed lectures and recitations that they will always appear to the students to be 'at leisure.' Such men can be found. Many might be named who have thus been distinguished. More are wanted—broad-shouldered men, of good digestion, lovers of exercise in the open air, capable of enlisting confidences and of keeping them—but, above all, men of high moral and social character. It may not be possible to find in one man all the knowledge requisite for advising several hundred students, any more than it is possible for one physician to take care of all the patients of a hospital. In a staff, or committee, or advisory council, it would certainly be possible to combine an amount of medical, psychological, spiritual and pedagogical experience which, if not ideal or complete, would be far in advance of what any college now offers. Our faculties are filling up with 'specialists'—but certainly they can be reinforced 'generals.' The specialist sometimes, not always—as testify Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Child, Whitney—regards his professional work as 'done' when his day has been carefully devoted to his lecture or his laboratory. Such men must be associated with men of another type, whose highest delight, whose noblest duty, is to inspire, guide, control, encourage and counsel those who come under their notice."

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES.

PRESIDENT C. K. ADAMS of the University of Wisconsin, writing in the *School Review*, makes some interesting deductions on the extent to which the people avail themselves of the privileges of higher education in the north central states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas).

### INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Says President Adams: "Inspecting the table prepared by the statistician of the Educational Bureau at Washington, published in the *World Almanac* for 1897, we find some remarkable disclosures. They doubtless contain errors, but we may perhaps safely suppose the mistakes in regard to one region will very nearly balance those of the other. We find that in the state universities alone of the north central states there are in attendance, the present year, 15,212 students; nearly a thousand more than the 14,258 in all the colleges and universities of New England. In the north central states there are also catalogued 192 colleges, universities and other professional schools, not under state control or supervision, and in these institutions the number of students is not less than 50,132. Adding these numbers together, we find that the number of students, the present year, in colleges and universities of the north central group of states is 65,344, as compared with the 33,651 in the colleges, universities and professional schools of the North Atlantic division. In the South Atlantic states the number is 14,328. If we unite these with the North Atlantic we have in all the Atlantic states an aggregate of 47,989, or 17,355 less than the number in the north central states alone."

### RELATION TO POPULATION.

President Adams well says that not even the material development of the middle West has been more striking than the provisions that have everywhere been made for education.

The population of the north central states is greater, it is true, than that of the North Atlantic states; the former, in 1890, had over 22,000,000 inhabitants, and the latter more than 17,000,000. It will be seen, however, that the proportionate number of college students is relatively, as well as absolutely, greater in the north central section than in the North Atlantic section. The North and South Atlantic states together have a considerably larger aggregate population than the north central states, and less than three-fourths of the students. It should be borne in mind, also, that the New England colleges attract large numbers of students from the north central section, while comparatively few students from the East help to swell the rolls of the north central universities and colleges.



## STATE UNIVERSITIES OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

PRESIDENT ANDREW S. DRAPER of the University of Illinois, writing in the *Educational Review* for April, calls attention to the rapid and promising development, especially in the Middle West, of state universities. His article was suggested by the recent conference at Madison, Wis., of the presidents of eleven of these institutions (see REVIEW OF REVIEWS for March.)

Some indication of the work now being done by the eleven universities represented at the Madison conference is afforded by the following table :

	Date of open- ing.	Force of instruc- tors.	Stu- dents.	Build- ings.	Cost of build- ings.	Volumes in library.
Indiana.....	1820	62	879	6	\$184,000	23,000
Indiana (Purdue). 1874	58	643	12	325,000	6,739	
Michigan.....	1837	155	2,922	23	951,000	105,547
Missouri.....	1840	59	723	14	649,000	25,000
Iowa.....	1847	101	1,307	12	367,000	42,000
Wisconsin.....	1848	110	1,600	18	1,109,000	45,000
Kansas.....	1866	51	895	8	400,000	25,611
Illinois.....	1868	99	815	16	670,000	30,500
Nebraska.....	1869	85	1,100	8	372,000	33,000
Minnesota.....	1869	108	2,467	27	1,026,000	54,200
Ohio.....	1870	68	960	13	410,000	19,307
		1,016	14,320	157	\$6,463,000	409,904

President Draper explains that these figures do not show all that the ten states have done for higher education, for in several of the number, besides Indiana, the "land-grant" or agricultural college is separated from the state university, and in such cases it is not taken into account in the table. The figures are for the years 1895-96; President Draper thinks that those for the present year would be considerably larger. The normal schools are not considered in this statement, nor are preparatory schools of any kind. The number of instructors and of students given in the table refers to those engaged in collegiate, technical, and professional courses alone.

"The University of Indiana has had in private benefactions \$60,000; Purdue, \$310,000; Michigan, \$504,000; Kansas, \$207,000; Nebraska, \$80,000; Minnesota, \$154,000; and Ohio, \$20,000.

"In 1895-96 legislative appropriations for running expenses were in Indiana (both institutions), \$60,000; Wisconsin, \$118,000; Kansas, \$100,000; Illinois, \$90,000; Minnesota, \$254,000. In the same year Wisconsin gave for new buildings \$60,000, besides providing for a magnificent new state library building on the university grounds to cost \$360,000. Illinois gave her university \$243,000; Nebraska, \$73,000; and Minnesota, \$223,000, for the same purpose.

"In a number of these states the income of the university, provided by the state, is in large part derived from a fixed state tax, and this is not included in the foregoing figures. In Indiana the state university received \$80,000 from this source last year; Michigan received \$188,000; Wisconsin, \$25,000; Ohio, \$175,000; and Nebraska, \$75,000.

"None of these figures include the income from endowment or the later Federal grants.

"Fees from students are nominal, except in the professional departments, which aim to be self-supporting. In some cases tuition is without any fee whatever."

## THE REAL BASIS OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

"Even now," says President Draper, "the young state universities, most of them in their first generation, rank all of the institutions of the land save four or five of venerable history, and in time they will radiate a no less telling influence than these, because they are imbued with the spirit of the people and the age, and because they are endowed with the sympathies, the possessions, and the sovereign authority, touching educational questions, of the people of their states.

"The state university is the logical outcome of the theories which became universal years ago in the United States touching public education. When the American people advanced to the point of providing schools managed by public authority, and supported at common cost, for all the people, it should have been easy to see that it would not be long before the American spirit would extend the scope of their work to the point where it must include the most and require the best the world could give. And in the reasons which led it, in conception, in structure, in its broad purpose to uplift the life of all the people in its high ambitions and undoubting confidence, in its tolerant spirit, its free life, its endless opportunities, and its patriotic impulses, the state university is the highest and the best and the most typical exemplification of the American spirit in the world.

"There are some new and great social, economic, and political questions pressing upon the people of the country for a more thoughtful and unprejudiced investigation than they have yet had. They are more urgent in the West than in the East. The East has just heard of some of these questions, but as yet has not been able to see more than one side to them, or that they are urgent at all. But more will be heard of them, and they will have to be met. They must necessarily be settled in accord with the foundation principles of republican government, and in the interests of the multitude, and it seems more and more obvious that scholars trained in the atmosphere of the state universities will exert the largest influence in working out their solution."

## The State Universities and Coeducation.

May Wright Sewall, whose studies in the field of women's higher education have made her an authority on that subject, contributes to the April *Arena* an article on coeducation in which she says:

"Our state universities are the most democratic of all the institutions of higher learning, and it is due to this fact, as well as to a sense of justice to the taxpayers, already mentioned, that they were opened to women. But even these potent reasons did not succeed in securing the admission of women until 1860. The one exception is found in Utah,



whose state university, founded in 1850, was co-educational from the beginning. The following table will be read with interest as illustrating the attitude of the state universities toward women :

	Opened.	Admitted women.
Ohio—Athens.....	1809	1871
Ohio—Columbus.....	1873	1873
Indiana.....	1824	1867
Illinois.....	1868	1871
Missouri.....	1843	1870
Michigan.....	1841	1870
Iowa.....	1860	1860
California.....	1869	1870
Wisconsin.....	1849	1860 to 1863 1868 to 1871 (1875 continuously.
Minnesota.....	1869	1869
Oregon.....	1876	1876
Kansas.....	1866	1866
Nevada.....	1874	1874
Nebraska.....	1871	1871
Colorado.....	1877	1877
North Dakota.....	1884	1884
South Dakota.....	1885	1885
Montana.....	1883	1883
Washington.....	1862	1862
Utah.....	1850	1850

"A glance at this table will show that but one of the state universities opened prior to 1861 has been from the start coeducational, but that all opened prior to that date became coeducational between 1861 and 1871; and that all organized since 1871 started as coeducational institutions; a statistical illustration of the advance of public sentiment on this question."

### THE LATE PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

A Tribute by Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

WHEN Professor Drummond passed away last month after a twelve months' painful and somewhat mysterious illness, the news brought to many a keen sense of personal sorrow. For Professor Drummond was pre-eminently a lovable man, and unlike most lovable men, was never monopolized within the narrow limits of his family circle. He traveled far and wide, and wherever he went he made friends, and not merely friends, but men who swear by him as one who had discovered their better self. His books remain with us as a precious and vitalizing element in the literature of the day; but the printed page can never replace the kindling spark of personal enthusiasm which he seemed to be able to communicate to all sorts and conditions of men, more especially to young men, university students, and the like. Of all his books, his last, "The Ascent of Man; or, the Love Story of the World," seemed to us to be the most helpful, the most profoundly suggestive, but it has never achieved anything approaching to the success, from the point of view of sale, of his other works. It will probably be better appreciated hereafter. It was practically his last work, and one on which he had bestowed his ripest thought. In the English magazines for April there is only one article devoted to his memory, with the exception of a page or two in the *New Century Review*, but that is a good one, written by one who knew him well, appreciated him

highly, and can be content in the thought that he contributed not a little to make others appreciate him also.

### THE RANGE OF HIS INFLUENCE.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll says in the *Contemporary Review* :

"Professor Drummond had the widest vogue from Norway to Germany. There was a time when scarcely a week passed in Germany without the publication of a book or pamphlet in which his views were canvassed. In Scandinavia, perhaps, no other living Englishman was so widely known. In every part of America his books had an extraordinary circulation. This influence reached all classes. It was strong among scientific men, whatever may be said to the contrary. Among such men as Von Moltke, Mr. Arthur Balfour, and others belonging to the governing class, it was stronger still. It penetrated to every section of the Christian Church, and far beyond these limits. Still, when this is said, it remains true that his deepest influence was personal and hidden. In the long series of addresses he delivered all over the world he brought about what may at least be called a crisis in the lives of innumerable hearers. He received, I venture to say, more of the confidences of people untouched by the ordinary work of the Church than any other man of his time."

### HIS SPIRITUAL TEACHERS.

After this prefatory tribute to the range of Professor Drummond's influence, Dr. Nicoll proceeds to give a brief sketch of his life. Drummond was born of a family whose name has long been honorably distinguished in Scotland for its evangelical zeal and propagandist fervor. The first books that influenced him were the writings of Ruskin, and after Ruskin, Emerson. The joint product of these two philosophers and thinkers was still further modified when he came under the influence, first, of Channing, and then of Robertson. There was not, it will be observed, one orthodox man in the four spiritual sponsors of Henry Drummond. Dr. Nicoll says :

"It would be a gross exaggeration to say that the contact with Robertson and Channing was the beginning of Drummond's religious life. But it was through them, and it was at that period of his studentship, that he began to take possession for himself of Christian truth. And it was a great secret of his power that he preached nothing except what had personally come home to him and had entered into his heart of hearts."

These four, however, but laid the substratum; the person who communicated the flame which burned to his dying day on the altar of Drummond's life was orthodox enough.

### THE INFLUENCE OF MR. MOODY.

This was Mr. Moody, the American Evangelist, who in 1873 visited Scotland.

"Moody at once made a deep impression on Edinburgh, and attracted the ablest students. He missed in this country a sufficient religious provision for young men, and he thought that young men could best be molded by young men. With his keen American eye he perceived that Drummond was his best instrument, and he immediately associated him in the work. It had almost magical results. From the very first Drummond attracted and deeply moved crowds, and the issue was that for two years he gave himself to this work of evangelism in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland. During this period he came to know the life histories of young men in all classes. He made himself a great speaker; he knew how to seize the critical moment, and his modesty, his refinement, his gentle and generous nature, his manliness, and, above all, his profound conviction won for him disciples in every place he visited. His companions were equally busy in their own lines, and in this way the Free Church was saved. When he had completed his studies, after brief intervals of work elsewhere, he found his professional sphere as lecturer on natural science in the Free Church College at Glasgow. There he came under the spell of Dr. Marcus Dods, to whom, as he always testified, he owed more than to any other man."

#### CHARACTERISTICS.

Of his subsequent career there is not much to say. He became professor at Glasgow University, he wrote his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World" and his "Tropical Africa" and other books. He flung himself heartily into the organization of the Boys' Brigade, and became a kind of evangelical Rationalist set apart to missionary duties in *partibus infidelium*. Dr. Nicoll says:

"Drummond believed with his whole heart that men might find power in Christ to change their lives. He had seven or eight months of the year at his disposal, and spent very little of them in his beautiful home at Glasgow. He wandered all over the world, and in genial human intercourse made his way to the hearts of rich and poor. He was as much at home in addressing a meeting of working men as in speaking at Grosvenor House. He had fastidious tastes, was always faultlessly dressed, and could appreciate the surroundings of civilization. But he could at a moment's notice throw them all off and be perfectly happy. As a traveler in Africa he cheerfully endured much privation. He excelled in many sports and was a good shot."

Of his beautiful character and his conscientious work, Dr. Nicoll says:

"Everything he published was elaborated with the most scrupulous care. I have never seen manuscripts so carefully revised as his. All he did was apparently done with ease, but there was immense labor behind it. Although in orders he neither used the title nor the dress that go with them, but preferred to regard himself as a layman. He had a

deep sense of the value of the Church and its work, but I think was not himself connected with any church, and never attended public worship unless he thought the preacher had some message for him. He seemed to be invariably in good spirits, and invariably disengaged. He was always ready for any and every office of friendship. It should be said that, though few men were more criticised or misconceived, he himself never wrote an unkind word about any one, never retaliated, never bore malice, and could do full justice to the abilities and character of his opponents. I have just heard that he exerted himself privately to secure an important appointment for one of his most trenchant critics, and was successful."

#### THE CLOSING SCENE.

Twelve months ago he was smitten by his fatal illness, the nature of which has never been publicly stated, but from what his friend says, appears to have been some kind of malady affecting the bones. This is Dr. Nicoll's account of the closing scene:

"The spectacle of his long struggle with a mortal disease was something more than impressive. Those who saw him in his illness saw that as the physical life flickered low the spiritual energy grew. Always gentle and considerate, he became even more careful, more tender, more thoughtful, more unselfish. He never in any way complained. His doctors found it very difficult to get him to talk of his illness. It was strange and painful, but inspiring to see his keenness, his mental elasticity, his universal interest. Dr. Barbour says: 'I have never seen pain or weariness or the being obliged to do nothing more entirely overcome, treated, in fact, as if they were not. The end came suddenly from failure of the heart. Those with him received only a few hours' warning of his critical condition.' It was not like death. He lay on his couch in the drawing-room, and passed away in his sleep, with the sun shining in and the birds singing at the open window. There was no sadness nor farewell. It recalled what he himself said of a friend's death—'putting by the well worn tools without a sigh, and expecting elsewhere better work to do.'"

#### THE HIGHER CRITICS CRITICISED.

IN the *Young Man* for April appears an interview, with portrait, of Professor Sayce, in which he delivers his soul as to the points on which he differs from the higher criticism. Professor Sayce swears by the tablets which have been, and which are still being, dug out of the Eastern lands. The result of this investigation by the spade is to demolish much of the investigation by philology.

#### THE DATE OF THE PENTATEUCH.

Speaking of the tablets, he says: "I believe that in the main they establish the traditional as opposed to the modern critical view of the antiquity and credibility and historical trustworthiness of the Old

Testament records—more especially the Pentateuch. I do not mean to say that in all respects the old views we had upon the subject were correct, but that on the whole the Old Testament records seem to have been vindicated by the discoveries we are making. I have come to disbelieve thoroughly in the so-called critical view of the composition of the Pentateuch. I believe that substantially it belongs to the Mosaic age, and I see no reason why it should not have been written by Moses. The book has undergone certain alterations and changes, but substantially it is the work of the Mosaic age and of Moses himself. It contains extracts from earlier documents, more especially in the Book of Genesis; and some of these earlier documents can be shown to have been written and to have been contemporaneous documents, in the Babylonian language and cuneiform characters.

#### ARCHÆOLOGY AND THE HIGHER CRITICS.

"The more archaeological facts come to the light the more I am inclined to mistrust the conclusions of the higher critics. The higher criticism rests entirely upon what is called the literary analysis of the Bible, the division of the writings of the Old Testament among authors whose works are distinguished from one another by differences in style and in the use of words and grammatical expressions. Experience shows that any conclusion of that kind must be extremely precarious, because it is next to impossible to successfully analyze written documents upon a merely philological basis, even in the case of languages well known and still spoken. I entirely mistrust the conclusions of the higher criticism in so far as they mean the breaking up of the text and the distribution of it among various authors, each of whom is clearly and distinctly mapped out and defined by the critics. At the same time, the higher critics have cleared away a great number of misconceptions and false ideas, and directed attention to points which had been overlooked. Above all, they have done a great deal in trying to understand what the text actually means."

#### THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

Speaking of the inspiration of the Bible, Professor Sayce points out that the English Church knows nothing of the inspiration of a book. In the liturgy, the only inspiration spoken of is the inspiration of the hearts and souls of men by the spirit of God, but he maintains that the Bible stands quite apart and distinct from all the other religious books of the world. He says:

"I have read a good deal of the other sacred books of the world, and, even putting aside the Christian view, I fail to find in them the uncompromising belief in one immutable and moral Creator of the universe which I find in the Bible. I do not find in them that spirituality which is able to adapt itself to the enlarging needs of men. When one compares the account of the creation in Genesis with those on

the Assyrian monuments, the moral difference between the two is most striking. On the one hand we have a stern monotheism, and the fact that the whole universe was made by God alone is emphasized and brought out in the clearest relief. Whereas, when you turn to the Babylonian account, which otherwise resembles it, the tone is entirely different. There you have nothing but a great antagonism of rival divine forces which finally produced the world as we know it. There is no lofty spiritual tone."

#### Harnack and Literary Criticism.

In *Christian Work* of April 17 the Rev Dr. A. J. F. Behrends comments on the recent appearance in Germany of the first volume of Professor Harnack's "Chronology of Old Christian Literature," than which, Dr. Behrends asserts, nothing more noteworthy has been published in a hundred years. Dr. Behrends describes Harnack's last work as a protest against many of the conclusions of modern literary criticism and in many respects a vindication of the traditional views.

#### THE PAULINE CHRONOLOGY.

"In the body of the work, the most remarkable thing is the discussion of the chronology of the life of Paul. It has come to be generally accepted that six years intervened between the death of Christ and the martyrdom of Stephen; and Paul's conversion has been located in the year 36. Holtzmann and Blass had placed it four or five years earlier. Harnack sifts the evidence bearing upon the date when Festus became governor of Cesarea—the crucial chronological point—and decides emphatically, with Eusebius and Tacitus, that this took place in 55 or 56. Paul had, at that time, been a prisoner for two years; so that his arrest in Jerusalem falls in 53 or 54. Combining, now, the data furnished in Acts, and in Galatians, it appears that twenty-four years must be allowed between Paul's conversion and his arrest in 53 or 54. This locates his conversion in the year 29 or 30; the year of the crucifixion. And, as a result, every one of the Pauline epistles is crowded back from four to six years: Thessalonians to 48; Galatians and Corinthians to 52; Romans to 53; Colossians, Ephesians, Philemon and Philippians to 56-58; the Pastoral epistles to 59-64, in which last year the apostle suffered martyrdom.

"The most startling fact, in this criticism, is the date of Paul's conversion. It had been assumed that the events recorded in the first nine chapters of Acts covered a period of six years. According to Harnack, the time must be measured by six or nine months! The death of Christ, and Paul's conversion, are separated by less than a year! What a picture this gives us of the ferment of that time! No wonder the Dutch theologian was compelled to believe in a 'supernatural origin' of Christianity! Harnack propounds no theory. He makes no note

or comment. But he plants himself squarely upon these early dates; which, so far as I know, he has been the first to suggest."

### FICTION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

MUCH newspaper discussion has been occasioned by the recent removal from the shelves of the Carnegie Free Library at Allegheny, Pa., of certain popular works of fiction. The librarian, Mr. William M. Stevenson, defends his course in the *Library Journal*. The list of excluded books includes the novels of Horatio Alger, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Braeme ("Bertha M. Clay"), Martha Finley (Elsie books), May Agnes Fleming, C. A. Fosdick ("Harry Castlemon"), A. C. Gunter, Mary Jane Holmes, E. P. Roe, Mr. E. D. E. (N.) Southworth, Mrs. M. V. (H.) Terhune ("Marion Harland") (in part), and Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson. The reasons which Mr. Stevenson assigns for withdrawing these books are:

"First, their low rank in the literary scale; they are not immoral, but they are not literature. Secondly, the books are made of such poor paper, so badly bound, and so high in price in proportion to their value as reading, that the library's funds are utterly inadequate to supply the demand for them. Thirdly, the theory advanced by librarians of standing, that readers to whom books of this grade are supplied will gradually rise to something better, has proved in the six years' experience of this library absolutely false. To the young, who have no personal literary guides, it is particularly an injustice for the public library to put it in their power to acquire thus early in life a vitiated taste in their reading, a fault which long years of study may not suffice to correct. Fourthly, school principals have complained that many of their pupils were reading books of this grade to the gross neglect of their school studies."

To the reasonable question why some authors have been excluded and others of no greater merit retained, the Allegheny librarian naively replies that a number who ought to have been withdrawn have been retained simply "because their books are made of a little better paper than that of the excluded books. As soon as these are worn out they will also be added to the 'black list.'" So it seems that all that saves the "Duchess" from the fate of Mary Jane Holmes is the slightly superior quality of the paper on which her stories are printed. But when her books wear out her place in the Carnegie Library will be left vacant.

### THE DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The editor of the *Library Journal* protests mildly against Mr. Stevenson's wholesale slaughter of the innocents. He says there are some names in the Allegheny "Index Expurgatorius" to which even librarians may be tempted to take exception—notably E. P. Roe and "Marion Harland."

"It may be questioned if either of these writers ever produced anything that can be called liter-

ature, nor are their works of interest to persons of intellectual perception; but they are not hurtful—indeed their aggressive morality is one of their most disagreeable characteristics. Both also occupy a warm corner in the hearts of a multitude of readers, who have found in them a common place and harmless contentment, while among the writers whose works remain unbanned are a number whose influence must be conceded to be more directly toward sensationalism and false perspective. Indeed, in glancing over the fiction supplement of the Allegheny library, the question arises whether the old-fashioned trashy novel, with its sentimentality, didacticism, and high-flown language, is as harmful in its influence as the latter-day school of 'slum stories' and 'keynote' fiction."

For the average youth or young girl, the *Library Journal* declares that the tritest platitudes of Roe or the most tearful sentimentalities of Mrs. Holmes are preferable to the "imbruted vulgarity" of "Maggie, a Girl of the Streets," the "perverted hysteria" of "A Superfluous Woman," or the "morbid unpleasantness" of "Celibates."

As these last-named books are printed on paper of fair quality, we presume the Allegheny librarian will continue to circulate them.

### SOCIAL CHANGES OF SIXTY YEARS IN OLD ENGLAND.

SIR ALGERNON WEST'S paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on the contrast between 1837 and 1897 in English social life is such a compost of pleasant reminiscences as probably no other Englishman, save Mr. Gladstone could have put together. It is far and away the most interesting contribution that has yet been made to the literature of the Jubilee year.

There is a general idea that old men are always praisers of past times, but Sir Algernon West looks back over the sixty years of Queen Victoria's reign to the days when as a boy of six he ran a race to church with the great Duke of Wellington, and emphatically declares that the times have changed, and changed immensely for the better.

### THE OLD IS NOT BETTER.

He says: "Looking back over the long vista for forty years, I see improvements everywhere, with few exceptions. Men's morals, and certainly their language, have improved, excessive drinking has become unfashionable and almost unknown in the society of gentlemen, cigars and cigarettes have replaced the filthy habit of taking snuff, nightcaps and stuffy four posters and sweltering feather beds have been replaced by fresh air and tubs, and electricity has snuffed out cotton-wicked candles and rid us of tinder-boxes, and may ere long rid us of gas. Everybody is clean, and it would be difficult to find a man or a woman in society who is not engaged in some good and useful work, or some



endeavor to help others in the sorrows and struggles of life."

#### THE DELIVERANCE OF WOMAN.

In nothing is this change more noticeable than in the revolution that has been wrought in the position of women. We of the younger generation have never adequately realized the extent to which the foul habits of life and conversation which prevailed when the Queen came to the throne made woman practically a prisoner in her own house. Read the following extracts from Sir Algernon West's article :

"There was no public place or club where a lady could dine, and I recollect a most respectable peer of the realm who, on expressing a wish to dine in the coffee-room of the hotel in which he was staying with his wife, was told by his landlord that he must get a third person to join their party.

"Formerly no lady ever went out unaccompanied by a servant; young married ladies scarcely ever received men visitors, or danced except on rare occasions.

"Omnibuses were few, with straw in the bottom. The lowest fare was sixpence, and in them never was a lady seen. Ladies of fashion went out for a solemn drive round the Park on Sundays; but no lady went in a single-horse carriage till Lord Brougham invented the carriage which still bears his name. The victoria, the barouche or landau, appeared later on. No lady would willingly have driven down St. James' Street, or have dreamed of stopping at a club door. No lady of fashion went out to dinner except in a chariot.

"At regimental messes coarse acts and coarse language were common, and at private dinner tables the departure of the ladies from the room was the signal for every sort of loose and indecent conversation. That is rarely the case now. In all athletic sports there has been a marked development. In 1860 women first entered the field as competitors with men in outdoor games. Croquet could be played by men and women; and in 1870 women, leaving *les grâces* and embroidery frames, found they could compete with men in lawn tennis, as they do now in bicycling, golf, fishing and hunting. The present generation of splendidly developed girls shows how useful these athletic exercises have become; but we must all recognize that the age in which we live is an age of emancipation. The swaddling clothes of childhood have been cast aside, and the limbs are unfettered."

#### HOW THE PIPE CAST OUT THE BOTTLE.

We cannot close this notice without quoting another tribute which Sir Algernon West pays to the improvement of the altered times, which—let the Anti-Tobacco Society take good note—he attributes largely to the substitution of smoking for drinking :

"No gentleman ever smoked in the streets till after the Crimean peace; and ladies never sullied their lips with tobacco, or even allowed men to smoke in their presence. It was not till the year of

'45 that a smoking-room was first established in the Holy of Holies, 18 Dandydom, White's Club; and it was 1881 before smoking was allowed below the attics in Brooks'.

"Thanks to the introduction by the Prince of Wales of smoking after dinner, wine drinking is now over. What it was in old days appears almost incredible. The late Lord Clanwilliam told me of one occasion when he had dined at a friend's villa near Putney. The diner was extraordinarily late for those days—at eight o'clock. When they at last rose from the table and went up to their rooms, Lord Clanwilliam flung open his window and saw the haymakers coming into the field. 'I wonder,' he thought, 'what hour they begin work,' and on consulting his watch he found it was 8.30. The haymakers were returning to work from their breakfasts!"

#### A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.

One more extract and we have done. Sir Algernon West says :

"I once asked Mr. Charles Villiers how he compared the morals of his early days with those of our time. He answered with a touch of cynicism that he supposed human nature was human nature at all times, but one difference was manifest. In his golden days every young man, even if he was busy, pretended to be idle; now every young man, if he was idle, pretended to be busy; and that meant a good deal."

#### THE COST OF ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES.

AN interesting article is contributed to the April *Cornhill* by Mr. C. J. Cornish, on "The Cost of Country Houses."

#### THE NUMBER OF COUNTRY HOUSES.

Mr. Cornish calculates that there are 900 country houses, in addition to the royal palaces in England as well as in Scotland. Of these, 640 belong to the third category, which consists of those worked by a minimum staff of 50 men. There are 200 of the second magnitude employing from 90 to 170 men. There are 60 of the first magnitude who maintain from 200 to more than 600 men in the performance of work other than industrial or agricultural, in the employment of the owner. Mr. Cornish then enters into particulars as to the persons employed in certain country houses.

#### THE PERMANENT STAFF.

Here, for instance, are the particulars of a staff maintained at a house in Suffolk, of whom 156 were employed outside the house and only seventeen in doors

Indoors.....	17	Painters.....	3
Stable.....	16	Engineers.....	2
Keepers and night men	16	Home farm.....	38
Warreners.....	4	Brick kilns.....	9
Parks and lakes.....	10	Bricklayers.....	4
Gardeners.....	40	Wheelwrights.....	2
Lodge keepers.....	3		
Blacksmiths.....	2	Total.....	173
Carpenters.....	7		

This list does not include any of the women servants. The total wages fund for men alone was £8,000 per annum. Mr. Cornish then takes us in rotation through the various items of expense connected with a country house.

#### DEER PARKS AND GARDENS.

The deer park, he says, is very expensive, chiefly on account of the high walls necessary to keep the deer within bounds. The cost of making roads is very heavy, the trees require careful fencing, and a small deer park with 300 deer will cost at least £750 per annum to keep up. The gardens are much more expensive. The minimum staff is five men for the glass houses and fifteen in gardens, but it would not be difficult to name 200 houses in which the garden staff varies from twenty-five to forty. The minimum cost of a staff of fifteen would be over £1,100 a year. Of course it costs much more when you come to glass houses, such as those at Welbeck,—where, by-the-bye, the kitchen gardens cover thirty-two acres,—and there are glass houses for tropical fruits, vines, figs, palms, roses, rhododendrons, carnations, etc., and a peach house 240 yards long and an apricot house still larger. The stables, too, are always wanting repairs.

#### HOW THE STAFF ARE EMPLOYED.

Here is another table giving the number of persons employed, including women, in what Mr. Cornish regards as a second-class house :

	Total men.	Women.
Gardens.—1 head gardener and 25 men...	26	
Parks, lakes and woods.—1 forester and 11 men.....	12	
Roads, walls and quarries.....	9	
Stables.—Stud groom, 2 coachmen, 4 grooms, 4 helpers and pad groom.....	12	
Laundry.—5 women and 1 man.....	1	5
Home farm.—1 bailiff, 3 cowmen, 1 shepherd, 2 carters, 8 laborers.....	15	
Workmen (these also do repairs on the estate).—6 carpenters, 3 masons, 3 painters, 2 tilers, 3 plumbers, 2 engineers, 1 timekeeper, 1 clerk of the works.....	21	
Game.—1 head keeper and 8 keepers.....	9	
House.—Men, all departments.....	13	
Women, all departments.....		21
Total.....	118	26

When you come to the house itself, there are endless repairs. To repaint a single large room costs sometimes £50, while the roofs are a never ending source of expenditure.

#### HOW THE PUBLIC BENEFIT.

After going through all these particulars, which certainly render it easy to understand both the splendor and the pauperism of our landed classes, he sums up the advantages in which the public share in having a great country house in their vicinity :

A park.—Open usually, sometimes on certain days only.

Woods.—To walk and picnic in, and in return plenty of mischief and orange peel.

Flower gardens.—Grounds, walks, terraces, and lawns open on stated days.

A golf ground.

One or two cricket grounds.

A parish club (for the village).

Five or six football grounds at nominal rents. (These near big towns in the North).

A skating rink.

A curling pond (in the North).

A rifle range.

One or two churches restored.

One or more schools maintained.

Old castles and abbeys in the grounds kept from further ruin and open for visitors.

A picture gallery.

A collection of furniture good enough for South Kensington.

Bric-à-brac (ditto).

"One proprietor maintains a racecourse for his tenants and neighbors to run their horses; others a natural history museum; Colonel Pitt Rivers a reconstructed British village. Lord Craven keeps the great White Horse in order, and the whole of the hill is at the visitors' disposal. The list could be extended to any length.

"The historical monuments kept in order gratis by the owners of the big houses must number many hundreds. Probably the finest and most costly is Haddon Hall. This, perhaps the finest Tudor house in England, which would let for £3,000 per annum, is maintained in perfect repair and kept furnished, though never occupied, for other people to go and look at, by the Duke of Rutland, who also maintains a house of the first magnitude—Belvoir Castle. These are among the more obvious advantages of our 'country houses' to the public."

#### COURTESY IN GOLF.

IN the May *Scribner's* Mr. H. J. Whigham, the golf expert, writes on his calling with much intelligence and with several valuable suggestions. He dispels the idea that golf in its higher and its more sublimated branches is a mere excuse for old gentlemen to be out in the air. While it may serve as a very pleasant excuse for people superannuated from other exercises, still the real golfer must be a real athlete, just as the real cricket player, baseball player or tennis player must be. One of the most useful parts of Mr. Whigham's article is that it explains what the golf links ought to be, and what they ought not to be, especially necessary in this country, where some very startling mistakes have been made in the selection of golfing locations. Mr. Whigman concludes with a word about the part that courtesy plays in the game.

"One word should be said about the courtesies of the game. There is no pursuit in life which exhibits the best and the worst of a man so freely as the game of golf. That a control of the temper is absolutely essential for success goes without saying, and there are many little points which suggest a loss of that control if certain rules of etiquette are not strictly observed. The most important of these is the way in which the rules are interpreted, and

there seems to be only one way of dealing with the matter. First of all, if a penalty is incurred for any reason, the player should at once admit it without waiting for his opponent to call his attention to it, and no matter how trifling the breach of rule, or how unimportant the game, the full penalty should be conceded whether the opponent desires it or not. On the other hand, if the opponent should move his ball, for instance, in addressing it, it is his business to count the stroke, for stroke it is just as much as the longest drive that was ever struck from the tee; and except when playing for a medal he should be left entirely to himself in the matter. To put it shortly, the word "claim" has no place in the golfer's vocabulary. It may be argued, of course, that your opponent may then take advantage of you. If he does, your remedy is simple—never to play with him again. In the meantime, if every golfer were intent upon acting up to the very letter of the law, there could never be any possibility of dispute. After all, it is a game for gentlemen, and unless that is kept in mind unpleasantness becomes endless. Perhaps it is this very fact which has made it so popular in this country where the other great games are in danger of getting entirely into the hands of professionals. That being the case, it is most important that the tendency to multiply tournaments and lavish handsome trophies on indifferent players should be checked at the outset of our golfing history. Ten years ago the best players in the world were content with the custody of one or two small medals which they could not even keep, and I confess that in the best interests of the game, I wish the same state of things existed now. Possibly we shall have a revulsion of feeling in a short time, and golf will take on again its garb of Caledonian simplicity."

## THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN IN SPAIN.

### An Unfruitful Soil for Such Reforms.

THE woman question has never made much progress in Spain. A few of the leading men and women—Señora Pardo Bazan, Professor Posada and others—have contributed to the literature on this subject and have tried to awaken public interest in the movement, but the vast majority of the people either look askance at "feminism" or totally ignore it. There are two articles on this question in the current Spanish reviews. In *España Moderna*, Professor Posada deals at length with "The Progress of Feminism" in different countries; and in the *Revista Contemporanea*, Señora Maria de Belmonte tries to arouse the Spaniards to a proper sense of its importance. Señora de Belmonte says:

"I am not going to hoist the banner of the intellectual superiority of woman or proclaim even the equality of the sexes in that respect. . . . We are bound to acknowledge that there have at all times been women who were superior to most men, but we must also confess that very few have

reached the position attained by the most eminent men either in science, literature or art—and even those few have only followed in the wake of man. . . . But assuming that feminine intelligence is really less vigorous than man's, it is, nevertheless, worthy of being taken into consideration, for women have proved that they can fill a high position, not only in art and literature, but also in science and philosophy.

### QUALIFICATIONS OF A MODEL WIFE IN SPAIN.

"Regarded as incapable of performing work requiring intelligence and independent action, the Spanish woman is brought up with the idea that frivolity is one of her most powerful attractions, and that ignorance and absolute dependence are the qualities necessary for those who aspire to be model wives and good mothers. Yet, if it be a woman's mission to share the life and labors of a man and make him happy, if she be the one called upon to give to the children that primary education upon which depends the future of the rising generation—which means the future of society in general—then is it not a mistake to make it difficult for her to fulfill the important duty confided to her? Yet this is the mistake we are now committing by limiting her scope. Woman is now, as in ancient times, a mere object of recreation for man, because . . . they have nothing else in common.

"In Spain the movement awakens little interest. Our women, who are equal to men in indolence if in nothing else, think very little about the present and future lot of their sex, and, in spite of the fact that there are far more women than men, seek no other solution of the problem of life than marriage. The noble work of their sisters in other lands for the common cause never provokes a word of sympathy.

"As it is an axiom of justice that all human beings are equal before the law, the social, political and economical education of woman on the same footing as man is as much an obligation as was the abolition of slavery. It is a social necessity, for it will bring to society an increase of strength and intelligence which will be of the greatest value if the state knows how to make use of them in the solution of the complex problems connected with this question.

"To leave woman's intelligence buried in inactivity and ignorance is to deprive man's companion of the most precious gift she can possess—wisdom, and, as a direct consequence, the prudence which should guide her actions. . . . Her individual condition must be elevated, so that she may co-operate with man freely and to the best of her ability, *whatever it may be*, not only for the benefit of the individual family, but also of humanity in general."

The writer concludes with the fervent hope that the women of Spain, convinced of all that is transcendental and beautiful in their regeneration, will rally around the humanitarian banner held by the most intellectual persons of the civilized world.

## PROFESSOR SHALER ON NANSEN'S DISCOVERIES.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University reviews Nansen's exploits as described in the volume, "Farthest North," and ends his essay with a brief enumeration of the actual gains to science which have come from the Nansen discoveries, which are well worth quoting, since the why and the wherefore of the expedition are frequently clouded for the layman in the generally picturesque and exciting aspects of the endeavor. The actual scientific results as enumerated by Professor Shaler are not many, but are very important.

"No land masses of consequence were discovered, though certain small additions were made to our knowledge of the islands of the Franz-Josef group. But if the over-sea features of the region traversed lack interest, the under-water part thereof affords a great surprise. It had long been assumed on what appeared to be good grounds that the polar sea was shallow, but Nansen's and Sverdrup's soundings show that their ship floated from one end of her course in the ice to the other over a depth of about twelve thousand feet. In a word, it is evident that the Atlantic deep extends far up to the north of Asia, perhaps much beyond the point where the *Fram* made fast to the ice. This revolution in our knowledge of the shape of the earth's crust will lead to changes in views as to former land connections of North America with Europe.

"Another important point which was well determined is that the water at a little depth below the ice is not Arctic water; it has a temperature slightly above freezing; it is pretty surely the end of the Gulf Stream movement, and as such it was recognized by Nansen. If this under-water is flowing to the eastward, it seems likely that the westward drift is a surface return of the same stream, to a certain extent mingled with the discharge of the numerous great rivers which enter the Arctic Ocean from the American and Eurasian continents. Whether the great depth of the sea can be considered an indication that the region immediately about the pole is also covered by water is not clear. The grade downward to the sea floor from the islands of New Siberia and Franz-Josef Land may be paralleled by a like grade from land about the pole. As before noted, the flight of birds seen at the beginning of the drifting voyage appears to indicate land to the north and east upon which the creatures may have their breeding-places.

"Nansen found abundant evidence of glacial action along the Siberian shore, but his training has evidently not been such as to fit him to observe the facts concerning such phenomena as the geologist needs to know. Near Cape Chelyuskin, on the eastern Taimur Peninsula, he discovered mountains which seemed to have a deep and permanent snow-cap. One cannot help regretting that some of the time spent in hunting on this shore was not devoted to determining which way the ice movement took

place when the glaciers lay over it,—a point of the greatest importance to geologists.

"In the straits by which he traversed Franz-Josef Land, Nansen made a few notes of interest. The summits of the islands are extensively occupied by what appears to be a sheet-like mass of dark-colored volcanic rocks. This fact, taken with what is known of like rocks in Spitzbergen, warrants the belief that in the Jurassic or Cretaceous age there were here large flows of lava covering a great extent of land or sea floor. Through the lava and down into the underlying stratified rocks, the rivers, in a time when the sea was at a relatively low level, cut deep valleys; in a way dissecting the land. Since then the sea has risen or the land has sunk down, so that the valleys have been turned into straits and bays, the uplands remaining as islands. The discovery of the deep sea near the pole may throw light on the history of these ancient river systems and thus help us to a better understanding of Arctic geography."

## WHY NOT TRY FOR THE SOUTH POLE?

## A Plea for an Antarctic Expedition.

THE *Geographical Journal* for March and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* both contain much matter relating to Dr. Nansen and his journey. In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* there is a report of the banquet given to Nansen in Edinburgh, at which Dr. John Murray made an eloquent speech, advocating the dispatch of an Antarctic expedition to discover the South Pole. Dr. Murray said:

"I regret that the *Fram* did not float right across the Pole, for then all possible imitators of Nansen's voyage would, in all probability, direct their energies to the Antarctic, where, in the future, great discoveries will reward adventurous spirits. Observations of all kinds are especially needed in the south for comparison with the more numerous ones in the North. In the Continental land surrounding the north Polar basin we have fossil rocks which show that at one time coral reefs and extensive forests flourished within the Arctic Circle. We wish to know if a similar state of matters prevailed within the Antarctic in past ages. We wish to know if the continental land of the Antarctic lies buried beneath twenty-five miles of ice, as some scientific men believe, or, as I think more probable, beneath only some two thousand feet of land ice. We wish to know how this ice-sheet moves over the land. We wish to know whether or not a great anti-cyclonic area covers the South Pole corresponding to the low barometric region over the surrounding Southern Ocean. We want observations around the South Magnetic Pole. We wish to know the circulation of the ocean waters around Antarctica at different seasons of the year. We wish a fuller knowledge of the marine organisms of the Antarctic



regions for comparison with those in the Arctic. To emphasize the interest of these questions, I may state that I have recently drawn up a list of over two hundred marine species which are common to both the Arctic and Antarctic regions, but so far as we at present know these wholly disappear from the shallow and deep water of the intervening Tropics. So that we have this curious anomaly: the marine fauna and flora of the Arctic and Antarctic—although separated from each other as widely as the Poles—are yet more closely allied to each other than to any other fauna and flora on the surface of the earth. Who will deny the interest attached to such problems? As a step toward their solution we wish a British Antarctic naval expedition to sound out the great Southern Ocean, to lay down the contour lines of the Antarctic continent, and to carry out researches in various directions. Were a party of men, like Nansen's, landed at Cape Adair, in Victoria Land, they would probably travel to the Pole, and return in a single season. To comprehend the existing distribution of phenomena on the surface of our globe we must know the past history of the Polar regions. The possession of such information might give a great impetus to the intellectual development of future generations."

#### Mr. Borckgrevinck's Proposals.

In the *Strand Magazine* for April Mr. Borckgrevinck, who has recently returned from an attempt to pierce the mystery which surrounds the Southern Pole, writes an article which describes his experiences. Mr. Borckgrevinck is full of hope that he will be able to do great things, both for natural history and for commerce, if he is only able to resume his exploration of the Antarctic Continent, which he thinks is twice the size of Australia. The need for some such exploration he explains as follows:

"On South Victoria Land, 2,500 miles south of Australia, or as far from that British Colony as New York is from Liverpool, lies the yet undiscovered South Magnetic Pole, the culminating point of terrestrial magnetism in the south. In a country like Australia, the want of meteorological observation within the Antarctic Circle is keenly felt. The good and bad times in the Australian Colonies are, so to say, entirely dependent upon the foresight of the weather. When drought or floods set in, the Australian squatters may in one season lose more than what has been gained during a life-time. Although the government meteorologist of Queensland, Mr. Clements Wragge, has greatly increased the sources from which he draws his well-known reliable weather prophecies, by the erection of a meteorological station on Mount Wellington, in Tasmania, he himself confesses that his work cannot achieve its full value until news from the Antarctic Circle enables him to finish the construction of the weather isotherms and isobars for the latitudes between 50° and 80° south."

Mr. Borckgrevinck proposes next year to take out with him twelve efficient men for the purpose of exploration and investigation.

"I propose to land at Cape Adair, with an adequate outfit of instruments, provisions, dogs and sledges, and to establish my winter quarters at that spot. Semi-globular huts constructed on the Eskimo principle, and built out of hardwood, will be taken with us for the purpose of sheltering my staff, and also some live stock, which I intend to take with me. As soon as the provisions and implements of the main camp have been landed, the vessel will proceed southward with its crew, myself and three of my staff, if possible, as far as 76° south, where my companions and I will be landed (all must necessarily be snowshoe runners), with our instruments, dogs, sledges and provisions, and other necessities for the inland journey toward the South Magnetic Pole. If I succeed in landing on Victoria Land at that latitude, I shall have to cross about ten degrees of longitude in a westerly direction to reach the place where the South Magnetic Pole (according to dip-compass observations) ought to be situated in latitude 75° 5' south, longitude 150° East, or about 150 English miles; the longitudes at 76° south being about 15 miles apart. In my opinion the great southern continent is the Greenland of the south, with just as many possibilities. In zoological direction I expect great discoveries to be made, especially on the Victoria Continent itself. So far we know that the Antarctic Circle is the home of fish, whales, seals and birds of the most widely differing kinds, but undoubtedly there are also in those regions hitherto unknown mammals. I hope to have covered the distance inland and back in two months, in which time I shall have made the necessary magnetic observations, and again join the camp at Cape Adair before the Antarctic winter sets in. My scientific staff at Cape Adair will meanwhile have been occupied in exploring the Bay at Victoria Land, in taking deep-water soundings, in investigating the fjords, and in collecting specimens of the fauna and flora, besides making pendulum observations, taking meteorological data, etc."

#### THE DEADLY TRADE OF MATCHMAKING.

##### Evidence from France.

M. MAGITOT of the Academy of Medicine begins a series of "Unhealthy Industries" in the first March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* with a paper on the manufacture of matches. The idea may have been suggested to M. Magitot by Mr. R. H. Sherard's striking series of articles on "The White Slaves of England," which lately appeared in *Pearson's Magazine*. However that may be, it is peculiarly easy for any one who has suffered from the badness of the average French box of matches to understand that their manufacture must be a remarkably insalubrious occupation.

## WORSE THAN IN ENGLAND.

The state of affairs with regard to dangerous trades in France is many degrees worse than it is in England, though, as has been amply proved, it is bad enough there. In France they have no Factory and Workshops' act, but they have a law, passed in 1874, to protect women and children. M. Magitot, however, explains that the workers in the great majority of dangerous trades in France are more or less efficiently protected, owing to the progress of science and the application of various mechanical inventions. The manufacture of matches, however, still remains in the category of deadly occupations. It is curious that the first matches, invented by Kammerer d'Etringen of Wurtemberg, contained no phosphorus. They were made of chlorate of potash, sulphur of antimony and gum. They were not very popular until he conceived the bright idea of substituting phosphorus for the sulphur of antimony, though even then the chlorate of potash in the mixture with which the matches were tipped produced so many explosions and conflagrations that their use was absolutely forbidden for several years in certain states of Germany. Gradually the proportion of chlorate of potash was reduced, and finally it was abandoned altogether. Drs. Boettger of Frankfort and Preschel of Vienna substituted nitrate of potash and peroxide of manganese.

## PHOSPHORISM.

In 1845 Peligot introduced these changes into French matches, which immediately began to drive their German rivals out of the field. But it is time to consider the matchmakers and their troubles. The white phosphorus used in the manufacture of the modern match is extremely dangerous to handle. It is volatile—that is, it gives off acrid and irritating exhalations, which, when absorbed by the workpeople, remain in the blood and in the bodily tissues, and produce the disease known as phosphorism. A worker suffering from this disease is pale, anæmic and thin, his skin has a special tint, and the odor of phosphorus can be detected even in his breath. Worse than that, this deadly drug promotes in some mysterious way the evacuation from the body of those mineral salts which are necessary to maintain the bones in good condition. The withdrawal of these salts produces in time that frightful disease which the English match-girls call "phossy-jaw," and which amounts to nothing short of the destruction of the bones of the face. Such is the deadly work of the white phosphorus, which nevertheless remains incomparably the best material for the manufacture of matches.

## PHOSPHORUS RED AND WHITE.

Dr. Schrotte, of Vienna has obtained a red phosphorus which, though producing matches greatly inferior to those made with the white kind, nevertheless has the signal virtue of being quite harmless to the people who handle it. Half a century

ago the manufacture of matches spread with great rapidity over the continent of Europe, aided, of course, by the complete absence of any sort of restrictions or system of inspection. Naturally, the great surgeons of Germany, Austria and France turned their attention to the morbid symptoms quickly developed by the unfortunate workers, but they could find no real cure. The obvious but somewhat drastic remedy of doing without phosphorus altogether naturally did not commend itself to the "trade." France in 1872, principally for the sake of the revenue, made the manufacture of matches a state monopoly, which was made over to a company. Various elaborate protective measures for the makers were insisted upon, but they were empirical, and were found in practice to be absolutely useless. At length, in 1888, when the concession of the French company expired, a group of Deputies resolved to secure the complete abandonment of the white phosphorus. They apparently succeeded, inasmuch as they carried the Chamber with them, but the sale of the matches went on just the same. Some years afterward a prize of 50,000 francs was offered for the discovery of a better match without phosphorus.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE?

All kinds of inventions were eagerly offered to the technical commission appointed by the government. The proposed matches were all more or less explosive. Some lighted with a loud report, others scattered a shower of sparks, while others emitted noxious and acrid fumes which collected in a thick cloud. One inventor even used dynamite in making his match. Of course the commission could recommend none of these extraordinary and alarming productions, and for a time nothing was done. Then M. Doumer took office, inspected the match factories, was horrified with what he saw, and announced that they must be closed. But this radical reform was withdrawn, as the workers themselves did not wish to lose their means of livelihood. There is the whole difficulty in a nutshell. What, then, is to be done? Practically, there are three proposed solutions: (1) the legal prohibition of white phosphorus; (2) the substitution of machines for human workers; (3) the adoption of hygienic measures. Of these the first is radically impossible, at present at any rate. As to the second, certainly machinery is being more and more used in the trade, but it seems that the removal of defective matches can only be accomplished by hand. The danger of this process may, however, be greatly minimized by complete and continuous ventilation. The third solution is perhaps the most practically hopeful, for it is found that the evils of the trade are sensibly lessened by the provision of large and airy factories, thoroughly ventilated by machinery, and by the employment only of absolutely healthy workpeople, who are sound in every limb.

## POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

WE have received from the De Vinne Press a beautifully printed little pamphlet containing two tributes to Greece from the pen of Robert Underwood Johnson. Mr. Johnson began his apostrophe to Greece on the steps of the Parthenon in 1886, but did not finish it at that time, and it appeared in the New York *Independent* about a year ago. The other poem was suggested by the Greek Hymn of Liberty, but it voices the present Greek aspirations rather than that lament for the past that makes the Greek Hymn more depressing than inspiring:

### SONG OF THE MODERN GREEKS.

Rising from the battle soil of Hellas,  
Liberty, we know thee by thy sword,  
By thy beckoning, by thine eyes that tell us  
Thou art worthy still to be adored.

Chorus.—Hail thee, hail thee, spirit; linger, hover  
Over Salamis and Marathon,  
Till each hero's heart that called thee lover  
Rise with thee to lead the patriot on.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hasten, Liberty, and we will follow  
Unto suffering Crete and Macedon,  
Striving till, some happy dawn, Apollo  
Find fair Hellas come into her own!

In England everybody is reading the poetry of Colonel John Hay, the new American ambassador, which has been re-issued in cheap and popular editions. The Pike County Ballads are much better known in England than at home. Herewith we make a quotation from the "Prayer of the Romans," in which Colonel Hay is at his best; and it happens that these lines are peculiarly applicable to the very sordid and bad business in which the great powers of Europe are at this time engaged under the lead of selfish autocrats:

We lift our souls to Thee, O Lord  
Of Liberty and of Light!  
Let not earth's kings pollute the work  
That was done in their despite.  
Let not Thy light be darkened  
In the shade of a sordid crown,  
Nor pampered swine devour the fruit  
Thou shook'st with an earthquake down!

\* \* \* \* \*

Let the people come to their birthright,  
And crosier and crown pass away  
Like phantasms that flit on the marshes  
At the glance of the clean white day.

THE *May Bookman* prints two pages of clever verses by Mr. Austin Dobson, which he read at the recent dinner of the Omar Kháyyam Club in London. The first stanza runs as follows: "Rustum" referring to Viscount Wolseley, and "Firdausi" to Mr. Edmund Gosse.

'Twas Swift who said that people "view  
In Homer more than Homer knew."  
I can't pretend to claim the gift  
Of playing Bentley upon Swift;  
But I suspect the reading true  
Is "Omar more than Omar knew,"  
Or why this large assembly met  
Lest we this Omar should forget?  
(In a parenthesis, I note  
Our Rustum here, without red coat;  
Where Sohrab sits I'm not aware,  
But that's Firdausi in the Chair!) —  
I say then that we now are met  
Lest we this Omar should forget,  
Who, ages back, remote, obscure,  
Wrote verses once at Naishápúr,—  
Verses which, as I understand,  
Were merely copied out by hand,  
And now, without etched plates, or aid  
Of India paper, or handmade,  
Bid fair Parnassus' top to climb,  
And knock the Classics out of time.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for April there is a finely phrased set of verses by Clive Phillips-Wolley entitled "In the Northwest," inspired by the vast dimensions and stern aspects of the American lands of the Northwest, where the English speaking people are now venturing their lives and fortunes in the struggle to wrest the earth's gold from its secret places. We quote the first verses:

Green-grey is the sea of sage-brush, grey-green as a  
winter sea,  
Grey-green are the hemlock and cedar, and grey is the  
heart in me.  
The forests are armies and giants, dumb giants. Here  
no birds sing.  
Here dance no lights with the shadows; no ivies or cle-  
matis cling.

The mountains are haunted, silent. Words die on the  
lips unsaid;  
The wolf is grown fearless with hunger; hunger wheels  
on wide wings overhead.  
I crawl towards the far horizon: an atom drifting  
through space.  
Past the bones and the buffalo wallows, by the trails of  
a vanished race.

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE CENTURY.

THE *May Century* begins with a description by Mrs. N. G. Van Rensselaer of Professor Charles S. Sargent's beautiful suburban country place in Cambridge, near Boston. Dwellers in the metropolis and many less favored vicinities will find it difficult to believe that such an ideal home as is portrayed in Mrs. Van Rensselaer's text and in the charming pictures of Harry Fenn can exist in such close proximity to a large town. Professor Sargent as the landscape artist and as the creator of the Arnold Arboretum is well known to the world, of course. His home, the subject of this article, has been altered and enlarged many times during the last twenty-five years, and the loving work which has made it such a perfect type of the beautiful country home has been exercised constantly, a bit being added here and a bit there. Mrs. Van Rensselaer from her study of Holm Lea concludes that all the science and patience in the world will profit a landscape gardener very little if his sense of beauty has not been developed by the persistent observation and study of beauty both in nature and in art, and also that all the artistic training in the world will be of very little effective account in making a man a good landscape gardener unless he has a thorough scientific acquaintance with plants.

In this number, the *Century* goes into scientific kite-flying in earnest. Prof. J. B. Millet gives an account of his experiments at the Blue Hill observatory, and of the highest ascent ever made with kites, which took place on October 8, 1896, when the Blue Hill meteorograph was sent up to a height of 8,740 feet above the hill, or 9,375 feet above sea level. In this ascent there were nine kites, seven of the Millet construction and two Har Graves, with a total area of nearly 170 square feet. They lifted the instrument and three miles of piano wire. Professor Millet's paper is the best and most thorough and most conservative that we have yet seen on the subject. It is followed by Lieutenant H. D. Wise's description of some "Experiments with Kites," including an account of the writer's ascent from Governor's Island in New York Harbor. In this ascent he was lifted by two tandem kites to a height of forty-two feet from the ground, in a chair attached to the line. He says he was tempted to go higher, as there would have been no difficulty; but not being provided with a parachute, it seemed foolhardy, and he signaled to the people below him to wind up the kite cord on the windlass. He says that it is nonsense to consider that a kite can ever replace a balloon, for the former is absolutely dependent on the wind. "On the other hand, a kite of proper form, with a frame of steel tubes, and covered with strong cloth, can be safely used in a wind that would render an ascent by a captive balloon most hazardous, if not impossible."

General Horace Porter's chapters in his series on "Campaigning with Grant," speak of Grant's refusal to use profane language and to his explanation that he had had an aversion to swearing when he was a boy, and clearly saw the folly of it when he was a man. He thought that one's adversary generally got the best of one if the adversary kept cool. "And to say the least, it is a great waste of time."

There are two articles which derive timeliness from the stirring events in the Mediterranean. Mr. B. I. Wheeler gives a brief and useful account of "The Royal Family of Greece." He thinks that while Prince George is by no means a great man, he is "pre-eminently a man of sagacity and practical wisdom; a shrewd man." His own private affairs he has managed with remarkable skill. Rumor has it that his ventures on the Bourse have been eminently successful. Out of his by no means lavish income he managed to accumulate a reasonable fortune, which, in good prudence, he has invested outside the country.

A Greek, Mr. Demetrius Calopothakias, contributes an article on "Crete, the Island of Discord," in which he reviews the turbulent history of that little land which has been the scene of warfare for six centuries, owing largely to its situation at the conjunction of three continents, and commanding the coasts of all three. After reviewing the early and the later history of Crete, this writer gives his opinion that the only possible solution of the present difficulty is the union of Crete with Greece. He does not pretend that the Greek rule is even approximately a model one. Far from it. The Greeks are in a sorry condition, politically and financially, owing to their having taken on themselves a parliamentary constitution fully a century too soon. Still, there is no other destiny for Crete. He emphasizes the sincerity and cordiality with which the entire Greek nation dreads the great Slav power, which is threatening to engulf the Hellenic race.

### SCRIBNER'S.

THE *May Scribner's* begins with a sprightly account of "Undergraduate Life at Harvard," by the always sprightly Mr. E. S. Martin, a gentleman who has come to be probably nearer the type of clever "magazineist" than any other writer whom we have in America, though there are a dozen such in England. There is no one further from the blindly enthusiastic reformer than Mr. Martin, so it is the more interesting to find him contending the idea of a great undergraduate social club in Cambridge, which "might possibly help to ameliorate the embarrassment to which Harvard is subjected just now because of the difficulty of providing suitable food at moderate cost for her growing children. Students who can pay well for their board do well enough at their private boarding houses, but those whose expenditures are limited suffer much inconvenience. Memorial Hall takes care of at least one-third more men than there is room for, and five or six hundred men who would like to share the competition for meals which takes place there cannot be admitted even to that privilege, but keep their names on the waiting list until a vacancy occurs. The Foxcroft Club, where life can be sustained at smaller cost than at Memorial Hall, is also overcrowded, but hopes, not confidently as yet, to be enlarged. Such a university club as is proposed certainly would not undertake to provide cheap board to undergraduates, but even if it only afforded an occasional change of diet to those who board at the Memorial or Foxcroft, it might make their condition more agreeable."



Mr. Robert Grant follows Mr. Martin's article in a description of "Harvard College in the 70's," and the difference between the Harvard of to-day and the Harvard of then.

A writer in one of the departments has an article on "The Trans-Siberian Railroad," which states that that immense undertaking, the longest railroad in the world, will be probably finished in 1905, and that 62,000 people are now working on it constantly, without including the official servants and experts. Schools for the training of skilled railroad officials have been started in the larger towns along the length of the road.

"Many Europeans are inclined to lay too great emphasis on the strategic phases of the Siberian railroad. It is enormously important politically, no doubt, but its economic features are easily first. It is said that when, five years ago, there was a terrible famine in Eastern Siberia, and wheat was selling for \$1.50 per *poud*, it could be bought in the Ob Valley for eight cents. With the railroad facilities that will obtain in 1905, there could be no such famine under these conditions. Prince Hillkoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, points out that the road runs in its enormous course through a zone exceeding in extent the whole of Central Europe, and lying entirely in the mean geographical latitudes which, with an abundant supply of water, insure a high average of agricultural productiveness."

This number of *Scribner's* is a very unusual specimen of the monthly magazine in its remarkable series of illustrations. The score or more of drawings from life scenes in the article on banking—rather a sterile one at first thought for illustration purposes—the Harvard pictures, and perhaps chief of all, the drawings by C. D. Gibson with the congenial subject of "The Drawing Room," make a very notable series of pictures.

We have in another department quoted from the article on "The Working of a Bank," by C. D. Lanier, and that on "Golf," by H. J. Whigham.

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *May Cosmopolitan* contains an essay by President D. C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University on "Modern Education," which we have quoted from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Mr. T. B. Connery describes the methods used in "The Collection of News" in one of the chapters on "Great Business Operations." He tells of the work of the United Press and Associated Press, and gives some striking data, as, for instance, the annual cost of conducting such a news bureau as the United and Associated Presses. This cost foots up to \$887,000, or \$2,500 a day. Of this about \$575,000 are taken up with the cost of telegraphing, \$172,000 the salaries of regular employees, and \$140,000 the payments to outside news agencies and writers. The Associated Press is a larger concern, which does a business of \$1,260,000, of which a smaller portion is in salaries and a larger portion is in expenses for telegraphing. Mr. Connery says that the reader who enjoys his favorite paper so comfortably in the morning, whether it costs him one cent like the *Journal*, or two cents like the *Sun*, or three cents like the *Herald*, perhaps has never thought what an expenditure of money, to say nothing of the brain power and manual labor has been necessary to afford him the luxury. The expenditure of money means about \$6,000 a day required to get the telegraphic news in our penny paper, which is entirely outside all the other editorial

expenses. He says that the American newspapers alone paid one American telegraph company \$15,000,000 in a single year for transmitting 300,000,000 words.

The magazine publishes some remarkably clear and ghastly photographs said to be taken immediately after certain of the great battles in the Civil War, and which are printed to show the horrors of militarism. The scenes at Bull Run, Gettysburg, Petersburg and Antietam, where specially terrible carnage took place, are shown with every frightful detail.

Mr. Harry Thurston Peck is impelled by some recent occurrences in the law courts, to ask, in one of the *Cosmopolitan's* departments, how literature should be published which should, in reasonable liberty, be allowed the conscientious student, but which is unfit for the irresponsible and more youthful part of the world. "Putting it concretely, may not reputable publishers issue English versions of any foreign book without descending to the rôle of pornographers and without incurring the charge of administering to depraved and prurient tastes?" He answers in the affirmative with two reservations: First, that the translation in itself be as fine a piece of work in its way as the original; and in the second place that such a work should not be sold in a popular edition nor obtainable at every bookshop. "It should be issued in an edition limited to a few hundred copies, and sold at a price which would put it quite beyond the thought of the average young person."

#### HARPER'S.

IN the *May Harper's* Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gives part of his "Editor's Study" to a consideration of the complaint against American newspapers. He has not much sympathy with the fashion of complaining of the "new journalism" of this and that. His theory is that if the people were willing to buy better papers they would get them. "Is it supposable that any rascal in the land would not rather sell Bibles than playing-cards, if he could make more money selling Bibles?" When people have become moral enough, clean enough or intelligent enough to prefer a real "news" paper and a decent paper to the "fake" paper and the unclean, then there will be no trouble. But in the meantime he has some suggestions to make, one of which is that the daily newspapers ought to quit trying to be magazines and revert to their original purpose of printing news. He says: "Considering what the news of the world really is, the very presentation of it every day is enough to satisfy any reasonable newspaper ambition."

The magazine opens with a capital article by Mr. Caspar Whitney, an excellent writer on sporting subjects, on "Cross Country Riding." Mr. Whitney tells of the past and present of this exhilarating and noble sport in the United States and describes some of the famous hunters like Hempstead, who could jump 6 feet 8 inches, the giant Leo, 17 hands and 1 inch high, who did 6 feet 9 7-8 inches, the now veteran Punch, twenty four years old and still a brilliant performer in the field. Only last Thanksgiving Day he took a ride on a twenty-five mile run over a big lot of country, without making a misstep. One of the most sturdy and persevering hunters known to American fame was Fox, owned in 1879 by Mr. Herbert. He was a brown gelding, only 14 hands 1, but carried his 165 pounds without making a single fall for several seasons in succession, although he did have the Irish trick of jumping on and off the big stone walls.

His rider would trot him out from New York fifteen miles to the meet, then hunt ten miles, and ride back to town on the same day. Mr. Whitney gives his judgment that Westchester country, with its baffling stone walls, its eye-scraping apple trees, is the finest riding land that he has found in the world. Of course, drag hunting, just as fox hunting, can be made just as expensive as one wishes, or is able to make it. Mr. Whitney says that the annual cost of a pack of drag hounds such as are maintained by the Meadowbrook Club of about thirty couples, would be from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

The most attractive chapter that has yet appeared of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's series on "White Man's Africa" treats this month of the Zulu country and the diamond mines. He thinks that the majority of evidence at present would show that civilization is harming the negro in Africa, by exposing him to diseases he never knew before. "In his savage state the black man goes naked and becomes strong by constant contact with the fresh air. The first thing done for the happy black heathen is to make him wear uncomfortable clothes, in which he sweats and breeds poisonous microbes with horrible fluency. He never changes this clothing, and when he gets wet he knows no better than to dry them by sitting close to the fire. In this way he contracts fever and undermines an otherwise robust constitution."

#### MCCLURE'S.

IN the opening article of the May McClure's Miss Ida M. Tarbell tells about the photographic work of Mr. G. C. Cox of New York, who has introduced entirely new methods in his studio. We can all sympathize with Miss Tarbell's admiration of these methods as suggested in the following paragraph, even if the results were not so brilliantly justified in the samples of Mr. Cox's photographs that are reproduced in the magazine.

"To appreciate his method of work, one should have a sitting in his studio. The experience is altogether unusual. One does nothing as in the conventional studio. He is not posed. He is not bidden to look at the 'upper right-hand corner' of anything. He is not asked to smile. He is not made to keep quiet while a watch ticks out an interminable minute. As for the camera, it seems hardly to come into the operation. Probably many persons have had a series of portraits taken by Mr. Cox who afterward were unable to tell without an effort where the camera stood and how it was operated. All this is natural enough if one understands what the artist is trying to do. His treatment of a sitter is founded on his theory that all men purposely or unwittingly wear a mask, and that unless this mask can be torn away and the emotions allowed to chase freely across the face, no characteristic picture is possible. His first effort then is to get rid of the non-committal mask; to make the subject forget himself, the camera, his mission to the studio."

A thrilling "real" story is made out of the account of "The Capture, Death and Burial of J. Wilkes Booth," written by R. S. Baker. Mr. Baker is a cousin of the Colonel Baker who directed the pursuit of Booth and disposed of the body of the assassin, and an editorial note explains that the details are here given accurately for the first time. They are certainly vivid and seem to bear the marks of historical truth in their method.

In this May number Rudyard Kipling ends his story of the fishing banks, "Captains Courageous," with everything coming out happily. The editors of the magazine

take occasion to print letters in refutation of the statement that Mr. Kipling has been very free with the truth in his local coloring. Even down to the feasibility of his negro cook the indefatigable accusers and defenders have had it out, with victory perching on Mr. Kipling's banners.

We have quoted among the "Leading Articles" from the Hon. Carl Schurz's essay on "Grover Cleveland's Second Administration."

#### THE BOOKMAN

THE May Bookman contains a brief article on "The Poetry of Austin Dobson," by that excellent critic, Arthur Symonds. He treats of Mr. Dobson's poetry as frivolity, but a beautiful frivolity in its indolent, smiling, deliberate way of dealing with life, "choosing those hours of carnival when, for our allotted time, we put on masks and colored dresses and dance a measure or two with strangers as an escape, from life felt about to become overpowering." The most typical quality, after all, of Mr. Dobson's work, Mr. Symonds finds in his pathos. Though frankly admitting Mr. Dobson's work to be mere *vers de société*, Mr. Symonds says the poet has not written for young ladies, nor for to-day's homage. "He has done his day's work for the work's sake, and he has finished it perfectly, a small, beautiful thing, a miniature, a bust, a coin."

Mr. Harry Thurston Peck, the editor of the Bookman, reviews at length the monumental work of Professor Adolf Harnack, who has become recognized as the most eminent of all the students to-day investigating the history and the sources of early Christian literature. The striking part of Professor Harnack's and Professor Peck's review for the lay reader is evidence of the uncertainty at best of the learning of to-day. Professor Peck says, "what this great critic held during ten years ago he now repudiates as falsehood; what his predecessors stated with dogmatic certainty, even the most radical of modern Biblical investigators have long ago rejected."

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE May Ladies' Home Journal has an unusually attractive, if rather sentimental cover, and the first article, too, is a spring feature contributed by Elizabeth Robinson, "In an Old Fashioned Garden," with drawings by Maud A. Cowles, followed by nature poems and sketches by Flavel Scott Mines and Miss Edith M. Thomas.

The Hon. John Russell Young contributes the seventh of the series of articles on great personal events, in an account of the occasion "When General Grant Went Round the World." Mr. Young makes the travel sketch unusually striking, including elephant rides to the sacred river near Bombay, visits to King Alfonso of Spain, amenities with Li Hung Chang, the crowd of 200,000 people who saw General Grant in Canton, China, a Chinese dinner of seventy courses, and the pageant at the reception given by the Mikado of Japan, which was more impressive and imposing than anything else in the journey.

Ex-President Harrison continues his descriptions of White House subjects in an account of "The Domestic Side of the White House." The original White House cost \$300,000, but has been considerably changed since it was built in 1818. There were no stables erected for the President's horses until Jackson's second term, and

there was no appropriation made for them until after they had been built. Nowadays the President furnishes his own carriages and horses, the feed, and his own coachmen. Ex-President Harrison complains that the occupants of the Executive Mansion have little or no privacy. Now screens are placed in the windows of the private dining-room. Before they were put there it was no unusual thing for a carriage to stop in front of the dining-room, while the occupants "took a gratified view of the President and his family at their breakfast or lunch. Some of the department clerks once remonstrated against the closing of the gates to the grounds south of the house because the walk around the ellipse was a little longer. There is not a square foot of ground, not a bench nor a shade tree that the President or his family can use in privacy." Ex-President Harrison does not sympathize with the people who have been moved by the inconveniences and inadequacy of the Executive Mansion to propose a new one and the abandonment of this old one. He thinks it would be a great shame to leave this stately and historical house for another. "With the officers out of it, and some better provision for the accommodation of the domestics, and another large room with a suitable exit to relieve the overcrowded receptions, the house would be adequate and altogether creditable."

The *Ladies' Home Journal* has a modest and very sensible protest against the visiting card. Agreeing that some form of announcement is necessary in making social calls, it asks that the visiting card should be restricted for that useful purpose. Instead of the visiting card remaining an announcement, as was intended, it was changed to serve as a memorandum. Hence things have been carried to such point that now when a married woman starts out to pay calls she is required to carry a veritable package of cards and she is expected to leave not only one, but two of her husband's cards at each house at which she calls. "It is not etiquette; it is nonsense."

## LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE *May Lippincott's* has a pleasant article on "Bird Songs," by Henry Oldys, in which he gives us the musical equivalents of the notes of the more common and striking wood birds, and in the course of which he informs us that "Annie Rooney" is based upon the slumber motif from "Die Walkure," and that the melody that accompanies the words "Where Did You Get that Hat?" is taken bodily from "Parsifal" or "Die Meistersinger," in each of which operas it appears as a cornet phrase.

Dora E. W. Spratt gives the details of "Earning a Living in China." She gives a scale of wages for skilled labor which places a shoemaker's compensation at \$4 per month, a blacksmith's at \$5, a tailor's at \$5, and a painter's at \$4.50, and a cook's at \$6, with a fine ivory carver luxuriating on an income of \$12 a month, and a designer getting along on \$6. On a small farm nearly all the work is done by the owner. Bullocks and water buffalo are used in some provinces for the heavier labor, but man is the universal beast of burden. The Chinese are incomparably economical. The reason so many of them wear silk is that plain raw silk is almost as inexpensive as cotton. It serves even for winter garments, with layers of wadding placed between the outside and the lining. As his garments never go out of style, they can always wear the old ones until they are

worn out. This is a good thing for the average man, but a bad thing for the tailor.

Miss Frances Albert Doughty has a good description of "Life in the Cotton Belt," in which she portrays the local manners and customs of the zone from the Mississippi to Florida with great truth and vivacity. She prophesies that it will not be very long before machines for picking cotton will take the place of human hands. One such device was exhibited on the fair grounds at Atlanta. It has a working power equal to forty men, with injury to only a small percentage of the green bolls. She thinks that the hundreds of thousands of darkies who will be thrown out of employment by the introduction of such machines in the future will have some compensation in the coming of the cotton mills nearer to the cotton fields. The colored operatives employed at the knitting mills in Charleston have already learned to work satisfactorily.

## MUNSEY'S.

THE *May Munsey's* has a brief article signed by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew on "The United States Supreme Court," which is given timeliness by the recent important decision in the Trans-Missouri case. Mr. Depew gives a slight sketch of the history of the United States Supreme Court, and concludes as follows:

"If there had not been a Supreme Court of the United States, with its original and extraordinary powers; if that court had not grown continuously in the confidence of the country; if its action upon all great questions had not caused the people to have unlimited faith and confidence in its wisdom, purity and justice, the electoral contest between Hayes and Tilden would have precipitated a civil war in the United States."

In another brief article Hon. Hilary A. Herbert writes on "Our Navy and Our Naval Policy." His paper is largely an argument for a more powerful navy, his point of view being that while we may not need a maritime force as large as that of Great Britain or even that of France, we do need a navy so formidable that no power could ever deem it wise, even for a moment, to offend against the rights of our flag upon the seas. Specifically he says that "we need more torpedo boats—in which we are sadly deficient—more battle ships, and more vessels like the *Paris*, the *New York*, the *St. Paul*, and the *St. Louis*, which represent our auxiliary navy, now steadily pursuing the peaceful paths of commerce, but always ready for service in war."

There are serials in *Munsey's* now running, from the pens of F. Marion Crawford and Hall Caine. A succession of articles are being printed in which the leading literary men of the day discuss their favorite novelists respectively and their best books. This month Professor Brander Matthews has his say, and takes Thackeray, selecting as Thackeray's best book, surprisingly enough, the less known "Barry Lyndon."

## THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIO.

THE *International Studio*, an art monthly published by John Lane of the Bodley Head in London, has appeared also from the American office of that firm, somewhat changed to the point of view of American readers. It is one of the very best art journals we have ever seen; in the delicate reproduction of paintings and drawings and the artistic selection of subjects it is a very charming periodical. The editor, Mr. Charles Holme, seems able to secure essays on contemporary



artists and their works which do not have the trail of perfunctory and conventional treatment. Nor is there any such superficial handling of art subjects as we are too much accustomed to in America. The *International Studio* has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Ernest Knauff, editor of the *Art Student*, to contribute a monthly supplement of "American Studio Talk." Mr. Knauff's thorough training, his conscientious methods, and great artistic sensitiveness, make him just the man for such a purpose.

Two numbers have appeared, for March and for April both of them showing rare merit in illustration. The April number contains an account of "Hans Thoma and His Work," by H. W. Singer, an account of "The Decorative Art Movement in Paris," by Gabriel Mowrey, and several other worthy articles.

#### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE May *Atlantic* contains an article by Professor Shaler on Nansen's book, and we have quoted from it in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

In a paper entitled "Real Utopias in the Arid West," Mr. William E. Smythe tells of the Greeley colony of Colorado, which sprung from the seed of Fourierism and the enthusiasm of Mr. N. C. Meeker, who became enamored of the West in 1869. There were many departures from the original schemes of Fourier, and there was no approach to the phalanstery nearer than a common laundry and bakery. But land was purchased on a large scale with a common fund. Greeley heartily indorsed the scheme in the *New York Tribune*, and the new town was christened Greeley. The name became popularly applied to the colony also. The original estimate of the cost of the irrigation works that were to furnish the basis of supplies was \$20,000; the actual outlay was \$412,000. Mr. Smythe considers the net results of the Greeley colony as exceedingly successful and very highly important, especially in the example it gave to Colorado in the arid West. He says the colony of to-day is a well-built town, of comfortable homes and substantial business blocks, surrounded by well-cultivated farms connected with a comprehensive canal system which is the property of the land owners. Then Mr. Smythe describes the colonies in Southern California. Anaheim, projected nearly forty years ago by a party of Germans in San Francisco, mechanics and small tradesmen, each possessed of a modest amount of savings for capital. Their colony on the Santa Ana River has proved on the whole successful. A dozen years after came Riverside, famed for the oranges which bear its name. The Riverside farm is very small, from five to ten acres in size, and the cluster of many beautiful little places has developed a social side which makes a very strong appeal to popular interest. Mr. Smythe says the homes and avenues of this colony, which have been evolved from an indifferent sheep pasture in less than a generation, are among the most beautiful in the world.

The magazine begins with two very pleasant articles by Phillip Morgan and Alvan F. Sanborn respectively, on "The Problems of Rural New England," Mr. Morgan treating of the remote villages, and Mr. Sanborn of the farming communities. Mr. Sanborn is rather melancholy over the tone of life with the Yankee farmer, a life which he has studied at first hand and thoroughly. "It is narrowly partisan in its politics; gossiping and meddling in its temper toward matters of purely pri-

vate concern; religion here as elsewhere, in spite of a general wholesomeness, is not entirely free from hypocrisy, morality from inhumanity and self-complacency, integrity from cruel hardness, nor thrift and foresight from parsimoniousness and worry. It is very little alive to the finer issues of country living; most of them are not so much as suspected by it. For all the mutual helpfulness and abounding sense of humor, the life lacks flexibility, mellowness, warmth, emotion, and emotional expression. It is indisputably *triste*."

#### NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

IN the May *New England Magazine* Mrs. Helen B. Emerson has a well-written article on Daniel C. French, the sculptor. Mr. French is a New Hampshire man, having been born in Exeter in 1850, but finally moved to Cambridge in 1860. When the son was 17 years old his sculptural tendencies began to show, and he had evinced the family taste for drawing. Like many other sculptors, French showed at a very early age a pronounced taste for the study of birds, and became a practical ornithologist. The turning point in his career was the unveiling of the statue of the "Minute Man" at Concord. He was recognized from that moment, and since then his work has been growing steadily in character and in dignity and in simplicity. Personally Mr. French is a modest, unassuming man, and very sincere. He has a fine presence, cheerful disposition and a winning personality.

C. L. Snowden writes about "The Armour Institute of Technology," explaining the inner detail of the work of that exceedingly useful and popular institution, which has grown from Mr. Armour's foundation endowment of \$1,500,000. The institution is not at all a manual training school; it is distinctively technological. So many young men have wanted to avail themselves of the opportunity it offers for a thorough technical training that the examinations have been growing more and more severe every year in order to get the best of the material offered. The atmosphere is absolutely democratic. Children of wealthy parents are found sitting side by side with poor colored boys and girls. In the academy which prepares for the technical college there are 95 per cent. of the whole body girls.

Rev. William Potts has a pleasant descriptive article on the fine old Connecticut town of Farmington, with pictures of its beautiful scenery and picturesque buildings and elms.

#### THE ARENA.

IN another department we have quoted from "The Problem of Municipal Reform," by Governor Pingree; from the article by May Wright Sewall on co-education, and from Mr. Edward Berwick's article on "The Urgent Need of our Pacific Coast States," in the April *Arena*. In that number also there are important articles on the Catholic question in Canada, on the condition of Italian immigrants in Boston, and on various other interesting current topics.

In the May number the article in the "Mayor's series" is contributed by the Hon. John Boyd Thacher of Albany, and is more distinctly a plea for individualism than either of its predecessors. Mayor Thacher is unalterably opposed to paternalism in every form.

The National Congress of Mothers at Washington in February last is very carefully reviewed in the May *Arena* by Ellen A. Richardson and Frederick Reed, one



giving an "inside" and the other an "outside" view of its proceedings.

The Hon. C. Osborne Ward of the U. S. Department of Labor contributes a scholarly paper on "Trade Unions under the Solonic Law."

Perhaps the best article on Canadian politics that has recently appeared in an American periodical is that by Dr. J. G. Bourinot in this number. Dr. Bourinot reviews the course of Canada's development with much care, and with intimate personal knowledge of the facts of recent history. His conclusions are optimistic on the whole, opposed to annexation with the United States, and in favor of a broad policy of federation.

Susan B. Anthony's study of "The Status of Woman, Past, Present, and Future," being a review of the past fifty years' progress of movement for woman's advancement, will be read with keen interest by all familiar with the unique part which Miss Anthony herself has played in the movement. As to the recent progress of women suffrage in the West, Miss Anthony says:

"The Legislatures of Washington and South Dakota have submitted woman-suffrage amendments to their electors for 1898 and vigorous campaigns will be made in those states during the next two years. For a quarter of a century Wyoming has stood as a conspicuous object-lesson in woman suffrage, and is now reinforced by the three neighboring states of Colorado, Utah and Idaho. With this central group, standing on the very crest of the Rocky Mountains, the spirit of justice and freedom for women cannot fail to descend upon all the Western and Northwestern states. No one who makes a careful study of this question can help but believe that, in a very few years, all the states west of the Mississippi River will have enfranchised their women."

"A Woman from Altruria" is the subject of Gertrude de Aguirre's eulogy of the late Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the San Francisco kindergarten pioneer, of whose work the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has made frequent mention.

Justice Walter Clark of North Carolina makes a vigorous argument for government control of the telegraph. Realizing the difficulties in the way of immediate action by Congress on this line, Justice Clark suggests that "each state whose legislature represents the people and not the corporations should pass an act providing for a maximum rate for telegrams of ten cents for ten body words for a message between any points in its own borders, and a maximum annual rental for telephones of \$12 at a residence and \$18 at an office or store."

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Surgeon-General Wyman's description of the Black Plague and from Sir Charles W. Dilke's article on "The Uprising of Greece."

The opening article of the April number is an account of "How India Fights the Famine," by the Marquis of Dufferin, formerly Governor-General of India. The article is interesting and timely, but it does not add materially to the information conveyed by Sir Edwin Arnold's treatment of the same subject in the *North American* for March, from which we quoted last month.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams demands that in the disposal of dependent children the State shall fulfill the following conditions:

"1. The assumption of official charge of all dependent children of whatever class.

"2. The removal of all such children over two years of age from almshouses.

"3. The provision of separate institutions for each of the following classes: (a.) feeble minded, (b.) epileptic, (c.) deaf and dumb, (d.) blind, (e.) juvenile delinquents.

"4. The provision of temporary homes in institutions or in private families for all other dependent children, and of permanent homes for them exclusively in private families as expeditiously as may be practicable, and where necessary the payment of board for their maintenance during adolescence.

"5. The provision of a proper corps of official inspectors to vigilantly guard the interests of the children during their entire period of dependence."

#### BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

Messrs. Charles Stewart Smith and Francis B. Thurber attempt to answer the question, "What Will Bring Prosperity?" Mr. Smith declares that a single gold standard must be unalterably established as the first requisite to a business revival, and suggests publicity as a step in the direction of calming the anti-trust agitation. Mr. Thurber recommends that after Congress shall have disposed of the tariff question at the present extra session, the currency problem be committed to a non-partisan commission. He further urges that the Torrey bankruptcy bill be passed by Congress at the present session, that the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the government be settled on an equitable basis, and that the Interstate Commerce act be amended so as to permit pooling.

Admiral Markham of the Royal Navy advocates a renewed effort at Antarctic exploration, basing his argument largely on the desirability of an accurate knowledge of the change of magnetic declination in the southern hemisphere as a material aid to the navigation of the great trade routes by large and swift steamers. This knowledge can only be obtained by a series of systematic observations taken in high southern altitudes.

"A Spanish View of the Nicaragua Canal" is presented by Captain Sobral, one of the *attachés* of the Spanish Legation at Washington, who intimates that Spain would object to exclusive ownership by the United States, and would consider it her duty both to fortify her West Indian possessions and to maintain a powerful fleet in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. W. Morris Colles points out "The Need of Copyright Reform," particularly in the direction of international uniformity as regards duration of copyright and in other matters. Mr. Colles dwells on the absurdity of our 28-year limitation.

#### THE M'KINLEY FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine attempts a forecast of "The Foreign Policy of the New Administration," but beyond the assertion that President McKinley's foreign policy will be the opposite of President Cleveland's, except in reliance on the Monroe doctrine and affirmation of the principle of arbitration, Mr. Hazeltine's predictions are not very definite, despite his confident claim that we know more about Mr. McKinley than during the last forty years we have known of any other President up to the hour of his taking office.

The Hon. Perry Belmont offers a rather labored defense of the trusts, under the title, "Democracy and Socialism."

"The 'New' in the Old." by Mr. Andrew Lang, is a clever satire on the Ibsen school.

## THE FORUM.

FROM the April number we have selected Senator Hoar's defense of the United States Senate, Henri Rochefort's appeal to the United States on behalf of Cuba, and the article by President Jordan and Mr. George A. Clark on the protection of the fur seal, for review and quotation in our department of "Leading Articles."

Ex-Secretary Morton heads his plea for economy in the public service "Retrenchment or Ruin?" He severely censures the extravagance of Congress and the lax methods employed in the appropriation of money. For example, the scheme of government-aided expositions so popular in recent years seems to rouse Mr. Morton's ire even more than free seeds for Congressmen.

"Where will promotion, establishment and maintenance of exhibitions and expositions by the government cease?" he asks. "Where is the line to be drawn? What rights to run shows at the federal expense inhere at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, Atlanta, Nashville, or Omaha, that do not belong equally to Pittsburg, New York, Chicopee, Atlantic City, Louisville, Kalamazoo, Oshkosh, Niagara Falls, or any other American town?"

Dr. Rice attempts in this number of the *Forum* to show what has been accomplished by our schools in teaching children to spell. His researches began, he says, in February, 1895, and extended over a period of sixteen months. He made three different tests, and nearly 33,000 children were examined. The results, he thinks, indicate that, in learning to spell, maturity is the chief factor, while method plays only a subordinate part. In short, he believes that the futility of the old-fashioned spelling "grind" has been demonstrated. "Moreover, as the results prove that, beyond a certain minimum, the compensation for time devoted to spelling is scarcely, if at all, appreciable, have we not here discovered an element of waste, which, if eliminated, would open the way to an equal enrichment of the course of study without detriment to the formal branches?"

The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk writes on "The Remarkable Success of Woman's Enfranchisement in New Zealand."

The case of New Zealand, says Mr. Lusk, is by no means an example of the advantages that might flow from granting the franchise to women merely on grounds of natural right, without regard to their willingness and fitness to use it. The privilege was not given to the women of New Zealand for that reason. Singularly enough, the women themselves did not "agitate" for it. "They held no meetings; they sent no petitions; they published no letters or pamphlets—either to denounce men or to praise women. What they did was to take advantage of every opportunity that was given them of taking part in the management of public affairs, and of showing an active and intelligent interest in public questions."

In the course of an interesting article on "Some Opened Tombs and their Occupants," Dean Farrar tells how the skeleton of the queen of Henry V. was exposed to view under the supervision of Dean Stanley not many years ago. The coffin had decayed; a new one of solid oak was made by the Dean's order, and the remains were reinterred.

Mr. Allen Ripley Foote argues for the appointment of a non-partisan currency commission to report in March, 1898, thus leaving to the present Congress the consideration of the Tariff question, and reserving for the Fifty-sixth Congress the settlement of the financial issue.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn's study of Emerson and Thoreau serves to bring out important differences between these writers, as well as the more commonly noted points of resemblance:

"With all his seclusion and stoicism, Thoreau was less impersonal than Emerson: nay, his very retirement and his paucity of friends made him cling the more firmly to the few he had. Emerson's range was wider; his horizon was more ample; but he did not attach himself so closely to those things and thoughts in which he took an interest. Hence we find more form in the thought of Emerson, more color in that of Thoreau; and, so far as literary style is concerned, the page of Thoreau often excels that of Emerson. Both are epigrammatic; but the epigrams of Thoreau are the more keen and searching, if not so elegant. Emerson dealt more with principles, Thoreau with facts. He had the homely wisdom of Socrates, while Emerson rejoiced in the lofty sweep of Plato. In their learning, which was great,—as Americans reckon the scope of learning,—Thoreau was the more exact, Emerson the more comprehensive and suggestive. Both were masters of English; but in Emerson was more mannerism, in Thoreau more rhetorical art in his best pages, more simplicity in his ordinary writing. Both will endure as authors; and will continue to attract and to instruct, by their deep, cheerful wisdom, and their high moral purpose."

Mr. William E. Smythe makes a vigorous defense of Nevada's natural resources against the defamation so freely circulated in the East. Nevada, he says, is the victim of circumstances. The remedy for her unprosperous condition is to be sought in a national irrigation policy.

Prof. Thomas Davidson asserts that the present ruler of Germany is trying to combine in himself the offices of Emperor and Pope.

"His desire seems to be to govern his subjects as absolute sovereign,—their bodies through the army, their souls through the Church. If he should succeed in dominating, directing and universalizing the socialistic movement, he might even restore feudalism in an aggravated form."

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE have noticed elsewhere the articles on the Eastern Crisis.

The article in this number by Mr. Charles Whibley is a wild cry of alarm concerning "The Encroachment of Women" upon the ancient university of Cambridge. His summary of the frightful demands which these encroaching females have made are thus set out by himself as if it were enough to print them to prove how deadly an assault upon the university is contemplated.

"1. An unrestricted use of the university library.

"2. A free competition for all university prizes and scholarships.

"3. Recognition for advanced study and research.

"4. A general participation in academic interests."

These four demands, which seem modest enough to any one who has attained to even an elementary conception of justice and fair play between human beings, are in Mr. Whibley's eyes equivalent to the plunder, nay, to the destruction of the university. That we do not do Mr. Whibley an injustice may be seen from the following paragraph, after which there is no more to be said:

"If women sat at the high table and wore the gown of bachelorhood, the ancient university which hundreds of years have known and revered would be no more.

The air of seclusion would be forever dissipated; the college courts, which Gray and Byron knew, would be invaded by a horde of women, tricked out in a costume unbecoming their nether skirts, whose career would be as ill assorted as their raiment."

#### THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

The second and concluding part of the Duke of Argyll's paper on "Mr. Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury on Evolution," is very interesting reading. The Duke is an evolutionist, but in his mind evolution is a process directed by mind, whereas in the opinion of most evolutionists it is a process which has been the result of mere chance.

"The two elements in all those theories which we reject as essentially erroneous are the elements of mere fortuity on the one hand and of mere mechanical necessity on the other. If the processes of ordinary generation have never been reinvigorated by a repetition of that other process—whatever it may have been, in which ordinary generation was first started on its wonderful and mysterious course—then, all the more certainly, must the whole of that course have been foreseen and prearranged. It has certainly not been a haphazard course. It has been a magnificent and orderly procession. It has been a course of continually fresh adaptations to new spheres of functional activity. We deceive ourselves when we think or talk as the Darwinian school perpetually does, of organs being made or fitted by use. The idea is, strictly speaking, nonsense. They were made for use, not by use. They have always existed in embryo before the use was possible, and generally there are many stages of growth before they can be put to use. During all these stages the lines of development were strictly governed by the end to be attained, that is to say, by the purpose to be fulfilled."

#### THE MANITOBA SCHOOL DISPUTE.

The editor of the *Tablet* in a paper on "Mr. Laurier and Manitoba," sets forth the Catholic view of the situation. According to him everything depends upon the success of the mission of Mgr. Merry de Val, who has been sent by the Pope to endeavor to arrange things.

"The 'settlement' provisionally arranged between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway quite failed to satisfy the minority, and has been absolutely repudiated by the Catholic authorities. Mr. Laurier, accordingly, will take no further steps with regard to it, and, on the contrary, has since made himself a party to the request sent by the Holy See for an Apostolic Delegate, through whom other terms may be negotiated. Not the less the Legislature of Manitoba has hastened to ratify this 'settlement' which settles nothing, and to give it the force of law. A bill to that effect was passed on the 18th of March, almost unanimously. The apparent object of this step, which is just a move in the political game, is to strengthen the hands of Mr. Greenway, by enabling him to confront the Apostolic Delegate with a *fait accompli*. It is an ugly indication of the temper of Manitoba, but otherwise is not important.

#### HOW POOR LADIES LIVE.

Miss Edith M. Shaw, who occupies an official post in one of our workhouses, replies to Miss Low's paper in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. She admits the evil but maintains that "the remedy seems to lie in clearly estimating individual limitations, and in making up one's mind to turn to the best account such capabilities as are possessed. And it should always be remembered that wages in this weary world are not

'paid both in meal and in malt.' A very desirable position and agreeable life generally mean poor pay; while work that is unpleasant and a position that is unattractive have to be balanced against good pay."

Miss Eliza Orme also replies to Miss Low, and maintains that her remedies would only make things worse. Miss Orme says:

"I do not believe that women will ever be encouraged to save until an entirely new scheme of benefit is proposed by some heaven-born actuary. A women's benefit society should be arranged with full acceptance of the peculiarities of women's economic position, and the character which to a great extent is caused by that position. A woman would be more likely to save if the possibility were reserved to her to draw out her savings on marriage, or to expend them perhaps in certain defined methods on her children. It is impossible that women, as a class, can ever be as provident as men, because men, in looking to the future, see the probability of greater responsibility, whereas women see the probability of less."

#### A DISCIPLE OF PROFESSOR SEELEY.

There is a very thoughtful, good article, entitled "The Ethics of Empire," by Mr. H. F. Wyatt, Secretary of the Seeley Lectures, which almost justifies the belief that the mantle of Professor Seeley has fallen upon his shoulders. Mr. Wyatt says:

"As the years roll on a wider patriotism and a deeper resolve are becoming perceptible. There is growing into existence a sentiment of national being which overleaps the ocean, so that, to those whom it possesses, it matters not whether they were born in Cape Town or in London, in Melbourne or in Montreal. Equally are they members of one mighty community, and equally are they heirs to that mastery of the seas which must ultimately carry with it the hegemony of mankind."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Auckland Colvin replies to Lord Roberts' criticisms upon the way in which Agra was governed during the Mutiny. Mr. W. S. Sparrow vindicates "Goethe as a Stage Manager" from the disrespectful observations of Mr. G. H. Lewis. Lady Currie writes briefly on "A Turkish 'Young Pretender' " of the fifteenth century, and Mr. A. N. Macfayden translates the story told by Pope Pius XI. as to how he became pope.

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the first four articles and the last in the *Contemporary Review* for April.

#### BIRDS AS THE SENTINELS OF THE BEASTS.

Mr. Phil. Robinson continues that charming and delightful paper of his on the "Birds in His Garden," by describing how things fared after the hard weather broke up and disappeared. It is not an article to be summarized, but there is one passage which is very suggestive. He says:

"How much too little importance we attach, when speaking of the lives of beasts of prey, to the enormous difficulties that the watchfulness of birds and their intelligence of each other's speech throw in the way of the flesh-eaters. And yet it may have been these very circumstances that decided so many carnivores to hunt by night. All day long they found themselves pestered by birds and their intended victims effectually warned of coming danger, but as night began to fall they discovered that the bird voices became fewer and fewer, and



catching their prey unawares more and more feasible. So they gave up hunting by daylight altogether."

Now if beasts understand bird language, is it altogether beyond the pale of possibility that some time man may become as wise as beasts?

#### REFORM THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Poor Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has successively lost faith in almost everything in London, or indeed, in the world, for the matter of that, now seems to be losing faith in Lord Salisbury. The reason for this is because Lord Salisbury will not obey Mr. Smith's imperative mandate and reform the House of Lords. The "Canadian Bystander" thus moralizes upon the approaching downfall of the Unionist Premier:

"Apparently his political objects are the preservation of the hereditary House of Lords, and the maintenance of the Established Church, both of which are hopeless, since the hereditary principle and the ecclesiastical creed are alike stricken with incurable decay. To save these two idols he and his circle seem willing to sacrifice anything and take up with anything—with semi-socialism, bimetalism, or woman-suffrage. He has let one great majority run to waste and be turned into a minority. He is now letting a second and still larger majority, given him by a stroke of fortune rather than by any policy of his own, run to waste in the same manner. It would not be surprising if, in spite of his high character and great abilities his leadership at this critical juncture were to be hereafter numbered among the disasters of British history."

#### DECAY OF MONKS AND FRIARS.

The Rev. Philip Limerick contributes a very interesting survey of the present condition of religious orders in the Roman Communion. He brings out very clearly the fact, which few Protestants realize, that any one is permitted to divest himself of the life-long vows by simply making application for release. Mr. Limerick, speaking of the male religious orders, says:

"Their best days seem to be already past, and no fresh stirrings of life are visible. It may even be doubted whether there is any room for it. The hold which the Religious State once had on its subjects is notably weakened, so that practically any religious may be set free from simple vows, or, in the case of solemn vows, from the practice of the religious life, by simply applying for a dispensation or secularization. But the case is wholly different as to the female side of the Religious State. So far from showing signs of decline it would hardly seem yet to have attained its prime. There is an ever-increasing demand for the services of sisterhoods for works of charity that have not been until lately thought suitable for them. Congregations of women continue to be founded to meet these new requirements, and probably the field of work open to them will be even more widely extended in the near future."

Is it not odd that even in the cloister the woman's movement of the century should make itself felt, so that while the male religious orders are going down, down, down, those of women are going up, up, up?

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edmund Gosse endeavors to help the reader to understand somewhat of the charm of the Polish novels of Henryk Sienkiewicz. Miss E. M. Calliard has one of those papers which must be read intact or left alone, entitled the "Law of Liberty;" and Mr. Larminie writes a paper which philosophers may enjoy on "Joannes Scotus Erigena."

#### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere the comments of the editor of the *National Review* on Japan's adoption of the gold standard and on American responsibility in Cuba, as well as the article on "Helpless Europe" by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. There is a delightful paper by Miss Kingsley on "Fishing in West Africa," which must be read in full. No extract will do it any justice, but suffice it to say that it adds one more proof to the volume of testimony which is accumulating to prove that in Miss Kingsley we have one of the best writers, keenest observers, and most interesting personalities among the coming women of the time.

#### "THE TRUTH ABOUT THE NAVY," ETC.

Admiral P. H. Colomb, in the article entitled "The Patriotic Editor in War," pays a grateful tribute to the service which the press rendered in the early eighties to the cause of the British navy. The following passage is in no way an exaggeration of the condition out of which the nation was rescued thirteen years ago:

"There is not the smallest doubt but that in the later seventies and the earlier eighties the naval position of this country was almost in a desperate condition when compared with that of France alone. Had France sought a quarrel with us about the year 1880 she would have met us at sea on terms so near equality that an accident might have turned the balance against us. The leading statesmen on both sides of the House were quite aware of the nature of the case. Statesmen of lesser rank, but of more complete knowledge of the naval position than any other men living, over and over again stated the facts with the greatest plainness. The country was absolutely irresponsible, and the Front Benches could not, and did not move. The dangerous position remained for years officially defended by the responsible Ministers and ex-Ministers. Independent and patriotic editors, with their hands free, and yet stimulated by business instincts undertook the task which was impossible to statesmen and officials either in or out of office. They set the anonymous pens of the best informed and keenest men in the country to work; they opened their columns to the free-lances of the navy, and in the earlier eighties initiated and stimulated a tremendous change in the public opinion of the country, reinforcing it in the later eighties, so that it has never since ceased to run in the direction then marked out for it."

#### REFORM THE PAWNSHOP.

Miss Edith Sellers, in an interesting paper called "The Story of a Philanthropic Pawnshop," describes what much better provision is made for the necessities of the multitudes, to whom the pawnbroker is their only banker, in Vienna than in London. No matter how often an article is pawned in Vienna the pawnshop cannot take more than 20 per cent. per annum of its value, whereas in London no such restriction is made. Miss Sellers illustrates this by imagining a man who pawned his clothes every week in London and in Vienna:

"Supposing that the sum advanced to the hebdomadal pawnier on his clothes were 10 shillings, then the use of those shillings, from Monday until Saturday, for fifty-two weeks, would cost him about £2, if he lived in London; whereas he could have the use of them for 2 shillings if he were in Vienna."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. R. Statham, forsaking South Africa for a time, devotes himself to an appreciation of "Arthur Hugh



Clough." Mr. A. M. Low writes on "President McKinley," and contributes also a letter from Washington.

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE articles dealing more or less directly with the Greek crisis we note elsewhere.

#### THE POSITION IN THE SOUDAN.

There is an article called "After Khartoum," by Major Griffiths. The title is rather a misnomer, because most of what is interesting in the article deals with the question of what will happen before the British go to Khartoum. It is with some sense of relief that we hear from Major Griffiths that they are not going to Khartoum just yet. He says:

"A recent visit to upper Egypt and a careful examination of the present military situation, aided by the opinions of those best entitled to speak, encourages my belief that no fresh operations of importance are to be expected for some time to come. Very positive information has reached the Egyptian Intelligence Department that the Dervishes are once more full of fight and resolutely determined to make better head against the next attack. It is a fair assumption that nothing more will be attempted this season, or indeed this year, than just as much as is within the scope of the Egyptians. This may or may not include the occupation of Abu Hamed, but there can hardly be any advance beyond."

Major Griffiths is not in a hurry to go to Khartoum, because he thinks when the English troops get there the question will be raised as to whether they shall not come out of Egypt altogether. To this he strenuously objects, for a variety of reasons; among others a new one, namely:

"There will ere long be an alternative route for troops through Egypt, if only we are in occupation. Another year will see the completion of the Nile Railway, the trunk line of Egypt as far as Kenh, whence there is a good desert track, often utilized already, to the port of Kosseir on the Red Sea. The extension of the railway from Kenh to Kosseir, which is to follow at no remote date, will make the masters of Egypt independent of the canal, at liberty to use it or not, close or keep it open, just as they please."

#### THE SECRET OF BRITISH COLONIAL SUCCESS.

Mr. Edward Salmon, in a somewhat discursive paper entitled "1497-1897: East and West," contrasts the position of affairs four centuries ago with what it is now. The chief point of difference is the immense development of the British Empire beyond the sea. Mr. Salmon says:

"Other powers failed where we triumphed. The explanation is simple. They never learned the secret of colonization on the one hand, or secured sea-power, the indispensable condition of empire, on the other. With all her sea-power, England could not retain her American colonies, and it is because she now unites sea-power for herself with freedom and unchallengeable justice for her dependencies that all good patriots look to the time when the Empire, whose beginnings may be traced to 1497 shall federate, for its own sake and for the sake of civilization."

#### A NEW PESSIMIST POET.

Mr. Laurie Magnus, in an article entitled "A German Poet of Revolt," describes, more or less appreciably, the verse of Arno Holz, who seems to be a pessimist of the revolutionary order.

"For the contrast of wealth with poverty, the indifference of the former to the sufferings of the latter; the dissociation of creed from conduct; the colorless god of Darwin, the bitter humanity of Heine; the upheaval of social order; the uncertainty of thought; the eternal paradox of voluntary knowledge; all the discoveries of the present generation combine to produce Arno Holz. The hydra-headed problem is there, but the good blade, Excalibur, is wanting."

#### A PLEA FOR AN ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Mr. W. E. Bear returns to his favorite text, and discourses on the evils that are done to agriculturists and business men by the practice of gambling on futures. If anything is to be done, it will have to be done both in England and in the United States, for any interdiction that was not Anglo-American would simply transfer the business to the other country which had not so legislated. Mr. Bear says:

"All that is asked for the present in this country is a Parliamentary inquiry into the operation and results of the option system in the produce markets. Lord Stanley of Alderley intends to move for a Committee of the House of Lords to make the inquiry, if he is sufficiently backed up by the Chambers of Agriculture and kindred associations. The mere intimation that a thorough inquiry into the system would be instituted in this country would greatly strengthen the hands of the American legislators who support the Anti-option bill, in their struggle against a wealthy and powerful combination, and might possibly enable them to carry it at an early date."

#### THE FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. R. F. Horton protests against the ridiculous attempt that finds favor with some Churchmen to ignore the existence of one-half of English Christendom. He exults in the growth and strength of the Free Church Congress and intimates that the United Free Church of England is likely to make its mark more and more on English politics. Nonconformists, he says, "by their religious principles, and certainly by their historical traditions, have been more prepared than the majority of their fellow-countrymen to apply the Christian standard of conduct to public life and to international relations."

Of the Free Church Congress that was held in London last month he says:

"Indeed, those who have attended this Free Church Congress have been conscious of a unique spiritual atmosphere, a sense of ideal unity, a deep enthusiasm, as of those who are united by an invisible name, and are pressing on toward an invisible goal, a subdued passion of hope and of love; so that some have felt that it has given them a new notion of what was meant by the Founder of the Christian Faith, when He desired that all his followers might be one. In such an atmosphere strong spiritual purposes are developed, and new possibilities of work and service open before believing eyes."

#### "FEMINISM" IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Virginia Crawford halted for a time on her pilgrim route to Rome in order to study in Paris the present position of the women's movement. There she made the acquaintance of Jules Bois, and in this paper we have a review of M. Jules Bois' book on the "New Eve" and Mrs. Crawford's own estimate of the present position and prospect of the women's movement in France.

"I am convinced from personal observation that if the women of France have much to learn in all concerning the relations of the sexes, the men have still a great

deal more to learn; and that this new feminist movement, even though its methods may not always be our methods, contains within it the germs of a much-needed social regeneration. It is to England that French women look for guidance in all practical matters concerning the evolution of their emancipation; and for the English girl who is supposed to regulate her own life and possess a latch-key without abusing the privilege, they entertain a touching admiration, often, I am afraid, unwarranted by the facts. 'Feminism' to-day is a force to be reckoned with, whether in social life, in politics, or in literature. After much lurking in back-grounds and frequenting of holes and corners, in spite of much flouting from conventionality and much frowning down from religion, feminism has suddenly emerged of late into broad daylight, and has developed into a practical question of the hour, with which serious journals and recognized 'literature' condescend to concern themselves."

#### THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE chief paper in the *Westminster Review* for April is a very outspoken defense of free licensing. The writer Mr. Herzfeld, is convinced in his own mind that drink is a good thing, and that all the mischief has arisen from attempting to restrict licenses. Restriction having failed, he asks, let us try liberty for a little, and let good citizens of an unblemished character who care to apply for licenses be permitted to open public houses everywhere. If that were done the millennium, he thinks, would be near at hand, especially if two other reforms in which he is interested were carried out. For he holds that "a free Sunday would do very much toward general sobriety, and that means should be found to introduce a different kind of beer, which has not the evil effect of that at present consumed."

#### GIBRALTAR'S CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

There is another article of rather out of the way interest, dealing with the civic government of Gibraltar. The writer, Mr. Leonard Williams, declares that the War Office is the curse of Gibraltar, and instead of endeavoring to make life tolerable for the civilians, its one object is to clear them out if possible. Mr. Williams calls attention also to the extent to which piracy is allowed to prevail almost under the guns of the fortress. He says:

"Much of the reputation the English bear in Spain for being *brutos* and *groseros* is wholly due to the intolerable and intolerant militarism of Gibraltar."

He concludes as follows: "Once and for all eject these people; buy them out of the Gates at any cost—or else defend and provide for them and give them law, and government, and right of appeal. Otherwise, better it is that Gibraltar be shorn to-morrow of all but trump, and drum, and the armament of war, lying innocent of civilian footstep as on the historic advent of Tarik el Tuerto, the one-eyed general of Islam."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

An anonymous writer deplors the attention that is paid to crime in current literature. Hermione Unwin writes enthusiastically concerning the utility of using modeling as an instrument in the education of children. There are papers upon India, and on international arbitration. Mr. O'Neill Daunt has a paper on the financial relations between England and Ireland.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BLACKWOOD'S opens with a review of Huysman's "En Route," Olive Schreiner's "Peter Halket," Steevens' "The Land of the Dollar," Lang's "Pickle, the Spy," Henley's "The Centenary Burns," etc. Sir Herbert Maxwell, under the title of "A City of Many Waters," wields his light and facile pen with his usual fascination in order to describe Winchester. Mr. J. Y. Simpson begins a series of papers on the "Prisons of Siberia." The first deals solely with the convicts on the march. He admits the existence of overcrowding at the forwarding prison of Toinmen. He maintains that the Russians prefer to be overcrowded, and in proof of this mentions that in St. Petersburg the government night shelters, where overcrowding is not permitted, are half empty, while the private shelters, where they are allowed to crowd together as much as they like, are always full. He thinks that General Bogdanovitch, who has succeeded Galkine Vrasskoy as the head of the Prison Department, is going to introduce useful reforms in the Siberian system. An account of "How the Famine came to Burma" in 1896-97 gives a very pleasant account of the marvelous charity and generosity of the Burmese people. The writer says he has never heard of any one dying of famine in Burma. But the government has now a famine camp of 25,000 persons, and at present it is premature to say how soon they will be able to dispense with the distribution of relief. Mr. Broadfoot gossips about billiards, Mr. Louis Robinson points out that Darwinism has supplied to the amateur naturalist something of the charm which his savage ancestor used to find in studying natural phenomena. One very curious remark Dr. Robinson makes is that it is possible man has developed a brain so much superior to a dog because of the deficiency of his sense of smell. A dog with a highly developed olfactory lobe was able to follow his prey with his nose without thinking about it, whereas man had to reason and construct hypotheses from a multitude of observations made by his other senses. This faculty, necessitated by olfactory shortcomings, formed the basis of much of our vaunted reasoning power! There are brief papers on the navy estimates, and on Lord Cromer's report on the condition of things in Egypt.

#### THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

THE *Economic Journal* for March is, as usual, very solid and very full of carefully written articles and reviews, notes and memoranda. Professor L. Brentano begins with a first installment of a paper on "Agrarian Reform in Prussia," which promises to be very interesting. The attempt to create a new peasant class, which is associated with the names of Stein and Hardenberg, has more or less been abandoned. The act of 1890 provided for the possibility of the universal restoration of the permanent authority of the landlord as territorial suzerain. The intention of the act was to found a new territorial jurisdiction of the state over the peasant.

#### HOW TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

Mr. Kenric B. Murray of the London Chamber of Commerce, writing on "Mr. Chamberlain and Colonial Commerce," gives many statistics illustrating the present condition of England's trade with her dependencies. The following sentence is worth remembering:

"If a British subject settles in the United States of

America he only consumes £0.67, or less, of British produce. If he goes further afield, say to Australia, he improves in value as a consumer of home-made articles to the amount of £6.89, or nearly ten times more than if he had crossed the Atlantic. In other words, one British emigrant resident in Australia consumes as much British produce as ten similar emigrants settled in the United States of America."

#### HOW TO BEAT GERMAN COMPETITION.

Mr. A. W. Flux, describing "British Trade and German Competition," takes on the whole a reasonable attitude. He is not an alarmist, but he is alarmed. He does not exaggerate, but he warns. For instance, he says:

"There seems no reason for thinking that it is yet too late in the day to prevent the loss of any notable portion of our foreign trade. If we can remedy such defects as those noted by Mr. Bruford in his report on the trade of Victoria, where trade was lost because tacks were sent in paper packages instead of in cardboard boxes, and cartridges were sent in packages of a hundred, while customers preferred packages of twenty-five; if more attention to the tastes of their customers be given by those who have, by their actions, called forth such rebukes as that of Mr. Chamberlain, quoted in the last number of the *Journal*; if the example of our best manufacturers and merchants be copied by the rest; if the delusion be dispelled that people will be contented with what is offered, provided that they can be persuaded that they cannot get anything more to their taste; if the severity of foreign competition arouse us in time to the real need for exertion on the part of every one concerned, there is still left a trade which, in the present condition, is the envy of the world, and which draws from foreigners many a complaint of the severity of the competition of England with themselves."

#### COSMOPOLIS.

THE April number of *Cosmopolis* contains the first installment of John Stuart Mill's letters to Gustave d'Eichthal, the French economist. The four letters published for the first time in this number were all written in 1829. They contain several passages which are quite as interesting to the general reader as to the student of political economy or social science. Take, for instance, Mill's comment on that charming British attribute of self-compacency:

"In all countries you find men in middle life in a great degree selfish and worldly, but there are few countries besides this where even the young men are, many of them, avowedly so. In France and Germany the laughable aberrations of sentiment and enthusiasm are common, the odious ones of coldness and selfishness rare. In this country the reverse is the case. Here it requires great tact and knowledge of society to enable a man to appear deeply in earnest on any subject, without exposing himself to be laughed at, and the etiquette of what is called good society is to appear profoundly insensible to every impression, external or internal. You say that you dread to think what a great nation we shall be now, when we have got rid of bigotry: I do not myself think that bigotry was, or is, our worst point. It is indifference, moral insensibility, which we have need to get rid of. I wish that I saw the least chance of our improving in this respect, without either a political revolution, or such a change in our national education as it, I fear, re-

quires a revolution to bring about. You are far ahead of us in France—you have only to teach men what is right, and they will do it; they are uninformed, but they are not prejudiced, and are desirous and eager to learn. Here the grand difficulty is to make them desire to learn. They have such an opinion of their own wisdom that they do not think they can learn; and they have too little regard for other people to care much whether they learn or no, in things which only interest the nation in general or mankind at large. Our middle class, moreover, have but one object in life, to ape their superiors, for whom they have an open-mouthed and besotted admiration, attaching itself to the bad more than to the good points, being those they can most easily comprehend or imitate."

#### ENGLISH JOURNALISM IN 1829.

Some months later Mill writes to his friend about a project then on foot in London for starting a morning newspaper; he wished to engage d'Eichthal's services as Paris correspondent of this journal. He takes a most despondent view of the condition of the English newspaper press at that time.

"In France, the best thinkers and writers of the nation write in the journals, and direct public opinion; but our daily and weekly writers are the lowest hacks of literature, which, when it is a trade, is the vilest and most degrading of all trades, because more of affectation and hypocrisy, and more subservience to the baser feelings of others, are necessary for carrying it on, than for any other trade, from that of brothel keeper upward. We are not in so low a state here as not to have, in some measure, found this out; and there is consequently rather a general sense of the needfulness of some newspaper, conducted by men really in earnest about public objects, and really forming their opinion from some previous knowledge, and not from the mere appearance of the moment, or the convenience of party advocacy."

Mill has no doubt of the success of such a venture, "provided we can raise the money." Unfortunately, the money was not raised.

#### POMPEY'S PILLAR.

Dr. J. P. Mahaffy advances several reasons for believing that the famous "Pompey's Pillar" of Alexandria is really an old Egyptian obelisk, "pared down into a round pillar, with a capital and statue set on by the Romans of Diocletian's time." The shaft is a single stone 68 feet high and averaging eight feet in diameter. Dr. Mahaffy is convinced that it could only have been erected in the time of Egypt's prosperity. If it had been done under the early Roman Empire he thinks we would have known all about it.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

"A Poll of the People" is an able argument for the adoption of the referendum in England by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey.

In the French section, some letters of Ivan Tourguéneff to M. Zola are published, and the publication of the correspondence of the Duke of Richelieu relative to the Conference of Aix-la-Chapelle is concluded.

In the German section, H. Vambéry writes on the education of Turkish women, and Herr Erich Schmidt on "Fool's Paradise," or Utopia.

The usual political, literary, and dramatic summaries appear in the English, French and German sections of the magazine.



## THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

## LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Magitot's interesting article on the manufacture of matches in the first March number of the *Revue*. The number does not contain much else of importance, with the exception of a significant paper on "The Logical Constitution of the French Naval Force."

## THE IDEAL FRENCH NAVY.

This article is anonymous. The writer considers that the French fleet, if logically formed, would consist of 32 armor-clads or armored cruisers, of, in all, about 300,000 tons, 28 dispatch boats of 84,000 tons, and 68 torpedo-boats of various kinds of about 18,000 tons. In addition, for coast defense there would be 390 torpedo-boats of various kinds of 40,000 tons. Add to these 26 cruisers of various types as commerce destroyers and four transports, and we get a total tonnage required of about 650,000. The French fleet of 1898 will represent, says the writer, a fighting force of only 480,000 tons. There are, therefore, 170,000 tons to build as soon as possible, that is to say in four years, or rather 200,000 tons, as the writer prefers to call it, being anxious to allow a little margin. It would cost 600,000,000 francs. Undoubtedly France is rich enough to spend even this enormous sum, but whether she will or not we must leave it to the writer of the article to settle with the Budget Committee. It must not be supposed, however, that he regards the question as solely one of finance. To build ships he says is good, but what is really of the first importance is to foster that old maritime spirit which, in his opinion, has been for the last century slowly but steadily disappearing out of the French nation. For ships are of little use if France has not the men to use them.

Among other articles in the first number which may be mentioned are the late M. Lefebvre de Bebaïne's on the first negotiations between Pope Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck, and a continuation of M. de la Sizeranne's studies in Ruskin.

## SIR EDMUND MONSON'S ADDRESS.

The second March number is, on the whole, more interesting than its predecessor. It contains the text of Sir Edmund Monson's address to the American Students' Club in Paris on "George Washington and His Mother-Country," delivered on February 22 last. It is, of course, in French, except for two very well-worn Horatian tags, which are given in the original and painfully familiar Latin. Even the scarcely less familiar bit of Tennyson which the British Ambassador permitted himself to quote appears in the following unwonted garb:

Qu'il lui parait en toute affaire  
Que les vrais nobles sont les bons,  
Mieux vaut grand cœur que vieux blasons  
Et que sang normand, foi sincère. . . .

which represents the original about as adequately as the famous "Être ou pas être" of the translator of "Hamlet."

## A ROMANCE OF HOUSE BUILDING.

M. d'Avenal has a very interesting paper on the exterior of the Paris house. Paris is old, but her houses are young, a good half of them no older than an old horse. More houses have been built while the area of the city has not greatly extended. Thus the Parisian of the First Empire had on the average fifty-five square

mètres of space, but the Parisian of the Third Republic has only thirty-three. The houses and flats of Paris are continually progressing, not only in point of numbers, but also in respect of luxurious appointments, but it is curious to see how the highly-civilized Parisian resembles, in the nomad habits which he has acquired, simple barbarous Arabs of the desert. He changes his abode continually—it is a trivial incident in his life—though not many years ago he lived in the house in which he was born, and generally died in it. And it is not solely Baron Haussmann who has effected this change. M. d'Avenal tells us of the curious varieties of soil met with by builders, varying in weight from 625 kilogrammes per cubic mètre to as much as 2,300 kilogrammes. Generally speaking, the heavier the soil the better the building erected on it. There is a romance of house-building, strange as it may seem. There is the bold chemist who, about the middle of the century, bought for an old song the greater part of the butte Montmartre. The great pits and yawning ditches were filled up with refuse of any kind mingled with more solid material, and in time the man of drugs made a huge fortune. Martin Nadaud, ex-mason, who died questor of the Chamber of Deputies; Riffaud, builder of the Louvre; Leflaure, who rebuilt the St. George's quarter and "Petite Pologne;" and Duphot, who began as a plain working mason and built the Rue de Castiglione, the Rue de Rivoli, and many others, and died in his splendid house at the corner of the Rue Royale, are other instances of wealth springing from the mason's hod. Above all, there is the peasant Joseph Thome, who died worth about 60 million francs. But there is another side to this picture. Thome had a comrade, one Canonge, mason turned contractor like himself, who was crushed when quite young by a scaffolding. There was one Giraud, who brought many to bankruptcy by his rash building speculations. The contractor for the Hôtel de Ville and the Bank of France was reduced to indigence by some sudden alteration in the prices of materials; the creator of the Marbeuf quarter was utterly ruined by the cost of compensation for disturbance; two contractors for the forts of Cormeilles and Besançon committed suicide in despair. M. d'Avenal concludes that it is better to work for the state, when the cost is not considered, than for some stingy private person.

## WAGES OF FRENCH MASONS.

The wages of French masons have enormously increased. Foremen get \$70 a month, and ordinary workmen \$1.50 a day of ten hours. These masons, however, are tenacious of their old customs, particularly of the Sunday bath, to which each man takes a couple of eggs, the yolks of which he uses to wash his whitened hair. In England it would be considered absurd to give an Order to a workman, but a foreman named Maffrand was some years ago made a knight of the Legion of Honor. He certainly deserved some reward, for during his thirty years of service not a single accident had occurred to any workman under his orders, so carefully had he always arranged his scaffoldings. Altogether, M. d'Avenal is to be congratulated upon an exceptionally interesting paper, in which he has exhibited once again what a cultivated observer can make out of apparently commonplace and every-day objects.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Dehéraïn continues his series on scientific agriculture with a long essay on beet-root sugar, in which he



traces the history of the industry, and explains in great detail how the sugar is extracted from the beets. The battle between cane sugar and beet-root sugar is rather dramatic. Ten years ago the world produced about five million tons of sugar, extracted in nearly equal proportions from cane and from beets. The Cuban revolt has latterly given a considerable impulse to the manufacture of beet-root sugar, of which Germany has now become the largest producer.

M. Roß describes his impressions of the Russian army. He shows how the ignorance of the common soldier secures the most admirable discipline.

M. d'Espagnat contributes a striking picture of life in Guinea, the horrors of the barbarous sacrifices of slaves, and the loves of a Frenchman and a Yoruba slave girl.

The remaining article on the wealth of France which is invested in other countries is by M. Lévy. The total appears to be at a low estimate twenty-six milliards of francs, which is a good deal more than five milliards of dollars.

#### LA REVUE DE PARIS.

IT is an interesting fact that this review, which is now in its fourth year, and is to all appearance as vigorous a bantling as a well-born child is at the same age, should continue to give its readers so much fiction and light literature. There is, however, a certain modest residuum of more solid matter which we should be glad to see increased in future numbers.

#### A GREAT MILITARY TACTICIAN.

Commandant Rousset writes in the first March number on the Art of Frederic II. This great captain appeared at a time when the art of war was not in a flourishing state. A battle then consisted of a series of partial and extremely sanguinary combats produced by the blind impact of heavy masses of men impossible to manoeuvre. Tactics were then so simple that when the field of battle presented too great difficulties or obstacles likely to break the ordered arrangement of the lines, it was usually the custom to refuse to give battle and to wait for a position more favorable to the rule-of-thumb methods then in vogue. Frederic found himself, on ascending the throne of Prussia, in command of a well-disciplined and vigorous army. He did not hesitate to use it. He conquered Silesia, but the battle of Molwitz, in which the Austrian cavalry routed the Prussian horse and the day was only saved by the steadiness and valor of his infantry, taught him a severe lesson. He reorganized his cavalry, and then, timidly at first, but gradually with increasing confidence, he revolutionized the simple old tactics by the fruitful idea of the manoeuvre. The enemy is in position, expecting him to deliver his attack front to front in the time-honored style, the result of which would only be to make the cost of victory almost as great as that of defeat. He does not do what is expected of him at all. He singles out the weakest point in the enemy's line and there he delivers his attack. It seems obvious enough, but in Frederic's case it was a brilliant example of that singular intuition, in which conception and execution are closely intermingled, characteristic of all or nearly all great commanders. It is impossible to follow Commandant Rousset through his detailed exposition of Frederic's career as a tactician. He has had the

advantage of studying some unpublished papers by Colonel Bonnel, the eminent professor at the École Supérieure de Guerre, and he has been careful to furnish his readers with several clear and admirably executed plans of battles. It may be said generally that Frederic's career marks the culminating point of the system of mercenary troops in the employment of an absolute monarchy—troops among whom discipline and personal courage took the place of the other feelings which usually animate native national armies. Granted that his school of strategy has had but a short existence; the reason is that strategy itself is infinitely variable, the conditions of war have totally changed, and an army has now become a far more complex organism, and at the same time more elastic and capable of being utilized on a much larger scale.

Another historical article is contributed by M. Halévy, who traces the career of Michele Amari, the Sicilian patriot who played a great part in the stormy year of 1848. He died full of years and honor in 1889, but his last years were embittered by the sight of another Italy—not the united Italy which he had seen realized—animated by a hatred for France which he was unable to comprehend. The men of 1848 had never dreamed that in exalting the idea of nationality they might be merely strengthening international animosities.

The second March number contains an almost equally scanty allowance of solid articles.

#### AFTER NAVARINO—1828.

A posthumous paper by Baron Brenier, entitled "After Navarino—1828," is perhaps rather more interesting, because the Baron was a diplomat of some eminence, and even held for a few months in 1851 the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He was charged in 1828 with a diplomatic mission to explain to Admiral Rigny, for his guidance in dealing with Ibrahim Pasha, in conjunction with the English Admiral Codrington and the Russian Admiral Heyden, the decision of France to confine her policy at the moment to the formation of the Greek state, leaving to the future to decide what further projects could be undertaken. It is this mission which the Baron describes in this paper written in his old age. He shows how the Russian Ambassador wished to give the new Greek state nearly all the western portion of Turkey in Europe, while the English Ambassador—the famous Stratford Canning, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe—would have limited it to Morea and a part of Attica. In the end the compromise proposed by France, giving the new state a fairly large amount of territory, was accepted. Baron Brenier is modestly silent about the part which he played in the affair, but contents himself with extolling the French Admiral Rigny, who certainly did a remarkable thing. There came a moment when the negotiations came to a standstill for want of papers and other data. The Admiral, who had alone followed certain important negotiations on which the scheme of the ambassadors would have to be based, was at Nauplia, a distance of fifteen or twenty leagues. A Greek boat was sent to him with dispatches, and its return was anxiously awaited by the diplomats. Instead, the Admiral himself arrived, took up a pen on the spot and, relying solely on his extraordinary memory, did not rest until he had made perfectly clear the intricate negotiations and questions of frontier which had puzzled the ambassadors.

## ARMENIA'S DESOLATION AND WOE.\*

IN many respects the most illuminating account of the state of affairs in Armenia that has been given to the public since the fearful massacres of the past two years, comes from the pens of Professor and Mrs. J. Rendel Harris. These devoted and delightful English people are well-known in the United States, because for some years they lived in Baltimore, where Professor Harris held a chair in the Johns Hopkins University. They have made an arduous journey through the afflicted parts of Armenia as the almoners of the relief fund raised by the English Society of Friends. From stage to stage in their progress through Armenia they wrote letters back to the English people who had sent them forth; and these letters, simple and unpretentious in form, but most valuable in substance, are now gathered into a volume. The immense value of the work of American missionaries and educators in Asia Minor is constantly noted by Professor and Mrs. Harris, and the splendid heroism of our American countrymen and women through the recent adversities of Armenia is glowingly set forth.

In this book we have the sign of the Turk writ large. There is no mistaking the handwriting, for it spells murder, desolation and deceit. Professor Harris does not overload his letters with details of the massacres. He and his wife were in Armenia to distribute relief, and they describe what they saw and what they heard on the spot.

"OUR SUFFERINGS HAVE NO RESPITE, NO END."

The late Patriarch M. Izmirlian, Professor Harris says, was broken-hearted over the sufferings of his people. He said: "There is no parallel in history for such systematic and continuous persecution—by robbery, torture, imprisonment, exile and murder—of men, women and children going on for years. There have been Neros who appeared and flooded the world with blood like big waves, and then disappeared; but our suffering has no respite, no end." It is these sufferings which Professor Harris describes. Of this continual oppression he gives many instances. Take for example the following description of the country to the north and east of Mardin:

"It is a good country for studying the decline of the Turkish government, for the people are almost bled to death by their unjust rulers, and I found village after village either wholly deserted or reduced to a fraction of its original population, while the hillsides were full of the traces of ancient vineyards, and fruit trees were growing wild that must at one time have been carefully cultivated. There has been no systematic massacre over this region, only habitual oppression and local outbreaks and disorder. We passed through one village which had been raided a few hours before by Moslems, who had carried off three hundred sheep; but these robberies ought hardly to be classed with what has been going on in other places, for they are probably as natural to the life of the people as the ancient Border Raids between England and Scotland."

A BLOW AT THE HEAD.

The whole land is covered with ruins, and the lament of the orphaned and bereaved fills the air. The ma-

terial damage is immense, but what may be called the moral damage is incalculable. The recent attack on the Armenians, Professor Harris points out, was a blow at the head. Most of the leading men were killed, and many of the teachers. The Armenian is better educated than the rest of the community, and has made himself a power in the East owing to his superior intelligence. This advance of the Armenian is only of recent date, and is chiefly owing to the American missions. The question, therefore, of re-establishing the schools is of the utmost importance unless the people are to relapse into the old barbarism of fifty years ago. Professor Harris, wherever he went, did all he could to put the schools on a firm foundation again, thereby insuring a future to the oppressed people.

He points out, truly enough, that the Armenian question is an American question more than anything else. He says:

"The civilization of Asia Minor is American; it is covered by a network of American agencies; there are good colleges and schools, medical colleges, and schools for training teachers. The same thing is going on as in Bulgaria; the Americans are training the future rulers of the country."

The result was that the Armenians were getting wealthy, enterprising, full of skill and commercial activity, and thus provoked the hostility of the Turk and furnished a seed-bed for persecution.

HOPE FOR THE TURK AND THE KURD.

The miserable story of Turkish atrocity is relieved here and there by the heroism of the missionaries and some conspicuous deeds of nobleness by individual Turks. Professor Harris does not think the Turk is bad at heart, and even has some hopes for the Kurds if well governed. He says:

"I believe with all my heart that there is good stuff hidden away in the ordinary Turk, behind a mass of evil. For he is a slave to those in authority, and to the cruel part of his creed, and these two forces hold him in bondage to that which is bad; under better auspices I believe *much good* would appear, and the same remark applies to the Kurds, only that they are more savage still."

THE RESULT OF PERSECUTION.

Persecution as usual has not accomplished its object, but has done more than anything else to bring the persecuted into common accord. The first result of these horrible massacres has been to draw together the various bodies of Christians, and to accomplish a religious unity such as no councils could ever have found a basis for. Professor Harris says:

"The way it has come about is like this: it is the result of three operating factors. First, the solidifying influence of an awful persecution. The Christians have been wonderfully drawn together by the trials through which they have had to pass. As one of the pastors said to me, 'We were like pieces of cold iron, but this persecution has welded us together.' The second cause which has been at work is the sympathy of Western Protestant Nonconformity. The Armenians know very well how much sympathy has come to them from the Old English and American Evangelicals, and they have

\*Letters from Armenia. By Dr. J. Rendel Harris and Helen B. Harris. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Fleming M. Revell Co. \$1.25.

drawn their own conclusions. They say, 'We understand the Protestants now, and know that they are not heretics.' And, thirdly, since the alleviation of the sufferings of the people has largely flowed through the hands of native Armenian pastors, working with the Old Gregorian Armenians, the two poles of religious thought and life have been brought into such contiguity that sparks of love have been passing all the time."

#### A COMMONWEALTH IN RUINS.

But these brighter touches only serve to make the gloom of the picture more oppressive and more unbearable. Two more extracts must suffice. Describing the condition of things at Harpoot, Mrs. Harris says:

"The mass of humanity is so great, *some must be lifted off the rest*, or very few will be able to do what they else could to recuperate. They will crush one another. What makes Ourfa so much better able to make a fresh start than other places is no doubt that so many were

killed outright, and those who are left have a chance to do something."

Professor Harris thus describes the state of the country after the Turk and the Kurd have worked their will:

"It is like putting together a clock that has been smashed: it is a piece of broken society, and you have to study the conditions of life, beginning at the bottom—food, clothing, shelter—working up. Suppose in one of our towns one-half the shops were looted, one-fifth of the population dead or wounded, one-fifth of the women widows, it would be very difficult to put it all together again. Whole trades have disappeared; you want to shoe a horse, all the smiths are dead; tools are stolen, and the workmen have nothing and cannot get them back. The social problem is therefore very difficult, requiring much adaptation and skill. What can we do? Put together those who belonged together—try to construct a commonwealth out of ruins!"

## THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. RICHARDSON.\*

OUR host of readers in the medical profession, and many others besides, will be interested in a notable book from the pen of the late Sir (Dr.) Benjamin Ward Richardson, entitled "*Vita Medica: Chapters of Medical Life and Work*." His son, Mr. Bertram Richardson, in a prefatory note, explains that the chapters which compose this noble volume were finished by his father on the 18th of last November, just before 8 o'clock in the evening. At 10 o'clock Dr. Richardson was seized with the illness which ended fatally some two or three days later. It is fortunate for the medical profession and the world at large that this book had been completed. It gives us glimpses of a life which covers the whole period of modern medicine.

Sir B. W. Richardson was a student when operations were performed without the aid of chloroform. Between that day and this much progress has been made, and the memories of Sir Benjamin form one segment of the life-history of the century that is fading away. He was a man of ideals as well as of practical research. But he did not content himself with the ideals; he did much in his busy life to realize them. Sir B. W. Richardson owed much to his ideals; they seem to have been the propelling force which urged him ever forward.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF BOOKS

Like many others he attributes much of his success in life to the influence of his mother. She died when he was a boy. But the lessons she instilled into him never left his mind and heart. They were corrected in later life by other lessons and impressions, but they always remained as the bed-rock on which his character was built. His school days also had a great influence on him. But he owed even more to books, especially biographies. The school library was a good one, and he spent every moment he could spare in reading and learning the lives of the great men who have preceded us. No section of school work, he says, was in after life more profitable. He held very strong views as to the benefit which might be derived from reading books, and more particularly biographies. He says:

\**Vita Medica: Chapters of Medical Life and Work*. By Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D. Octavo, pp. 511. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 4s.

"From my own experience, from the happiness that has arisen from it, and from the use I know it has been to many others, I would urge every student to start life with a good biographical training. Sometimes it seems to me as if the whole field of knowledge were open to a man if he first become conversant with the lives, characters and works of his predecessors who have cultivated the world and its literature."

Sir B. W. Richardson was a very hard worker, devoted to his profession. The quantity of work he did is appalling to the ordinary man. His book simply teems with the experiments he carried out, the improvements he effected, and the causes he promoted. Whatever he might be interested in outside the groove of his profession he never allowed to interfere with what was his life-work.

#### THE BANISHMENT OF DISEASE.

Among all the multifarious occupations of Sir Benjamin's busy life there are three causes to which he more particularly devoted his attention. They were all closely connected, all converging upon a common object. This object was the possibility of banishing all disease from this world. To realize this ideal Sir B. W. Richardson worked by three methods: first, as a medical man; secondly, as a sanitary reformer; and lastly, as an advocate of temperance. His ideal is a grand one, but he complains "very few have as yet been attracted by it—few, indeed, have understood it at all, but it has had a kind of poetic basis and is not so extreme as to be destitute of all friends." He summarizes the idea as follows:

"The idea is that the disturbance or catastrophe called disease—excluding accidents—is not simply to be met by treatment, although that may be necessary and beneficial, but is to be prevented, and that with so much perfection that it shall altogether become extinct, or remain as a mere historical ghost."

In the early fifties the idea that prevention is better than cure took hold of the imaginations of men. Preventive medicine took its stand side by side with curative. It was obvious that the living world was wallowing in disease, and to Sir B. W. Richardson it seemed plain that the only way to bring the people out of the mire was through the spread of knowledge. We suffer



from disease through ignorance; we escape through knowledge. In the heyday of his youth and strength he came to the resolution that he would do his best to make both the knowledge and the truth broadly known. This determination influenced the whole of his subsequent life. Hitherto all his writings and work had been confined to the medical profession, but now he turned to the whole world. The sanitary movement was enthusiastically taken up by himself and others, and much solid work was done. But he complains, "the world admitted the truths we proclaimed, but did not utilize them."

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

About this time the Social Science Association was formed under favorable auspices. In 1875 the association met at Brighton. It marked a turning point in Sir Benjamin's life. He, for the first time, allowed his imagination scope in public, and broke with the old order of things. His account of what happened is most interesting. He was to deliver the presidential address. It was a golden opportunity; how should he utilize it?

"There were two courses before me—either to go on in the old way dealing with data and keeping religiously in tune with the association, or to plunge into imagination, which I had never dared to air in public. In my anxiety I wrote two addresses, one on 'The Statistics of Death Rates,' the other on a model city, or what a city ought to be if sanitary science were ever to be advanced—a city to be called after the goddess of health, Hygieia, or Hygieopolis. Both essays were in my pockets. I thought I would try the addresses on a young and unbiased mind, so I began to submit my little daughter Stella, then a mere child, to the ordeal. With her I

found at once that the statistics of death rates—learned, and as far as such an essay could be, perfectly simple—neither attracted her attention nor gratified her understanding. In short, it was a dead letter. But when I got on to the other subject, briefly explained its bearings and meanings, and when on the sand I traced out with my stick the streets and buildings of my proposed city, the scene was entirely changed, and the utmost interest was excited. My mind was soon made up, and the model city became the theme for my address."

The effect of the address was startling. It was received with enthusiastic approval. For the first time the public at large was interested in the dry subject of sanitation. The address gave a great impetus to the sanitary movement which Sir B. W. Richardson pursued with still greater vigor. It had taught him a lesson—that all great movements spring from the masses and not the classes.

#### THE FIGHT WITH ALCOHOL.

Sir B. W. Richardson had the courage of his convictions. He could fight for the most unpopular of causes when he was convinced of its truth. The chief instance of this is his opposition to the use of alcohol. "For about half my life," he says, "it has been my fate to be in opposition to the general custom of using alcohol in the form of wine, spirits or beer as a drink." He, however, was brought up to believe in alcohol. When he was convinced in his own mind, by his own personal experiments, of the evil effect of alcohol on the human system, he proclaimed the truth unceasingly against all opposition. It was not all glory by any means: on the contrary, it was all toil and danger, and he had to suffer heavily for his advocacy of the temperance cause.

## THE NEW BOOKS. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### POLITICS, HISTORY, AND SOCIOLOGY.

**Municipal Problems.** By Frank J. Goodnow, A.M., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: The Macmillan Company \$1.50.

A most useful and timely contribution to the science of municipal government is a volume entitled "Municipal Problems," published by the Columbia University Press. The author, Professor Frank Goodnow, holds the chair of administrative law in Columbia, and is exceptionally well qualified to deal with those phases of municipal government which have to do with the position of the municipality in the state and with the formal structure and organization of municipal government. This book will be found particularly useful by those who are interested in questions of practical legislation affecting municipal charters. Professor Goodnow's writings on municipal subjects are, as a rule, from the standpoint of the writer on administrative law, and do not deal with municipal progress as relating to concrete problems of what may be termed "municipal housekeeping." That is to say, he deals with the organization of municipalities rather than with their life and work.

**Nominations for Elective Office in the United States.**

By Frederick W. Dallinger, A.M. Octavo, pp. 304. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Dallinger, who is a student in as well as of politics, being a member of the Massachusetts Senate and having formerly served as secretary of the Republican city committee of Cambridge, contributes the fourth volume to the series of "Harvard Historical Studies." Thus his monograph has

been written from a slightly different point of view from the one commonly held in university studies. The writer has made an exhaustive examination of our nominating system, and the conclusions which he presents form an unanswerable arraignment of modern caucus methods as practiced in New York City and elsewhere. But so far from attempting to do away with the system itself, Mr. Dallinger would perpetuate it, and would urge all good citizens to rescue it from the perversions into which it has been subjected.

**A History of Canada.** By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo, pp. 493. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$2.

The fact that within a few weeks Professor Roberts' publishers have put on the market a book of verse, a novel and a volume of history, all from the same pen, is some indication of this author's versatility. The most cursory examination of the latter work shows it to be a systematic and well-proportioned story of Canada's past, written in a graceful and appropriate style and not unduly cumbered with the apparatus of historical investigation. Professor Roberts is not greatly addicted to foot-note references to authorities, and his book makes very little bibliographical display. The excessively formal system of numbered sections adopted in this history has a tendency to obscure the literary merits which the volume possesses.

**Topical Studies in Canadian History.** By Nellie Spence, B.A. 12mo, pp. 187. Toronto: Chas. J. Musson.

This little book is intended more particularly for school use. It is designed to serve as a guide, but not to take the place of a text-book.



**Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York.** Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam. "The Early History of Wall Street, 1653-1789." By Oswald Garrison Villard. Paper, 12mo, pp. 42. New York: Brentano's. Five cents; yearly subscriptions, 50 cents.

The subject of Mr. Villard's interesting paper is not at all "the Street" of 1897; but it reminds us that the old thoroughfare was not always ruled by the gods of the market place. Mr. Villard writes of times when the aristocracy of New Amsterdam lived on Wall Street, and of later times when the seat of the new government of the United States was there. The paper has far more than a local interest.

**Essays on French History: The Rise of the Reformation in France. The Club of the Jacobins.** By James Eugene Farmer, M.A. Octavo, pp. 120. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

These two essays are the fruit of much study of historical authorities, and the author's manner of presenting the important themes of which he treats is both inspiring and convincing. The significance of the first essay lies very largely in its attempt to trace the influence of Luther on the French Reformation; in the second essay the aims of the Jacobins of 1789 are clearly set forth.

**The Beginnings of Art.** By Ernst Grosse, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

The "Anthropological Series," edited by Prof. Frederick Starr, now numbers four volumes, each of which has distinct claims on the consideration of students. The latest accession to the series is a work by the young German ethnologist, Dr. Ernst Grosse, which is hardly second in interest and freshness of theme to either of its predecessors. To study the "beginnings" in art, Dr. Grosse goes to the most primitive peoples now living—the "hunting peoples," especially the Australians, the Eskimos of the far North, and the African Bushmen. Dr. Grosse's descriptions of the rudimentary forms of art which exist among these peoples are extremely suggestive to the sociologist.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

**Memories of Hawthorne.** By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. 12mo, pp. 494. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

The "memories" of Nathaniel Hawthorne now first given to the world by his daughter are taken in great part from the letters of Sophia Hawthorne, the wife and mother. Of these letters, Mrs. Lathrop says: "I have tried to weed out those written records of hers (even from 1820), reaching to her last year in 1871, that could give no especial pleasure to any descendant who might come upon them; and I have been astonished to find that there was scarcely one such page." The letters, as now published, will interest a far wider circle than their author could ever have thought possible.

**Robert the Bruce, and the Struggle for Scottish Independence.** By Sir Herbert Maxwell. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Surely no one better than the great Scottish chieftain deserves a volume in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, and yet there are few historical characters to whom it is so difficult to apply the ordinary biographical methods. In opening Sir Herbert Maxwell's book, however, one feels at once that the Bruce has at last fallen into the hands of a practiced historian—a man who can glean the facts from the bewildering mass of tradition with which the figure of Scotland's warrior hero has always been surrounded. The illustrations of the book include many interesting coins and shields of ancient Scotland.

**Autobiography of Charles Force Deems, D.D., LL.D., and Memoir by his Sons, Rev. Edward M. Deems, A.M., and Francis M. Deems, M.D.** 12mo, pp. 365. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50.

The first part of this volume is an autobiography prepared by Dr. Deems some years before his death. This brings the story of his life down to the time of his marriage and acceptance of a professorship in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. A memoir by his sons continues the record from that date to Dr. Deems' death in 1893. Many who in later years were familiar with the name of the popular pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York City, were entirely unacquainted with the facts of Dr. Deems' earlier career as a college professor, college president, circuit rider and pastor in the South before and during the Civil War. Altogether, his was a remarkable life and one of great and varied activities.

**Julian M. Sturtevant: An Autobiography.** Edited by J. M. Sturtevant, Jr. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

This autobiography of the late president of Illinois College, edited by his son, gives in vivid word pictures the characteristic episodes in a singularly fruitful life. Dr. Sturtevant became a part of the great westward movement from New England when as a boy in his father's family he migrated from Connecticut to Ohio in 1816. Then, after graduation from Yale College, he became a pioneer of Illinois in 1829, taking a leading part in the founding of Illinois College at Jacksonville, and growing up with his adopted state into a position of great influence. The first graduate of Illinois College was Richard Yates, the famous "War Governor" of Illinois, and through him President Sturtevant impressed his ideas on both state and national policy at the time of the Civil War. For years before this time he had been one of Lincoln's trusted advisers.

**The True Life of Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G., Etc.** Written by his Niece, Georgiana M. Stisted. 12mo, pp. 434. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

To write a fair and sympathetic account of the life of the great English explorer and writer, Richard Burton, was certainly a laudable aim, and one that should have commanded the biographer's best energies and undivided enthusiasms. The narration of petty family squabbles and bits of gossip about people in whom the reading public can have no legitimate interest should have had no place in such a work as the volume before us purports to be. This criticism aside, the present biography of Burton seems, in the main, satisfactory.

#### TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

**Through Unknown African Countries: The First Expedition from Somaliland to Lake Lamu.** By A. Donaldson Smith, M.D., F.R.G.S. Octavo, pp. 487. New York: Edward Arnold. \$5.

An American explorer, at the age of thirty, has recently made a journey in Eastern Africa, the report of which has roused the interest of the foreign geographical societies to an unwonted degree. At the head of a body of eighty armed men, Dr. Donaldson Smith accomplished in a year's time a march of four thousand miles through almost unknown regions, much of the time under great difficulties and always threatened by perils of one form or another. The scientific collections made by Dr. Smith on this expedition were of great value, and hardly less important were the observations of lands and peoples which this volume records. The pictorial art of Messrs. Whympy and McCormick has been employed to reinforce the descriptive powers of the author. The work marks another mile-stone in the progress of African exploration to which America had already contributed so lavishly.

Transcaucasia and Ararat. By James Bryce, author of *The American Commonwealth*, etc. Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. With a Supplementary Chapter on the Recent History of the Armenian Question. Fourth edition revised. Uniform with *The American Commonwealth*. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.

Mr. Bryce, who has made so inestimably valuable a study of the institutions of the United States, has by no means confined his observations of political and social phenomena to the Anglo-Saxon peoples. As all historical students know, his first important book was a study of the political systems of mediæval Europe in his "Holy Roman Empire;" and more than twenty years ago he began his studies of the complex situation in the Turkish Empire. It was just before the great war between Russia and Turkey that Mr. Bryce spent a long vacation in Armenia, the result of which was his book, appearing in 1877, entitled "Transcaucasia and Ararat." The volume has become a classic, and will hold its place permanently as a book which is at once a charming record of travel and a most discerning study of the life and institutions of a people. It is therefore a great satisfaction to have this volume reprinted in an attractive new edition, with a long supplementary chapter dealing with the most recent phases of the Armenian question. Mr. Bryce's sources of information touching the situation in Armenia are those of a statesman who has had access to the archives of the foreign department of his own government, and also those of an eminent publicist and internationalist, with an extremely wide acquaintance among the leaders of the popular Armenian movement. This new edition of his twenty-year-old book ought therefore to find a wide appreciation in America as well as in England.

Letters from Constantinople. By Mrs. Max Müller. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mrs. Max Müller had unusual advantages three years ago, on a protracted visit to Constantinople with her husband, for seeing the best side of Turkish official life and institutions. Their son, the Secretary of the British Embassy to the Porte, was enabled to secure for them many privileges from which the ordinary tourist is debarred. Of these Mrs. Müller seems to have availed herself to the utmost, and the result is the present very readable and attractive series of letters, or sketches. In these days of wholesale denunciation of the Sultan and his court, it is some relief to find now and then a writer who can appreciate the amiable qualities of so fenshish a tyrant as the master of Yildiz Kiosk is commonly represented to be.

The Mount: Narrative of a Visit to the Site of a Gaulish City on Mount Beuvray. With a Description of the Neighboring City of Autun. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 12mo, pp. 213. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

An early composition of the late Philip Gilbert Hamerton which was not included in the 15-volume edition of his works. In this book, Mr. Hamerton gives a delightful account of his acquaintance with a learned French antiquary and archaeologist. The descriptive passages, which chiefly make up the volume, are fairly comparable with the author's most famous essays in that kind of literature.

Siam. On the Meinam from the Gulf to Ayuthia; together with Three Romances Illustrative of Siamese Life and Customs. By Maxwell Sommerville. Octavo, pp. 237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.

In addition to a number of well illustrated descriptive chapters intended to popularize a traveler's knowledge of Siam and the Siamese, Professor Sommerville has written three brief romances which illustrate in an original way the life and customs of the country.

#### NATURE STUDIES.

The Procession of the Flowers, and Kindred Papers. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 16mo, pp. 178. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Higginson has brought together in a volume by themselves the following essays which have heretofore been published in different connections: "The Procession of the Flowers," "April Days," "Water-Lilies," "My Out-Door Study," "The Life of Birds," and "A Moonglade." A convenient index of the plants and animals mentioned has been appended. The volume forms an appropriate gift-book for the season.

The Story of the Birds. By James Newton Baskett, M.A. 16mo, pp. 292. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

The Messrs. Appleton have begun an important enterprise in the publication, at a low price, of a series of "Home Reading Books," in four divisions, according to the subjects covered. The series is to be edited by Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and is designed to encourage systematic reading in the home circle. The first or natural-history division opens with "The Story of the Birds," by Prof. J. N. Baskett,—an extremely attractive little book, both in text and illustrations. It makes capital reading at this time of year for either young or old. We trust that succeeding issues in the "Home Reading" series will come up to the standard set by the introductory volume, and that is about as much as may reasonably be wished.

Upon the Tree-Tops. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo, pp. 245. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Miller's books of bird life are always welcome. They have the charm of spontaneity, and could only have been written by a bird enthusiast. Her latest volume, "Upon the Tree-Tops," has two especially interesting chapters devoted to studies of individual bird character.

#### REFERENCE AND TEXT BOOKS.

The Statesman's Year Book, 1897. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. 12mo, pp. 1202. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.

The Statesman's Year Book for 1897 is just as satisfactory and indispensable as ever. Its special feature for this year is a statistical expansion of the part which relates to the British Empire. This is for the sake of illustrating the political changes which have taken place during the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign. The maps also, which illustrate the changes in political geography that have occurred in the past sixty years, are of most extraordinary value. The additions and corrections come down to the announcement of President McKinley's cabinet, and the determination of the great powers to establish administrative autonomy in Crete. With international questions occupying so much attention at the present moment, this treasury of political facts and statistics is of double value.

Politics in 1896: An Annual. Edited by Frederick Wheelen. 12mo, pp. 262. London: Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta street. New York: The Review of Reviews office, 13 Astor place. Postpaid, \$1.

Mr. Frederick Wheelen, a well-known English writer and editor, has brought out in London (press of Grant Richards) a work entitled "Politics in 1896," which, it is announced, begins a series of annual volumes of the same nature. The book deals mainly with recent English politics, or with world conditions from the English point of view. It opens with three general retrospects, written from different party standpoints. The first is from the accomplished pen of Mr. H. D. Traill, the distinguished publicist and conservative writer; the second is contributed by Mr. W. H. Massingham, the brilliant and strenuous editor of the London *Daily Chronicle*, and the third is from the Socialist point of view, by Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, the dramatist, essayist, and Fabian socialist. A chapter on "foreign affairs" is con-

tributed by Mr. G. W. Stevens, and Mr. H. W. Wilson writes on the navy, while Captain Maude contributes a chapter on the army. These two authors are well-known experts in matters relating to "the services." Mr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, furnishes the chapter which deals with the political history of the United States during the year 1896, and Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the paper called *London*, contributes a valuable chapter on the municipal affairs of the great metropolis with which he is so familiar. The volume ends with a diary for 1896, and has a good index. This book is not prepared as a detailed reference book, although it presents main facts. It is certainly a very entertaining volume, and for the American reader who wishes a general retrospect of recent political matters in Great Britain it will be found altogether worth while.

**King's Handbook of the United States.** Edited by Moses King. Text by M. F. Sweetser. Octavo, pp. 951. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Matthews-Northrup Company.

Mr. Moses King is the author of several unique and extremely valuable reference works, the last of which is his "Handbook of the United States." It compacts an enormous amount of valuable information into something less than a thousand close but clearly printed pages. The plan of arrangement takes up the states of the Union alphabetically, giving their statistics and their history, with many very small but well executed illustrations. The work is on the plan of King's "Handbook of New York," published many years ago.

**New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.** Edited under the supervision of Day Otis Kellogg, D.D. In five volumes. II., III., IV. Quarto, pp. 2,000. New York: The Werner Company.

Among the interesting and important articles appearing in the "American Supplement," are Professor McMaster's sketches of political parties in the United States, Prof. Simon Newcomb's accounts of astronomical discoveries, General Greely's résumé of polar explorations since 1880, G. Mercer Adam's brief biographies of literary celebrities, and Mr. Charles Henry Cochrane's expositions of modern mechanical and engineering devices. Altogether, the four volumes thus far issued contain a vast amount of solid and useful information well brought up to date.

**How to Live Longer, and Why We Do Not Live Longer.** By J. R. Hayes, M.D. 16mo, pp. 180. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

Dr. Hayes has prepared a very helpful and suggestive little health manual, differing from some other works of its class by professional men in the absence of technical terminology and in a direct and incisive literary style which might serve as a model for more pretentious volumes.

**Audiences. A Few Suggestions to Those Who Look and Listen.** By Florence P. Holden. 12mo, pp. 221. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

The aim of this little book is to make possible a fuller and richer appreciation of art and literature; in a word, to stimulate true culture. The book's title is unfortunate; it conveys no distinct idea of the subject-matter. The writer's purpose, however, is a definite and worthy one, and her effort cannot fail to be helpful to a wide range of readers.

**Elements of Descriptive Astronomy: A Text-Book.** By Herbert A. Howe, A.M. Octavo, pp. 352. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.36.

The improved quality of the text-books in astronomy published in recent years is one of the encouraging signs of modern educational progress. The books used in our schools and colleges are more interesting than formerly because they are more largely devoted to descriptive astronomy, and less to mathematical theory. One object now kept in view by instructors is the cultivation of the "geometric imagination" in pupils, but this end is sought by other

means than the memorizing of formulae. An example of what a text-book writer may do to render this beautiful science attractive to the general reader as well as to the special student is furnished in Professor Howe's admirable work. In illustration and in typographical detail unusual care has been taken by the publishers to produce a book thoroughly adapted to meet the needs of the most approved educational methods in this branch of learning.

**Laboratory Practice for Beginners in Botany.** By William A. Setchell, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

This seems to be a sufficiently comprehensive manual for elementary botanical work, and it offers many suggestions which will be of service in training the student's powers of observation, but which the ordinary text-book of the subject does not attempt to cover. The author is professor of botany in the University of California.

**School Geometry.** By J. Fred. Smith, A.M. 12mo, pp. 321. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. \$1.

Principal Smith of the Academy connected with Iowa College at Grinnell, has brought out a text-book "inductive in plan, containing the elements of plane geometry and selections from solid geometry," for use chiefly in high schools and academies, though parts of it are adapted for lower grades of instruction. The book is the result of much experience in teaching elementary geometry, and contains some valuable suggestions to teachers. Much of the more formal scholasticism which once hedged about this subject in its text-book presentation has been done away with in this little treatise. The simplicity and directness of the author's pedagogical method is worthy of the highest praise.

#### FICTION.

**Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland.** By Olive Schreiner. 16mo, pp. 133. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

This work of Mrs. Schreiner's is at best only a slight sketch intended to throw a sort of flash-light upon the recent condition of England in Mashonaland and Matabeleland under the operations of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' British South Africa Chartered Company. Olive Schreiner, who has lived all her life in South Africa, and is sincerely devoted to the true welfare and progress of what to her is home and native land, is intensely opposed to the methods of Mr. Rhodes, considering the operations of the British South Africa Company as inspired by greed of gold, and as ruthlessly regardless of the rights of the native races. Nothing has been written against Rhodes, and the British method of acquiring South Africa under cover of the operations of an irresponsible private company, that has gone so directly to the mark as this little book by the grave woman and the literary genius who gave us "The Story of an African Farm" several years ago.

**The Spirit of an Illinois Town: Two Stories of Illinois at Different Periods.** By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 16mo, pp. 156. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Catherwood in this book gives us a very noteworthy contribution to her fiction of locality. She describes an Illinois town in the boom period of some twenty or thirty years ago, and weaves into her description a pathetic story. Her other tales have dealt with the early French period in Illinois, and it is enough to say that her story of contemporary life is quite as good, if not better than anything she has ever done.

**The Pomp of the Lavillettes.** By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 195. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$1.25.

In this little volume Mr. Gilbert Parker portrays a phase of life on the Canadian side of the lower St. Lawrence. It is a well-told story, with strong local color, and fully worthy of a pen from which we always expect work that is wisely conceived and skillfully and artistically executed.

[Other works of fiction, poetry, and belles-lettres will receive notice in our June number.]



# CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MAY MAGAZINES.

**Annals of the American Academy.**—Philadelphia. May.  
Genius, Fame and the Comparison of Races. C. H. Cooley.  
Silver in China. Talcott Williams.  
A Comparative Study of the State Constitutions of the American Revolution. W. C. Webster.

**The Arena.**—Boston. May.  
The Citizen and his City. John Boyd Thacher.  
The National Congress of Mothers. Ellen A. Richardson.  
Why the People are "Short." H. S. Pingree.  
Trade Unions under the Solonic Law. C. O. Ward.  
Canada: Its Political Development and Destiny. J. G. Bourinot.  
The Status of Woman, Past, Present, and Future. Susan B. Anthony.  
Maladministration of the Postoffice Department. Walter Clark.

**The Atlantic Monthly.**—Boston. May.  
The Problems of Rural New England. Alvan F. Sanborn.  
Real Utopias in the Arid West. William E. Smythe.  
Nansen's Heroic Journey. N. S. Shaler.  
Art in Public Schools. Sarah W. Whitman.  
My Sixty Days in Greece.—III. B. L. Gildersleeve.  
The Deathless Diary. Agnes Repplier.  
Cheerful Yesterdays.—VII. Thomas Wentworth Higginson.  
Notes of a Trip to Izumo. Lafacade Hearn.

**The Bookman.**—New York. May.  
The Poetry of Austin Dobson. Arthur Symons.  
Edgar Allan Poe. M. A. DeW. Howe.  
Two Odes of Keats. W. C. Wilkinson.  
Perez Galdos in the Spanish Academy. A. H. Huntington.  
The Adaptability of Paper. T. L. DeVinne.

**Century Magazine.**—New York. May.  
A Suburban Country Place. M. G. Van Rensselaer.  
Bicycling Through the Dolomites. George E. Waring, Jr.  
Scientific Kite Flying. Hugh D. Wise.  
Photographing from Kites. William A. Eddy.  
Tennessee and Its Centennial. Marks W. Handly.  
Campaigning With Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.  
Withdrawal of the French from Mexico. Gen. J. M. Schofield.  
The Fall of the Second Empire. Matias Romero.  
The Royal Family of Greece. B. I. Wheeler.  
Crete; The Island of Discord.

**The Chautauquan.**—Meadville, Pa. May.  
The Story of Victor Hugo. James A. Harrison.  
At Victor Hugo's House. Gustav Larroumet.  
Modern Military Ballooning. George E. Walsh.  
Arctic Bird's Nesting. John Murdoch.  
Maryland Memories. John Edgeworth.  
Street and Steam Railways in Italy. F. Benedetti.  
George W. Cable. W. M. Baskerville.

**The Cosmopolitan.**—Irvington, N. Y. May.  
The New Congressional Library. Nannie-Belle Maury.  
Great Business Operations—The Collection of News. T. B. Connery.  
Modern Education. President Gilman.  
The Turkish Messiah. I. Zangwill.  
The Glory of War.—After the Battle. Henry C. Walsh.

**Demarest's Family Magazine.**—New York. May.  
Some Constantinople Types. Emma P. Telford.  
Women of the Administration. E. A. Fletcher.  
The Proper Use of Wealth.

**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—New York. May.  
Fair Maids of Morocco. Frederick A. Ober.  
University of Minnesota. John C. Sweet.

**In Constantinople Streets.** Emma P. Telford.  
**Japan's Three Invasions of Corea.** Teiichi Yamagata.  
**The Mythical Manoa.** A. J. Miller.

**Godey's Magazine.**—New York. May.  
Power Boats. Fred. Werden.  
A Eulogy of Vaudeville. Beaumont Fletcher.  
American Literary Diplomats. John D. Anderson.  
Happier Homes Through Better Decoration.—I. Grace E. Drew.  
Woman's Work in Christian Missions. S. T. Willis.  
Mushroom Hunting as a Pastime. Lillie C. Flint.  
Some Aspersions on Church Music. Rupert Hughes.

**Harper's Magazine.**—New York. May.  
Cross-Country Riding. Caspar Whitney.  
A Few Native Orchids and Their Insect Sponsors. W. H. Gibson.  
White Man's Africa.—VII. Poultney Bigelow.  
Two Undescribed Portraits of Shakspeare. John Corbin.  
Geological Progress of the Century. H. S. Williams.  
English Country-House Life. George W. Smalley.  
The Hundred Years' Campaign. Francis N. Thorpe.

**Ladies' Home Journal.**—Philadelphia. May.  
When General Grant Went Round the World. John Russell Young.  
The Domestic Side of the White House. Benjamin Harrison.  
My Mother As I Recall Her. (Jenny Lind.) Mrs. Raymond Maude.

**Lippincott's Monthly.**—Philadelphia. May.  
Some Bird Songs. Henry Oldys.  
French Pioneers in America. Alva Fitzpatrick.  
Earning a Living in China. Dora Spratt.  
Early Man in America. Harvey B. Bashore.  
The Beginnings of Liberty in New York. Mrs. A. G. Van Rensselaer.

**McClure's Magazine.**—New York. May.  
The Capture, Death and Burial of J. Wilkes Booth. R. S. Baker.  
Grant at the Outbreak of the War. Hamlin Garland.  
Life Portraits of Daniel Webster.  
Grover Cleveland's Second Administration. Carl Schurz.

**The Midland Monthly.** Des Moines.—May.  
The Dalles of the St. Croix. Frank H. Nutter.  
A Season's Plays and Players. Leigh G. Giltner.  
Lincoln Entering Richmond. Leigh Leslie.  
Across Country in a Van.—IV. Mary A. Scott.  
Grant's Life in the West.—XV. Col. J. W. Emerson.

**Munsey's Magazine.**—New York. May.  
The United States Supreme Court. Chauncey M. Depew.  
Our Navy and Our Naval Policy. Hilary A. Herbert.  
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Brander Matthews.

**The Homes and Haunts of Dickens.** Anna Leach.  
**New England Magazine.**—Boston. May.  
The Artist in Greenland. Russell W. Porter.  
An Unwritten Chapter in Massachusetts Geography. Al Chamberlain.  
The Scotch-Irish and the Bay State Border. G. J. Varney.  
The Armour Institute of Technology. C. L. Snowdon.  
Forest Culture of To-Day. George E. Walsh.

**Scribner's Magazine.**—New York. May.  
Undergraduate Life at Harvard. Edward S. Martin.  
Harvard College in the Seventies. Robert Grant.  
Golf. H. J. Whigham.  
The Working of a Bank. Charles D. Lanier.  
London, as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—IV.

## THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

**American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. April.  
Dodges in Printing.  
Lantern Calculations.  
Influence of Mass and Line in Photography. S. H. Beale.

**American Historical Register.**—Boston. March.  
The Last Survivor of the Boston Tea Party. Gen. J. G. Wilson.

**The Duelling Custom in New York.** Charles B. Todd.  
John Randolph of Roanoke. D. F. Randolph.

**American Historical Review.**—New York. (Quarterly.) April.

**Political Science and History.** John W. Burgess.  
Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockham.—I. James Sullivan.  
Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China.—I. W. W. Rockhill.



The Authorship of the Federalist. Edward G. Bourne.  
Representation in Congress from the Seceding States.—II.  
F. W. Moore.  
Emigration from Yorkshire to West Jersey, 1677.  
Carondelet on the Defense of Louisiana.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. April.  
How Can the Federal Government Best Raise its Revenues?

David A. Wells.  
The Stability of Truth. D. S. Jordan.  
The Racial Geography of Europe.—III. W. Z. Ripley.  
Reversions in Modern Industrial Life.—I. Franklin Smith.  
The Physiology of Alcohol. C. F. Hodge.  
Life on the Planets. M. Jules Janssen.  
Spencer and Darwin. Grant Allen.  
Ants as the Guests of Plants. M. Heim.  
The Language of Crime. A. F. B. Crofton.

The Arena.—Boston. April.

The Problem of Municipal Reform. H. S. Pingree.  
The Doorway of Reform. Eltweed Pomeroy.  
Italian Immigrants in Boston. Frederick A. Bushee.  
The Priesthood of Art. Stinson Jarvis.  
The Catholic Question in Canada. F. C. Brown, G. Stewart.  
Lincoln and the Matson Negroes. Jesse W. Welk.  
Coeducation in Secondary Schools and Colleges. May W. Sewall.  
The Scripture-Errancy Conflict. Benjamin F. Burnham.  
Past and Future of the American Negro. C. W. Culp.  
Claims of Spiritualism upon Christianity. T. E. Allen.  
Development of Naturalization Laws. Clifford S. Walton.  
The Man in History. John Clark Ridpath.  
The Urgent Need of our Pacific Coast States. E. Berwick.

Art Amateur.—New York. April.

Hints to Young Illustrators. Katharine Pyle.  
Expression in Animals: The Dog. Roger Riordan.  
Figure Painting. C. E. Brady.

Art Interchange.—New York. April.

Berne-Bellecour. Caro Lloyd.  
Mural Decorations in the Congressional Library.—VI.  
Notes on Pastel Painting. E. M. Heller.

Atlanta.—London. April.

Scrivelsby Court and Francis Dymoke. Laura A. Smith.  
The Month of April; the Bull. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.  
Hamstead Heath; a Cockney Paradise. E. Taunton Williams.

The Bachelor of Arts.—New York. April.

Hobart and Rutgers Colleges. George C. Ingling.  
Christine de Pisan. Emily B. Stone.  
A Day in the Dardanelles. Eleanor Hodgson.  
The Trials of English Moralists. Henry G. Chapman.  
Etiquette and Ethics of English Life at Yale. A. C. Harri-  
son.  
A Recent Critique on Howells. J. S. Wood.

Badminton Magazine.—London. April.

Cycling with Hounds. Fanny J. Erskine.  
Cruising in Small Craft. Surgeon-Major C. M. Douglas.  
About Rooks. Clive H. Meares.  
Cricket in the Year of the Queen's Accession. A. C. Cox-  
head.  
Training Setters. E. F. T. Bennett.  
Chasing the Roe. Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.  
Rambling Angling Reminiscences. Alex. I. Shand.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. April.

Were the Greenbacks a War Necessity?  
The Bank of France. Charles A. Conant.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. April.

Unclaimed Bank Deposits.  
The Bank of England.  
The Post Office Savings Bank.  
The Sickness and Mortality Experience of Friendly So-  
cieties.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. April.

Text Book Literature of the Babylonians. Morris Jastrow.  
The Christian's Manual of Arms, Rev. 2-3. G. H. Gilbert.  
Expositor Preaching and the Epistle of James. R. DeW.  
Mallory.  
The Foreshadowings of the Christ.—V. G. S. Goodspeed.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) April.

The Paradoxes of Science. G. Frederick Wright.  
Spencer's Philosophy of Religion. Edwin S. Carr.  
Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Theodore W. Hunt.  
The Cosmogony of Genesis and its Reconcilers. Henry Mor-  
ton.  
No National Stability without Morality. C. W. Super.

Is the Recognition of the Church Year by all Christians De-  
sirable? R. DeWitt Mallory.  
The Ideal of Church Music. Edward Dickinson.  
The Tell-el-Amarna Letters. J. M. P. Metcalfe.  
Christianity and Social Problems. Z. Swift Holbrook.  
The Housing Question and Scientific Reform. W. Caldwell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. April.

Recent Books: French and English.  
Winchester; a City of Many Waters. Sir Herbert Maxwell.  
The Prisons of Siberia: On the March. J. Y. Simpson.  
How the Famine Came to Burma. H. Fielding.  
Concerning Billiards. Major W. Broadfoot.  
Evolution and the Amateur Naturalist. Dr. Louis Robinson.  
The Navy Estimates. Recollections of an Irish Home.  
Lord Cromer's Report on Egypt.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March 15.

Commercial Education and Commercial Museums in Russia.  
The American National Association of Manufacturers.

The Bookman.—New York. April.

Living Continental Critics.—II. Georg Brandes, W. M.  
Payne.  
President Cleveland. Harry T. Peck.  
The Reporter and Literature. Norman Hapgood.  
The Subjects of Two Famous Farewell Songs. Esther Single-  
ton.  
American Bookmen.—III.: William Cullen Bryant. M. A.  
DeW. Howe.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. April.

Social Amelioration and the University Settlement. S. J.  
McLean.

My Contemporaries in Fiction.—V. David Christie Murray.  
Nansen. Fritz Hope.  
Easter in Paris. Emily Crawford.  
A Mountain Picnic in British Columbia. H. H. Gowen.  
The Indian Plague. John Ferguson.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. April.

Some Escapes of My Life. Archibald Forbes.  
The New Railway to London. B. Fletcher Robinson.  
The Court of Belgium. Mary S. Warren.  
The 'Varsity Race: Blues, Old and New. Theodore A. Cook.  
American Belles of London Seasons.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. April.

Electric Traction in City Streets. Nelson W. Perry.  
Shipbuilding in Great Britain. Robert MacIntyre.  
The Metric System from a Mechanical Point of View. Samuel  
Webber.  
An Artificial Ice Skating Rink. George Hill.  
George Wallace Melville. William L. Cathcart.  
Steam Engines for Modern Power Houses. Richard McCul-  
loch.  
A Ten-ton Pneumatic Traveling Crane. W. G. Starkweather.  
Commerce on the Great American Lakes. John Birkinbine.  
The Ideal Engine Lathe. W. D. Forbes.  
Modern Methods of Electric Energy Transmission. L. Dun-  
can.

Catholic World.—New York. April.

The Catholic Charities of England. Alice W. Winthrop.  
Reminiscence of a Tramp in the Austrian Tyrol. Mary E.  
Blake.  
A Forgotten Literature. Leopold Katscher.  
Happiness in Purgatory.  
Light on La Salle's Connection with the Jesuits. J. Wiltach.  
A Protestant Defense of Manning. B. L. Conway.  
The Puritan Catholicized. P. J. O'Callaghan.  
Juvenile Offenders. Francis H. Howard.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. April.

Some Hints Toward the Formation of a Library.  
Cuba and the Cubans.  
Journalistic Remuneration. E. Phillips.  
How Russia Amuses Itself. F. Whishaw.  
Some Birds and Their Ways.  
More Light on the '45.  
The Literary Associations of the Temple.

Charities Review.—New York. March.

The Signs of the Times and the Churches. Josiah Strong.  
The Modern Charity Worker. Francis G. Peabody.  
Pauper Children in New Hampshire. Edward J. Burnham.  
Convict Labor and the Southwick Bill. Isaac J. Wistar.  
Lunacy Commissions. F. B. Sanborn.  
The City Charities of Boston. Frederick H. Wines.  
Criminology and the University Curriculum. Frederick H.  
Wines.

Contemporary Review.—London. April.

A Common Citizenship for the English Race. Prof. Dicey.  
Cretan Struggles for Liberty. J. Gennadius.

The Cretan Imbroglio. Sir M. E. Grant Duff.  
Henry Drummond. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll.  
Reform the House of Lords! Goldwin Smith.  
Henryk Sienkiewicz. Edmund Gosse.  
The Law of Liberty. Emma Marie Caillard.  
After the Famine in My Garden. Phil Robinson.  
Joannes Scotus Erigena. William Larmine.  
The Religious Orders in the Roman Communion. Rev. Philip Limerick.  
The German Emperor; the Lord Chief Justice of Europe. W. T. Stead.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. April.

April 23. A Day of Celebration; An Anniversary Appeal. Walter Besant.  
The Story of Sir Walter Scott's Ruin. Leslie Stephen.  
German Duels and their Punishments. James P. Grund.  
The Cost of Country Houses. C. J. Cornish.

Cosmopolis.—London. April.

Unpublished Letters to Gustav d'Elchthal. John Stuart Mill.  
Pompey's Pillar. J. P. Mahaffy.  
A Poll of the People. J. St. Lee Strachey.  
Sardou's *Spiritisme*. Napoléon Ney. (In French.)  
Unpublished Letters. (Continued.) Ivan Tourguéneff. (In French.)  
Correspondence of the Duc de Richelieu. (Concluded.)  
Education of Turkish Women. H. Vambéry. (In German.)  
"Fool's Paradise." Erich Schmidt. (In German.)

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. April.

New York's Newest Art-School. Maibelle Justice.  
Homes in Western Mining Camps. John R. Spears.  
Memorials of General Grant.  
The Children of the Five Points Mission. Mary A. Fanton.

The Dial.—Chicago. March 16.

A Word for Minor Poetry.  
A Competitive Examination of Poets. Charles L. Moore.

April 1.

The Proposed Tax on Civilization.  
Results and Prospects of University Extension. C. Zueblin.

Education.—Boston. April.

Spiritual Education. Robert P. St. John.  
Education Among the Ancient Hebrews. Clifton H. Levy.  
The Schools of the Keystone State. William A. Mowry.  
Mary Lyon, a Factor in Our National Life. Mrs. Moses Smith.  
Greek in Modern Education. J. H. T. Main.  
The Museum as an Educational Institution. O. C. Farrington.

Educational Review.—New York. April.

State Universities of the Middle West. Andrew S. Draper.  
Art and Literature in the Schools. W. T. Harris.  
Correlation of Educational Forces in the Community. S. T. Dutten.  
Arithmetic in Rural and Village Schools. D. E. Smith.  
Psychological Aspect of the School Curriculum. John Dewey.  
College Honors. Lucy M. Salmon.  
The New French Universities. Gabriel Compayré.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. April.

Significance of our Expanding Export Trade. T. A. Eddy.  
Successful Shop Management.—VI. Henry Roland.  
Foundations for Tall Buildings. Charles SooySmith.  
American and British Blast Furnace Practice. J. S. Jeans.  
Epoch-Making Events in Electricity. G. H. Stockbridge.  
Mistakes and Improvements in Railroad Construction. G. H. Paine.  
Modern Logging in the Northwestern States. E. K. Bishop.  
Corrosion and Scale from Feed-Waters.—II. A. A. Cary.  
Growing Inefficiency of Modern Mining Machinery. C. Robinson.  
Street-Cleaning in Paris and Berlin. Robert Grimshaw.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. April.

The Shah at Home. John F. Fraser.  
Pictures from the Life of Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.  
Mrs. Patrick Campbell; Interview. I. A.  
The Gypsies of Granada. Charles S. Pelham-Clinton.  
The Wandering Albatross. James Buckland.  
The Poacher; How the Other Half Lives. S. L. Bensusan.  
Why Not Annex Hawaii? Douglas Archibald.

Fortnightly Review.—London. April.

Russia and the Re-Discovery of Europe. Olga Novikoff.  
Arno Holz; a German Poet of Revolt. Laurie Magnus.  
Our Learned Philhellenes; an Imaginary Discussion by Greek Philosophers. H. D. Traill.  
After Khartoum. Major A. Griffiths.

Feminism in France. Virginia M. Crawford.  
Crete; An Object-Lesson. Canon Malcolm MacColl.  
Market Wrecking. William E. Bear.  
1497-1897: East and West. Edward Salmon.  
Dangers to British Sea-Power under the Present Rules of Naval Warfare. Nicholas Synnott.  
The Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland. Judge O'Connor Morris.  
The Free Church in England. Rev. R. F. Horton.  
"Candia Rediviva." Sir George Baden-Powell.  
Federalism in South Africa. Rev. W. Greswell.  
Cecil Rhodes. C. D. Baynes.

The Forum.—New York. April.

Has the Senate Degenerated? George F. Hoar.  
Retrenchment,—or Ruin? J. Sterling Morton.  
The United States and Cuba. Henri Rochefort.  
Success of Woman's Enfranchisement in New Zealand. H. H. Lusk.  
Some Opened Tombs and their Occupants. F. W. Farrar.  
The Fur Seal as an Animal. D. S. Jordan, G. A. Clark.  
Arbitration the Only Solution of the Financial Problem. A. R. Foote.  
Emerson and Thoreau. F. B. Sanborn.  
Shall Nevada be Deprived of Her Statehood? W. E. Smythe.  
The Dramatic Critic: His Work and Influence. E. A. Dithmar.  
The Imperialization of Germany. Thomas Davidson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. April.

Ceramic Art at Derby. James Cassidy.  
Notes From the South of Europe. Clare S. Strong.  
Goethe and Weimar. H. Schütz Wilson.  
Historical Monuments of Calcutta. Kathleen Blechynden.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Common-Sense in Rose Culture. Eben E. Rexford.  
The Daily Stock Company. Beaumont Fletcher.  
The Development of the Reed Organ. Rupert Hughes.  
The Bicycle of the Year Ninety-Seven. M. Humphrey.  
Women's Work in Prison Reform. Emily E. Williamson.

Good Words.—London. April.

Sir Walter Scott and His Country.  
My Night With the Conger. Edward Step.  
Microbes and Mineral Waters. Mrs. Percy Frankland.  
Napoleon I., the Great Emperor. William Canton.  
The Keppelstone Picture Collection. Concluded. I. M. W.  
Fairfield Shipbuilding Yard. William Thomson.  
The Patriot Songs of Greece. Mrs. I. F. Mayo.

Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Daniel Dougherty and the Philadelphia Bar. A. Oakley Hall.  
Why Thomas Bram was Found Guilty. Charles E. Grinnell.  
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—IV. Edwin E. Bryant.  
The Legal Aspect of the Maybrick Case. Clark Bell.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. April.

President McKinley's Inaugural.  
Need of Integrity in Tariff Discussion.  
Protective Navigation Laws.  
Conditions of Labor in Japan. Fusutaro Takano.  
Perpetuation of the Turks in Europe. E. P. Telford.  
The Lexow Anti-Trust Report.  
Views of an Anti-Monopolist on Trusts.  
A Defense of Organized Charities.

Home and Country.—New York. April.

Ultima Thule. Hugh H. Lusk.  
Whist and Its Masters.—IX. R. F. Foster.  
Easter Week in Three Holy Cities. Rufus R. Wilson.  
Flash Lights of Foreign Travel. Bianca Adams Miller.  
The Era of Irrigation. Joel Shomaker.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. April.

The Sixth Peary Expedition.  
The History of Playing Cards.  
The Potato Patch Again. J. Southworth.  
Reminiscences of Cooper. W. T. Bailey.  
Why Cuba Should Be Free. A. M. Hardy.  
Modern Trick Bicycle Riders. Harry Kenmore.  
The President's Cabinet. A. Merriman.

Homiletic Review.—New York. April.

Rationalism's Claim to Exclusive Scholarship. H. Osgood.  
Things Most Essential in Preparation for Preaching.  
How Shall the Preacher Study Classical Literature?  
Relative Value of Topical and Expository Preaching.  
Dissolution of the Assyrian Empire. J. F. McCurdy.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. February.

New Movement for Homes. G. E. Girling.  
The Art of Irrigation.—XX. T. S. Van Dyke.

**International Journal of Ethics**.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

The Psychology of Social Progress. Helen Bosanquet.  
The Moral Life of the Early Romans. Frank Granger.  
Social Life and Morality in India. Muhammad A. Ghani.  
The Religious Training of Children. Abraham Flexner.  
Law and Nature in Greek Ethics. John Burnet.  
Duty. Henry Sturt.

**Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies**.—Philadelphia. January.

Sewer Assessments. F. Herbert Snow.  
Professional Spirit. Donald W. Campbell.  
A New Testing Machine. F. F. Harrington.

February.

Engineering Compensation. M. S. Parker.  
Deep Water Navigation from the Mississippi to the Gulf.  
Resistance of Ships at Deep and Shallow Drafts of Water.  
Water Supplies in Southern California. J. L. Van Ornum.

**Kindergarten Magazine**.—Chicago. April.

A Step Forward in Education. Evangeline Harvey.  
Silent Influences of Art. Bonnie Snow.  
First National Congress of Mothers.

**Knowledge**.—London. April.

Bird-Songs in Spring. C. A. Witchell.  
English Medals. G. F. Hill.  
Progress of Chemistry and the Chemical Arts During the Queen's Reign.  
The Maple Month. Rev. Alex. S. Wilson.  
The Age of Mountains. Continued. With Diagrams. J. Logan Lobley.  
Photograph of the Great Nebula in Orion. Isaac Roberts.

**Leisure Hour**.—London. April.

The Last of the Klepts; a Glimpse of the Greek War of Independence.  
Dr. Nansen's "Farthest North." Edward Whympier.  
Kidderminster. W. J. Gordon.

**London Quarterly Review**.—London. April.

Timbuctoo.  
Archbishop Magee.  
The Brontë Letters.  
Jews in English Fiction.  
Coventry Patmore.  
Henri Rochefort's Adventures.  
Imperial Commerce and Free Trade.  
Christian Philosophy of Religion.

**Longman's Magazine**.—London. April.

Early Spring in Savernake Forest. W. H. Hudson.  
Mrs. Bovey; a Perverse Widow. S. M. Crawley Boevey.  
The Living Earth. Grant Allen.

**The Looker-On**.—New York. April.

Carl Goldmark. Rubin Goldmark.  
Johan Strauss. Henry T. Finck.  
Thomas Hardy's Novels. Joakim Reinhard.

**Lucifer**.—London. March 15.

The Phaedo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.  
On Some Remarkable Passages in the New Testament.  
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued.  
Cataclysms and Earthquakes. A. P. Sinnett.  
Theosophy and Science. Concluded. Prof. John Mackenzie.  
Our Relation to Children. C. W. Leadbeater.  
The Sāṅkhya Philosophy. Continued. Bertram Keightley.

**Ludgate**.—London. March.

Emral Hall, Cheshire; an Ancient House.  
Boiler Explosions. Walter Wood.  
Old Ranelagh Gardens. A. W. Jarvis.  
The Mercury Training Ship. James F. Fasham.

April.

Duelling in Germany. A. Beresford Ryley.  
The House of Norfolk. Continued.  
Ani, Armenia. E. T. Slater.  
The Child of the Stage.  
Memories of Old Bow Street Police Court.  
Non-Collegiate Students at Oxford University.

**Lutheran Quarterly**.—Gettysburg, Pa. April.

Early History of the Lutheran Church in Georgia. D. M. Gilbert.  
The Doctrine of the Ministry. G. U. Wenner.  
Evolution as Taught in Scripture. A. E. Dietz.  
Inspiration of the Scriptures. J. C. Jacoby.  
The Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. T. A. Himes.  
Melanchthon as Theologian. G. F. Behringer.

Divine Healing, or Faith Cure. W. E. Hull.  
Strength and Weakness of the Christian Endeavor Movement. E. H. Delk.

**Macmillan's Magazine**.—London. April.

The Prince of Wales Hospital Fund. C. S. Loch.  
A Leaf from the Journals of Edward Lear, Landscape Painter.  
Unwritten Books.  
The Remaking of the Army.  
The Famine in India. Colonel Trevor.

**Manchester Quarterly**.—Manchester. April.

Kinsale, Ireland. John Walker.  
The Art of Poetry. "Cornelius H. Flaccus."  
Tragedy in the Greek Drama. Rev. A. W. Fox.  
Velasquez in Madrid. C. E. Tryer.  
The Dramatic Dissensions of Ben Jonson, John Marston and Thomas Dekker.

**Menorah Monthly**.—New York. April.

Moses and Washington. M. Ellinger.  
Confirmation. G. Taubehaus.  
Facts and Figures. Minnie Green.

**The Missionary Herald**.—Boston. April.

The First Convert in Peking. W. S. Ament.  
The Outlook in China? Henry Blodgett.

**Missionary Review of the World**.—New York. April.

The Spiritual Movements of the Century. A. T. Pierson.  
Hinduism As it Is. Jacob Chamberlain.  
How the Gospel Spreads in Burma. David Gilmore.  
Progress in Ceylon. Mary and Margaret W. Leitch.  
"Caste" in India. W. J. Wanless.  
Female Missions in India. Edward Storrow.

**The Monist**.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) April.

Hegel To-day. Rudolf Eucken.  
The Genesis of Social "Interests." J. Mark Baldwin.  
Some Points in Intracranial Physics. James Capple.  
The Conflict of Races, Classes, and Societies. G. Fiamingo.  
The Mythology of Buddhism. Paul Carus.

**Month**.—London. April.

The Reply of the Anglican Archbishops to the Papal Bull.  
Two Centuries of Converts. Rev. H. Thurston.  
The Jesuit Myth. The Editor.  
The Stone of Vortipore, near Whitland. M. E. James.

**Munsey's Magazine**.—New York. April.

Prominent American Families.—X. The McKinleys. F. C. Crawford.  
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. W. D. Howells.  
Our Oldest Military Company. John A. Torrington.

**The National Magazine**.—Boston. April.

The Story of an Armenian Refugee.  
Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.  
Some Recollections of the Century. Edward Everett Hale.

**National Review**.—London. April.

Trade and Training in Germany. Sir Philip Magnus.  
Helpless Europe. Spenser Wilkinson.  
Arthur Hugh Clough. F. Reginald Statham.  
Fishing in West Africa. Miss Mary H. Kingsley.  
President McKinley. A. Maurice Low.  
A Recent Glance at Spain. John Foreman.  
The Imperial Pawn Offices of Austria. Miss Edith Sellers.

**New Review**.—London. April.

Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne; a Friend of Kings. Charles Whibley.  
Spenser: A Causerie. Rev. T. E. Brown.  
The Foreigner in the Farm Yard. Continued. Ernest E. Williams.  
England and Her Colonies. C. de Thierry.

**Nineteenth Century**.—London. April.

The Boer Indictments of British Policy. Henry M. Stanley.  
The Ethics of Empire. H. F. Wyatt.  
The Encroachment of Women. Charles Whibley.  
How I Became Pope; by Pius II. Translated by Alfred N. Macfadyen.  
Prince Jem; a Turkish "Young Pretender." Lady Currie.  
Mr. Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury on Evolution. Concluded.  
Ronsard and His Vendôme. J. J. Jusserand.  
Goethe as a Stage Manager. Walter Shaw Sparrow.  
Some Changes in Social Life During the Queen's Reign. Sir Algernon West.  
Mr. Laurier and Manitoba. J. G. Snead Cox.  
"The Integrity of the Ottoman Empire" as a Diplomatic Formula. Sir Wemyss Reid. Dr. Guinness Rogers.

## North American Review.—New York. April.

How India Fights the Famine. Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.  
What Shall be Done with Dependent Children? H. S. Williams.

The "New" in the Old. Andrew Lang.  
What Will Bring Prosperity? C. S. Smith, F. B. Thurber.  
Antarctic Exploration. A. H. Markham.  
The Black Plague. Walter Wyman.  
The Uprising of Greece. C. W. Dilke, Demetrius N. Botassi.  
A Spanish View of the Nicaragua Canal. José G. Sobral.  
The Need of Copyright Reform. W. Morris Coles.  
Foreign Policy of the New Administration. M. W. Hazeltine.  
Democracy and Socialism. Perry Belmont.

## The Open Court.—Chicago. April.

Chicago and Its Administration. Lyman J. Gage.  
Schiller as a Prophet. Paul Carus.  
Is the Church Responsible for the Inquisition? Paul Carus.  
Chicago Seventy-six Years Ago. W. H. Trimble.  
Commercial Morality. George J. Holyoake.

## Outing.—New York. April.

Western Yachts and Designers. Arthur J. Pegler.  
Housekeeping in Venice. Theodore Purdy.  
The Bloodhound and His Training. H. P. Poore.  
Woodland Archery. Maurice Thompson.  
A Modern Kite and the Government Experiments. H. C. Hunter.  
Canoe and Gun. Ed. W. Sandys.  
A wheel thro' the Tide-Water of Virginia. J. B. Carrington.  
The National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. C. B. Hall.

## The Outlook.—New York. April.

Grant's Historic Utterances. Gen. James Grant Wilson.  
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.  
The Peasant's Ireland. Clifton Johnson.  
The Higher Life of London. Sir Walter Besant.  
Some Literary Worthies: Plutarch. Hamilton W. Mabie.  
History of the Kindergarten in the United States. Susan E. Blow.

## Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. April.

An Arctic Winter. Sophie E. Porter.  
The Society of California Pioneers.—III. W. B. Farwell.  
Snowsides in the Rockies. J. M. Goodwin.  
The Municipal Government of San Francisco.—IV. J. H. Stallard.  
A Study in California Hotel Management. F. W. Parks.  
The Pilot Bill. C. E. Naylor.  
The National Guard of California.—I. F. E. Myers.

## Pall Mall Magazine.—London. April.

Levens Hall. Mrs. Bagot.  
A Caxton Missale. Lady Newton.  
Peculiarities of British Army Dress. Walter Wood.  
Wild Flowers in the London Streets. A. Every.  
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia; the Story of 1812. H. D. Hutchinson.  
The Major Tactics of Chess. With Diagrams. Franklin K. Young.

## The Photo-American.—New York. April.

With Camera and Wheel. Burt H. Vernet.  
The Selection of Dry Plates and Developers. S. W. Nourse.  
Points in the Experience of an Amateur Photographer.—W. Z. Davis.  
Stepping Stones to Photography.—III. E. W. Newcomb.  
The Artigue Method of Carbon Printing.

## Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. March.

Fallacious Photography.  
Water vs. Photography. W. F. Miller.  
Art in Photography. G. H. Croughton.

## Photographic Times.—New York. April.

Night Photography. W. A. Fraser.  
Inexpensive Enlarging for Amateurs. G. B. Pelton.  
About Pictorial Photography. E. K. Hough.  
Measuring the Speed of Camera Shutters.  
Depth of Focus. Charles E. Manierre.  
Naturalistic Photography.—III. P. H. Emerson.  
Intensification of Negatives with Mercury and Ferrous Oxalate. W. DeW. Abney.  
Photography in Colors. Romyn Hitchcock.

## Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) April.

Poetic Personifications of Evil. A. F. Agard.  
Woman and Freedom in Whitman. Helen A. Michael.  
Shakespeare as a Critic. J. W. Bray.  
Browning's "Childe Roland" and Tennyson's "Vision of Sin."

## Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. March.

James Wilson and the Constitution. A. C. McLaughlin.  
Four German Jurists.—III. Munroe Smith.  
Classification in Public Finance. Carl C. Plehn.  
Agricultural Discontent.—III. C. F. Emerick.  
Journeyman's Clubs. W. J. Ashley.

## Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

The Planting of Princeton College. John DeWitt.  
Socialism in Italy. D. W. Fisher.  
The Problem of Public Worship. Timothy G. Darling.  
Apostolic and Modern Missions. Chalmers Martin.  
The Biblical Usage of "Soul" and "Spirit." W. H. Hodge.  
Morals Before Moses. Howard Osgood.  
Efficient Preaching. Robert F. Sample.

## Review of Reviews.—New York. April.

The New Administration at Washington. Albert Shaw.  
Public Work Directly Performed. Sylvester Baxter.  
Cleaning Streets by Contract—A Sidelight from Chicago. George E. Hooker.  
National Jewish Educational Work. C. S. Bernheimer.  
Elements in the Choice of a College. Charles F. Thwing.

## Rosary Magazine.—New York. April.

Details of the Martyrdom of St. Peter of Verona.  
Our Lady of Boulogne.—III. Lillian A. B. Taylor.  
Alexander Pope. Richard M. Johnston.  
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.

## The Sanitarian.—New York. April.

An Improved Method of Filtration. Frank H. Mason.  
Health Department of the Greater New York. Stephen Smith.  
Hygienic Demands for School Buildings. A. M. Sloan.  
Topography, Climate and Mineral Springs of Louisiana. A. N. Bell.  
The Weather Bureau in Its Relation to Medical Climatology.  
Doubtful Effects of Altitudes for Consumptives. G. T. Maxwell.  
Racial Deterioration. L. Irwell.

## The School Review.—Chicago. April.

Secondary Education in the United States. E. E. Brown.  
What Studies Should Predominate in Secondary Schools?  
Higher Education in the North Central States. C. K. Adams.  
Discipline vs. Dissipation in Secondary Education. Paul Shorey.

## Scot's Magazine.—Perth. April.

A Scottish Beadle of the Old School.  
Literature Across the Firth.  
Some Voltairean Gleanings. John A. Black.  
In and Around Lucerne. Rev. W. Mason-Inglis.

## The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. April.

Preparatory Shorthand Training. David Wolfe Brown.  
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

## Strand Magazine.—London. March 15.

Signor Marconi on the New Telegraphy. H. J. W. Darr.  
Football in Armor. Charles E. Cook.  
Queens of a Day. Margaret Griffith.  
Antarctic Exploration. C. E. Borchgrevink.

## Students' Journal.—New York. April.

An Argument in a Law Case.  
Gladstone to the English People.

## Sunday at Home.—London. April.

Heredity. Dr. Monro Gibson.  
In the Haide District. James Baker.  
Some Family Recollections; Life in the Last Century. Jean A. Owen.  
Wells; Its Cathedral, Palace and City. Henry Walker.  
Dr. Vanderkemp and His Work in South Africa. Rev. Richard Lovett.  
Whitgift's Hospital at Croydon. Mrs. Emma Brewer.

## Sunday Magazine.—London. April.

The "Seder" Evening; Jewish Festival. Lady Battersea.  
Philip Skelton; an Ulster Divine of Last Century. Stephen Gwynn.  
Among the Finches. Rev. R. C. Nightingale.  
Norwich Cathedral. Concluded. Dean William Lefroy.

## Temple Bar.—London. April.

The Birds of Tennyson. Edgar Valdes.  
Prospects of Literature.

## The United Service.—Philadelphia. March.

The Siege of Hamburg, 1813.  
Depreciators of the Nation. Earl of Meath.



Conversational Arithmetic. W. A. Campbell.  
The Soldier's Leisure Hours in a Western Army Post. W. W. Price.

United Service Magazine.—London. April.

Another Weak Point in Naval Administration. C. M. Johnson.  
The Retreat from Moscow, and the Passage of the Beresina. Route Marching in Our Home Army. "Vinculum."  
The Volunteer Force; Where it Fails, and How to Make it Succeed.  
The Italian Losses in the War. L. Wolffsohn.  
The Conquest of the Air. Captain B. F. S. Baden-Powell.  
The Battle of Gettysburg. W. S. Reyall.  
The Marines and the Navy. "A Marine Officer."  
The Militia and the Infantry Company. Col. H. Blundell.  
The Duke of Cumberland in 1745. Major-General Sir F. Middleton.

Westminster Review.—London. April.  
India; John Bull's Eastern Estate. H. G. Keene.  
The Prospects of International Arbitration. R. D. Melville.  
The Financial Relations Between Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Baxter; Professor Wellhausen's Latest Critic. Samuel Holmes.  
The Civil Government of Gibraltar. Leonard Williams.  
The Drink Evil and Its Cure. A. G. Herzfeld.  
Crime in Current Literature. A. C.  
Plant-Feeding; a Corner in Nature's Laboratory. A. E. Sibson.  
Plastic Art in Education. M. L. H. Unwin.  
Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. April.  
Carbon Pictures and Platinotypes. Thomas Aquinas.  
Metallic Particles in Photographic Papers. L. Baekland.  
Lantern Slides for Coloring. A. G. Marshall.  
A Bas-Relief Process. George G. Rockwood.  
Representation of Motion in Photography. John Bartlett.

## THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

March 6.

Albania. St. Bernard Scolare.  
Hieronymus Freiherr von Münchhausen.

March 13.

Carolina Friederica Neuber. H. Hart.  
The Marcus Aurelius Column in Rome. G. Rosmarin.

March 20.

The Emperor William I. in Poetry. Prof. Kinzel.  
The National Memorial for the Emperor William I. at Berlin.

March 27.

Prince Bismarck as a Nature Lover. W. Horn.  
The Grave of a Great Japanese Hero. H. Dalton.  
The Nightingale. E. Muellenbach.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 8.

The Emperor William I. With Portrait.  
Mine Explosions. W. Böcker.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. March.

Before the Paris Congress; Unpublished Notes by Thouvenel.

Is the Skin Sensitive to Music? John G. McKendrick.  
Franz von Lemberg's Reminiscences. W. Wyl.  
The South German States and the Proceedings at Versailles. Georg Ebers; Interview. Louise von Kobell.  
Count Muraviev and His Ancestors.  
Reminiscences of Stosch. Concluded. Vice-Adm. Balsch.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. March.

The Emperor William I. L. Lorenz.

Gustav Freytag.

Reminiscences. Dr. J. Rodenberg.

Barras.

Jacobo Zobel de Zangeoniz and the Philippine Ids. E. Häbner.

School Training and National Education. Prof. W. Rehn.

China's Home Difficulties and Foreign Dangers. M. von Brandt.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 14.

With the Marines. H. N. von Brawe.

Crete.

Rubinstein's Literary Remains. Continued.

Verestschagin. F. Vogt.

Heft 15.

Portraits of the Emperor William I.

## THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. March.

The Italian Government. Vilfredo Pareto.  
Sakhaline. Continued. Michel Delines.  
Popular Negro Literature. Maurice Muret.  
A Solution of the Eastern Problem. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

March 1.

The Algerian Colonists and Native Schools. N. de Ring.  
The Japan of Hokkaido. M. Revon.  
The German Army. General de Villenois.  
Karl Snolksky. Count Prozor.  
Shakespeare Without Scenery. L. Poë.  
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mde. Juliette Adam.

March 15.

The Sailor's Life. Prince A. de Monaco.  
An Historic Lie. P. de Coubertin.  
The Mistakes of M. Hanotaux. Mde. Juliette Adam.  
The Japan of Hokkaido. M. Revon.  
The Rosny. G. Rodenbach.  
War and Commune.—L. L. Gallet.  
The Portraits of Louis XV. and of Louis XVI., at Versailles.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

March 6.

The Crisis at the University. A. Chalamet.  
Vadier. Gustave Isambert.

March 13.

Liberty of Conscience in Madagascar. R. Allier.  
War. G. Tarde.

The Crisis at the University. Jean Jaurès.

March 20.

Colonel Fabvier and the Chio Expedition, 1827-28. A. Debidour.

The Crisis at the University. D. Parodi.

March 27.

The Battle of Navarin. H. Houssaye.  
Decentralization. F. Dreyfus.  
Henry Bordeaux. E. Faguet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

March 1.

Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck. Count L. de Behaine.  
Unhealthy Industries; Match Making. E. Magitot.  
The Religion of Beauty; John Ruskin and His Ideas on Art.  
A Swiss Tourist and His Journey Round the World. G. Valbert.

March 15.

The Mechanism of Modern Life; the Parisian House. Vicomte G. d'Avenal.  
Washington and the Mother Country. Sir E. Monson.  
Science and Agriculture; Sugar Beetroot. P. P. de Herain.  
Impressions of Russia; Officers and Soldiers. A. Roë.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

March 1.

The Art of Frederick II. Commandant Rousset.  
Michele Amari. D. Halévy.  
Three Dramatic Successes. G. Larroumet.  
Messidor. J. Tiersot.

March 15.

Macedonia.—I. V. Berard.  
Thebes. A. Chevallion.  
Beaumarchais and Figaro. A. Hallays.  
After Navarin (1828). Baron Brenier.  
A Few Words on the "Livre Jaune." E. Lavisse.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. March 10.  
The Revision of the French Senate. R. Goblet.  
M. Challemeil-Lacour. Joseph Reinach.  
The Paris Money Market and Its Reorganization. L. Lacombe.  
The Austro-Hungarian Compromise and Its Renewal in 1897.  
R. Chélad.  
The Financial Situation in Belgium. L. Strauss.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.  
March 1.  
The Fight for Crete.  
The Aesthetics of Spiritism and Symbolism. J. Bois.  
Aerial Navigation. G. Besançon.  
The Confessions of Gustave Flaubert.

March 15.  
An International Language. G. Moca.  
The Progress of Fiction in France. H. Berenger.  
The Lapses of Authors. P. d'Amfreville.  
Unpublished Letters of William I. to the Empress Augusta.  
The Photographic Atlas of the Moon. C. Flammarion.

## OTHER FOREIGN MAGAZINES.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.  
March 1.  
Crete. Prof. E. Catellani.  
The New Religious Evolution of Socialism. A. Chiappelli.  
The Drama and Marionettes in Venice in the 18th Century.  
Have we a Right to our Colonies? P. Cantalupi.

March 16.  
Government Finance and National Defence.  
The New Criticism of Petrarch. G. A. Cesario.  
The Historical Antecedents of Christianity. R. Mariano.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.  
March 1.  
The Plural Vote. E. Corniani.  
The General Election and Electoral Reform. Regolus.  
Luigi Schiaparelli.—X.  
The Last Princes of the House of Medici. L. Grottanelli.

March 16.  
Vine Cultivation in South America. A. Sanesi.  
Political Education and the Agrarian Movement. N. Marzotti.  
The Elections and the Logic of the Clericalists. Eleutro.

España Moderna.—Madrid. March.  
On the Social Problem. C. de Azcarate.  
The Feminist Movement. Prof. Adolfo Posada.  
International Politics. Emilio Castelar.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.  
March 6

Acetylene. Julien Lefèvre.  
The Functions of Surrenal Capsules. P. Langlois.  
March 13.  
The Scientific Work of A. Daubrée. S. Meunier.  
Antarctic Regions. A. Hellprin.

March 20.  
Indigenous Education. P. Vidal de la Blache.  
The Fisheries of the Volga. H. de Varigny.  
March 27.  
Emile Du Bois-Reymond, 1818-1896. I. Rosenthal.  
The Fisheries of the Volga. Continued. H. de Varigny.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. March.  
The Eastern Situation. P. Deloivre and P. Louis.  
A Theory of Economy. P. de Kérongal.  
Intellectual Education. P. Duquet.  
German Socialism in 1896. H. Thurow.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid

February 28.  
Scientific Religious Problems. T. Rodriguez.  
The Emancipation of the Spanish Woman. Maria de Belmonte.  
Chemical Synthesis and Trade. J. R. Mourello.

March 15.  
Our Conception of What is Right. J. M. Montero.  
The Importance of Secondary Education. T. de San Roman.

Kringsjaa.—Christiania.  
February 28.  
The Family Life of Animals, viewed from a Sociological Standpoint.  
Emil Du Bois-Reymond. With Portrait. P. Engelbrethsen.

March 15.  
The Family Life of Animals. Continued.  
Co-operative Housekeeping. H. Tambs Lyche.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. March.  
The Dutch Military Estimates. A. Seyffardt.  
The Causes of Short-Sight. Prof. Straub.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. March.  
The Payment of the Militia. Van Tuernhout.  
The Malay Dialect. Dr. Fokker.

## INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified all references are to the April numbers of periodicals.  
For table of abbreviations see page 640.

Adams, John, Friendship of, and Thomas Jefferson. NEM.  
Administration, The New, at Washington, Albert Shaw, RR.  
Africa:  
Federalism in South Africa. W. Greswell, FR.  
White Man's Africa.—VI. Poultney Bigelow, Harp.  
The Boer Indictments of British Policy. H. M. Stanley, NC.  
Agricultural Discontent.—III. C. F. Emerick, PSQ.  
Albatross, The Wandering. J. Buckland, EI.  
Alcohol, The Physiology of, C. F. Hodge, APS.  
Andes, On the Eastern Edge of the, J. H. Keeley, MidM.  
Anglo Saxon Expansion, A Century of, G. B. Adams, AM.  
Antarctic Exploration, A. H. Markham, NAR.  
Antarctic Exploration, C. E. Borchgrevink, Str. Mar.  
Arbitration the only Solution of the Financial Problem, F.  
Archery, Woodland, Maurice Thompson, OM.  
Arctic Winter, An, Sophie E. Porter, OM.  
Arithmetic, Conversational, W. A. Campbell, US.  
Armenian Refugee, Story of an, NatM.  
Armies: See contents of US; USM.  
Assyrian Empire, Dissolution of the, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.  
Astronomical:  
Photographs of the Nebula in Orion, K.  
Mercury in the Light of Recent Discoveries, P. Lowell, AM.  
Babylonians, Text-Book Literature of the, BW.  
Banking: See contents of Bank.  
Belgium, From Home to Throne in, Harp.  
Belgium, The Court of, Mary S. Warren, CFM.  
Bible and Biblical Criticism: See also contents of BW; BSac; LuthQ; PRR.  
The Cosmogony of Genesis and Its Reconcilers, BSac.  
The Scripture-Errancy Conflict, B. F. Burnham, A.  
Bicycling:  
A wheel thro' the Tide-Water of Virginia, O.  
The Bicycle of the Year Ninety-seven, G.  
Birds:  
Among the Finches, SM.  
The Birds of Tennyson, Edgar Valdes, TB.  
Bird Songs in Spring, C. A. Witchell, K.  
Spring Birds of New England, W. E. Cram, NEM.  
Bloodhound and His Training, The, H. P. Poore, O.  
Bryant, William Cullen, M. A. DeW. Howe, Bkman.  
California: See contents of OM.  
Carnots, The Three, D. C. Munro, Chaut.  
Carriages, Horseless, John Trowbridge, Chaut.  
Caste in India, W. J. Wanless, Mier.  
Catholic Question in Canada, The, F. C. Brown, G. Stewart, A.  
Caxton Missale, A, PMM.  
Charities:  
Catholic Charities of England, Alice Winthrop, CW.  
The Modern Charity Worker, CRev. March.  
The City Charities of Boston, F. H. Wines, CRev. March.  
A Defense of Organized Charities, GMag.  
Chess, The Major Tactics of, F. K. Young, PMM.  
Children of the Five Points Mission, Dem.  
China:  
Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China.—I., AHR.  
Chinese Funerals, Two, Lipp.  
Christ and His Time, D. L. Sharp, NatM.  
Christianity and Social Problems, Z. S. Hoobrook, BSac.

- Cleveland, President, H. T. Peck, Bkman.  
 College Fraternities, P. F. Piper, Cos.  
 Constitution, James Wilson and the, A. C. McLaughlin, PSQ.  
 Copyright Reform, The Need of, W. M. Coles, NAR.  
 Crete:  
     An Object Lesson, M. MacColl, FR.  
     The Cretan Imbroglio, M. E. Grant Duff, CR.  
     Cretan Struggles for Liberty, J. Gennadius, CR.  
 Critic, The Dramatic: His Work and Influence, F.  
 Crime, The Language of, A. F. B. Crofton, APS.  
 Criminology and the University Curriculum, CRev, March.  
 Cuba: The United States and Cuba, Henri Rochefort, F.  
 Dardanelles, A Day in the, Eleanor Hodgins, BA.  
 Darwin, Spencer and, Grant Allen, APS.  
 Drummond, Henry, W. Robertson Nicoll, CR.  
 Duelling Custom in New York, C. B. Todd, AHRReg.  
 Duty, Henry Sturt, IJE.  
 Easter:  
     A Moravian Easter Dawn, C. Howard, L.HJ.  
     Easter in Paris, Emily Crawford, CanM.  
 Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR; SRev.  
     Coeducation in Secondary Schools and Colleges, A.  
     Modern College Education, John Brisbane Walker, Cos.  
     Elements in the Choice of a College, C. F. Thwing, RR.  
     National Jewish Educational Work, C. S. Bernheimer, RR  
 Egypt, Lord Cromer's Report on, Black.  
 Electricity: See also contents of CasM.  
     Epoch Making Events in Electricity, EngM.  
 Emerson and Thoreau, F. B. Sanborn, F.  
 Emigration from Yorkshire to West Jersey, 1877, AHR.  
 Empire, The Ethics of, H. F. Wyatt, NC.  
 England and Her Colonies, C. de Thierry, NewR.  
 English Race, A Common Citizenship for the, Professor  
     Dicey, CR.  
 Europe, Racial Geography of—III, W. Z. Ripley, APS.  
 Europe, Commercial Geography of—II, C. C. Adams, Chaut.  
 Evolution as Taught in Scripture, A. E. Dietz, LuthQ.  
 Export Trade, Significance of Our Expanding, EngM.  
 Faith Cure, Divine Healing, or, W. E. Hull, LuthQ.  
 Famine: How India Fights the Famine, NAR.  
 Federalist, Authorship of the, E. G. Bourne, AHR.  
 Feminism in France, Virginia M. Crawford, FR.  
 Filtration, An Improved Method of, Frank H. Mason, San.  
 Finance, Public, Classification in, Carl C. Plehn, PSQ.  
 Five Points Mission, The Children of the, Dem.  
 Forbes, Archibald: Some Escapes of my Life, CFM.  
 Funerals, Two Chinese, Lipp.  
 German Emperor, The Lord Chief Justice of Europe, W. T.  
     Stead, CR.  
 Germany: The Imperialization of Germany, T. Davidson, F.  
 Gibraltar, The Civil Government of, L. Williams, WR.  
 Gladstone's Life, The Story of, Justin McCarthy, Out.  
 Goethe in Practical Politics, F. P. Stearns, Lipp.  
 Grant, General:  
     Grant's Life in the West—VII, Col. J. W. Emerson, MidM.  
     Grant's Historic Utterances, Gen. J. G. Wilson, Out.  
     Grant's Life in Missouri, Hamilton Garland, McCl.  
     Campaigning With Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.  
     Gen. Sherman's Opinion of Gen. Grant, CM.  
     Gen. Grant's Most Famous Dispatch, CM.  
     Grant and Buckner, J. R. Proctor, CM.  
     Memorials of General Grant, Dem.  
 Greece:  
     Law and Nature in Greek Ethics, Job. Burnet, IJE.  
     The Uprising of Greece, C. W. Dilke, D. N. Botassi, NAR.  
     Greek in Modern Education, J. H. T. Main, Ed.  
     King George I. of Greece, W. E. Waters, Chaut.  
     Modern Greece, Charles E. Lloyd, Cos.  
 Greenbacks: Were Greenbacks a War Necessity? BankNY.  
 Gypsies of Granada, C. S. Pelham-Clinton, EI.  
 Hale, Edward Everett: Some Recollections of the Century,  
     NatM.  
 Hamburg, Siege of, 1813, US.  
 Hamilton, Alexander, Henry Cabot Lodge, McCl.  
 Hawaii: Why Not Annex Hawaii? Douglas Archibald, EI.  
 Health Department of the Greater New York, San.  
 Heredity, Monro Gibson, SH.  
 Holy Week in Jerusalem, 1898, R. W. Gilder, CM.  
 Homiletics: See contents of HomR.  
 Hospital Fund of the Prince of Wales, C. S. Loch, Mac.  
 Housekeeping in Venice, A. J. Pegler, O.  
 Housing Question and Scientific Reform, BSac.  
 Howells, A Recent Critique on, J. S. Wood, BA.  
 Ice Skating Rink, An Artificial, G. Hill, CasM.  
 Immigration: Italian Immigrants in Boston, F. A. Bushee,  
     A.  
 India:  
     Social Life and Morality in India, Muhammad Ghani, IJE.  
     How the Famine Came to Burma, H. Fielding, Black.  
     John Bull's Eastern Estate, H. G. Keene, WK.  
     The Indian Plague, John Ferguson, CanM.  
     The Famine in India, Col. Trevor, Mac.  
     Historical Monuments of Calcutta, GM.  
     How India Fights the Famine, NAR.  
 Industrial Life, Reversions in Modern—I, F. Smith, APS.  
 Intemperance: The Drink Evil and Its Cure, A. G. Herzfeld,  
     WR.  
 Ireland, The Peasants, Clifton Johnson, Out.  
 Irrigation: See contents of IA.  
 Italy, Socialism in, D. W. Fisher, PRR.  
 Japan, Condition of Labor in Japan, F. Takano, GMag.  
 Jefferson, Thomas, Friendship of John Adams and, NEM.  
 Jesuit Myth, The, M.  
 Jewish Educational Work, National, C. S. Bernheimer, RR.  
 Juvenile Offenders, F. H. Howard, CW.  
 Khartoum, After, Major A. Griffiths, FR.  
 Kidderminster, W. J. Gordon, LH.  
 Kindergarten in the United States, History of, Out.  
 Kite, A Modern, and the Government Experiments, O.  
 Klephts, Last of the, Mrs. J. F. Mayo, LH.  
 Labor in Japan, Conditions of, F. Takano, GMag.  
 Lafayette: When Lafayette Rode into Philadelphia, L.HJ.  
 Lakes, Great American, Commerce on the, J. Birkinbine,  
     CasM.  
 La Salle's Connection with the Jesuits, Light on, CW.  
 Law and Lawyers: See contents of GBag.  
 Libraries:  
     Hints toward the Formation of a Library, CJ.  
     Mural Decorations of the Library of Congress, AI.  
     Life-Saving Service, Joanna R. Nicholls, FR.  
     Lincoln and the Matson Negroes, J. W. Weik, A.  
     Literature, Prospects of, TB.  
     London, The Higher Life of, Sir Walter Besant, Out.  
     London as Seen by C. D. Gibson—London Parks, Scrib.  
     Louisiana, Carondelet on the Defense of, NAR.  
     Louisiana, Topography, Climate, and Mineral Springs of,  
         CasM.  
 Man in History, The, J. C. Ridpath, A.  
 Manitoba, Mr. Laurier and, J. G. S. Cox, MM.  
 McKinley, President: President McKinley's Inaugural,  
     GMag.  
 McKinley: The McKinleys, F. C. Crawford, MM.  
 Marriage, The Profession of, Ruth Ashmore, L.HJ.  
 Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockam—I, AHR.  
 Matrimonial Divinations, Alice M. Earle, Lipp.  
 Melancthon as Theologian, G. F. Behringer, LuthQ.  
 Melville, George Wallace, W. L. Cathcart, CasM.  
 Metric System from a Mechanical Point of View, S. Webber,  
     CasM.  
 Mexico: An Old Mexican City, E. Roberts, FR.  
 Militia:  
     National Guard of the State of Maine, O.  
     National Guard of California—I, OM.  
     Military Company, Our Oldest, J. A. Torrington, MM.  
     Mining Camps, Homes in Western, J. R. Spears, Dem.  
     Mining Camps of the West, Sam Davis, Chaut.  
     Mirabeau Before the Revolution, A. M. Wheeler, Chaut.  
     Missions: See also contents of MisR; MisH.  
         Apostolic and Modern Missions, C. Martin, PRR.  
     Maybrick Case, Legal Aspect of the, Clark Bell, GBag.  
     Moralists, The Trials of English, H. G. Chapman, BA.  
     Morality, No National Stability Without, C. W. Super, BSac.  
     Municipal Government of San Francisco—IV, OM.  
     Municipal Reform, The Problem of, H. S. Pingree, A.  
     Museums as Educational Institutions, Ed.  
     Music: The Ideal Church Music, E. Dickinson, BSac.  
     Nansen, Fritz Hope, CanM.  
     Napoleon's Invasion of Russia, H. D. Hutchinson, PMM.  
     Naturalist, Evolution of the Amateur, L. Robinson, Black.  
     Naturalization Laws, Development of, C. S. Walton, A.  
     Naval Administration, Another Weak Point in, USM.  
     Navigation Laws, Protective, GMag.  
     Negro, Past and Future of the American, C. W. Culp, A.  
     Nelson, Lord, Pictures from the Life of, Clark Russell, EI.  
     Nicaragua Canal, A Spanish View of the, J. G. Sobral, NAR.  
     Nominating System, The, E. L. Godkin, AM.  
     Orchardson, William Quiller, R.A., Cosmo Monkhouse, Scrib.  
     Organ, The Reed, Development of the, R. Hughes, G.  
     Oyster Planting and Oyster-Farming, C. D. Wilson, Lipp.  
     Pacific Coast States, Urgent Need of Our, E. Berwick, A.  
     Paleontological Progress of the Century, H. S. Williams,  
         Harp.  
     Paris, Easter in, Emily Crawford, CanM.  
     Paris the Magnificent, H. H. Ragan, Chaut.  
     Paradoxes of Science, The, G. F. Wright, BSac.  
     Pawn Offices of Austria, The Imperial, NatR.  
     Pasin: The Shah at Home, J. F. Fraser, EI.  
     Philadelphia, A Glimpse of Old, Emily P. Weaver, Lipp.  
     Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.  
     Pilot Bill, The, C. E. Naylor, OM.  
     Plague, The Black, Walter Wyman, NAR.  
     Planets, Life on the, M. Jules Janssen, APS.  
     Plants, The Green Color of, D. T. MacDougall, Harp.  
     Plutarch, Hamilton W. Mabie, Out.  
     Poetry: A Word for Minor Poetry, D. Mar. 16.  
     Political Science and History, J. W. Burgess, AHR.  
     Pompey's Pillar, J. P. Mahaffy, Cosmop.  
     Pope, How I Became, Plus II, NC.  
     Poverty, How to Relieve and Prevent, Ada K. Terrell, MidM.  
     Preaching: See contents of HomR.  
     Princeton College, Planting of, John DeWitt, PRR.  
     Prison Reform, Woman's Work in, Emily E. Wilkinson, G.  
     Prisons of Siberia, J. Y. Simpson, Black.  
     Prosperity, What Will Bring? NAR.

Public Work Directly Performed, Sylvester Baxter, RR.  
 Purgatory, Happiness in, CW.  
 Racial Deterioration, L. Irwell, San.  
 Racial Geography of Europe—III, W. Z. Ripley, APS.  
 Railways:  
 The New Railway to London, CM.  
 Mistakes and Improvements in Railroad Construction, EngM.  
 Randolph, John, of Roanoke, D. F. Randolph.  
 Reform, The Doorway of, Eltweed Pomeroy, A.  
 Religion, Spencer's Philosophy of, E. S. Carr, BSac.  
 Revenues, How Can the Government Best Raise Its, D. A. Wells, APS.  
 Rhodes, Cecil, C. D. Baynes, FR.  
 Roman Communion, Religious Orders in the, CR.  
 Romans, Moral Life of the Early, Frank Granger, IJE.  
 Rosary and the Holy Eucharist, The, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.  
 Rose-Culture, Common-Sense in, E. E. Rexford, G.  
 Russia and the Rediscovery of Europe, Olga Novikoff, FR.  
 Savings Bank, The Postoffice, BankL.  
 Science, The Paradoxes of, G. F. Wright, BSac.  
 Scott, Sir Walter: Story of Scott's Ruin, L. Stephen, C.  
 Seals: The Fur Seal as an Animal, D. S. Jordan, G. A. Clark, F.  
 Senate: Has the Senate Degenerated? G. F. Hoar, F.  
 Shakespeare as a Critic, J. W. Bray, PL.  
 Sherman, General, Some Unpublished Letters by, McCl.  
 Shipbuilding in Great Britain, R. MacIntyre, CasM.  
 Shorthand: See contents of Sten; SJ.  
 Siberia, Prisons of, J. Y. Simpson, Black.  
 Snowslides in the Rockies, J. M. Goodwin, AM.  
 Socialism in Italy, D. W. Fisher, PRL.  
 Socialism, Democracy and, Perry Belmont, NAR.  
 Social Progress, The Psychology of, Helen Bosanquet, IJE.  
 Soldier's Leisure Hours in a Western Army Post, US.  
 South America, Our Trade With, Lieut. R. Mitchell, Harp.  
 Southern Seceding States, Representation in Congress—II, AHR.  
 Spain, A Recent Glance at, J. Foreman, NatR.

Spencer and Darwin, Grant Allen, APS.  
 Spencer's Philosophy of Religion, E. S. Carr, BSac.  
 Spenser: A Causerie, T. E. Brown, NewR.  
 Spiritualism, Claims of, Upon Christianity, T. E. Allen, A.  
 Sport: See contents of Bad; O.  
 Street-Cleaning by Contract, G. E. Hooker, RR.  
 Street Cleaning in Paris and Berlin, R. Grimshaw, EngM.  
 Tea Party, Boston, Last Survivor of the, AHReg.  
 Tennyson's "In Memoriam," T. W. Hunt, BSac.  
 Thoreau and Emerson, F. B. Sanborn, F.  
 Timbuctoo, LQ.  
 Tombs, Some Opened, and Their Occupants, F. W. Farrar, F.  
 Travel, The Art of: Ocean Crossings, L. M. Iddings, Scrib.  
 Trusts: Views of an Anti Monopolist on, GMag.  
 Truth, The Stability of, D. S. Jordan, APS.  
 Turkey: Integrity of the Ottoman Empire, NC.  
 Turks in Europe, Perpetuation of the, E. P. Telford, GMag.  
 Twain, Mark, as an Interpreter of American Character, AM.  
 Universities:  
 State Universities of the Middle West, A. S. Draper, Ed RNY.  
 The New French Universities, Gabriel Compayré, EdRNY.  
 University Extension, Results and Prospects of, D. April I.  
 Venice, Housekeeping in, Theodore Purdy, O.  
 Washington, Moses and, M. Ellinger, Men.  
 Washington, The New Administration at, Albert Shaw, RR.  
 Washington and the French Craze of '93, J. B. McMaster, Harp.  
 Western Life, Dominant Forces in, F. J. Turner, AM.  
 Whipping Post, Delaware's Abolition of the, Cos.  
 Wisconsin, The Supreme Court of—IV, E. E. Bryant, GBag.  
 Women:  
 The Canadian Girl and Her Brother, Cora S. Wheeler, FrL.  
 Woman's Work in Prison Reform, Emily E. Wilkinson, G.  
 Success of Woman's Enfranchisement in New Zealand, F.  
 Woman and Freedom in Whitman, Helen A. Michael, PL.  
 The Encroachment of Women, C. Whibley, NC.  
 Women Speakers in England, F. Dolman, Cos.  
 Yachts, Western, and Designers, A. J. Pegler, O.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EDRL.	Educational Review. (London)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Register.	EDRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NatR.	National Review.
AHRReg.	American Historical Register.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Exp.	Expositor.	NW.	New World.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AMon.	American Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	FreeR.	Free Review.	OD.	Our Day.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	O.	Outing.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Out.	Outlook.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godley's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GMag.	Gunter's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Post-Lore.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	K.	Knowledge.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
BRec.	Bond Record.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	LH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CW.	Catholic World.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
C.	Cornhill.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Mon.	Monist.	WB.	Westminster Review.
DR.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.
Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.		
		Mus.	Music.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]